# Technical Data Sheet Purified Mouse Anti-Itch

Product Information			
Material Number:	611199		
Size:	150 µg		
Concentration:	250 µg/ml		
Clone:	32/Itch		
Immunogen:	Mouse Itch aa. 114-220		
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1		
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Rat Tested in Development: Human, Mouse, Rabbit		
Target MW:	113 kDa		
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide.		

# Description

Maintenance of cellular function requires timely and selective degradation of key regulatory proteins. For example, progression of the mammalian cell cycle is regulated by phosphorylation/dephosphorylation and synthesis/degradation of many key proteins via the ubiquitin pathway. Ubiquitin, a soluble protein of 76 amino acids, is enzymatically attached to an  $\epsilon$ -NH2-Lys in a target protein. Ubiquitin-conjugated proteins are recognized and degraded by the 26S proteasome. Ubiquitination requires ubiquitin-activating enzyme E1, ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes E2, and ubiquitin ligases E3. The direction of ubiquitin transfer is from E1 to E2 and from E2 to E3. Itch, a novel E3 ubiquitin ligase, is absent in the Non-agouti-lethal 18H mice. These mice develop immunological, inflammatory, epithelial, and hematopoietic diseases. Itch contains four WW protein interaction domains, which bind to proline-rich sequences in a fashion similar to SH3 domains. In addition, Itch contains a C-terminal Hect domain, which is conserved in the E3 family of ubiquitin ligases. Thus, Itch is important in the ubiquitin-dependent protein degradation occurring in normal hematopoiesis and inflammation.





Western blot analysis of Itch on rat liver lysate. Lane 1: 1:500, lane 2: 1:1000, lane 3: 1:2000 dilution of anti-Itch antibody.

Immunofluorescent staining of HeLa cells with anti-ltch antibody.

#### **Preparation and Storage**

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20°C.

#### **BD Biosciences**

bdbiosciences.	com							
United States 877.232.8995	Canada 888.259.0187	Europe 32.53.720.550	Japan 0120.8555.90	Asia Pacific 65.6861.0633	Latin America/Caribbean 55.11.5185.9995			
For country-specific contact information, visit <b>bdbiosciences.com/how to order</b> /								
Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale. BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2008 BD								

# **Application Notes**

Application						
	Western blot	Routinely Tested				
	Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development				

# Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
611467	Rat Liver Lysate	500 μg	(none)
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal

# **Product Notices**

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

### References

Perry WL, Hustad CM, Swing DA, O'Sullivan TN, Jenkins NA, Copeland NG. The itchy locus encodes a novel ubiquitin protein ligase that is disrupted in a18H mice. Nat Genet. 1998; 18(2):143-146. (Biology)