

## Anti-PARC CUL9 Antibody

Catalog Number: A08481

### About CUL9

Cullins assemble a potentially large number of ubiquitin ligases by binding to the RING protein ROC1 to catalyze polyubiquitination, as well as binding to various specificity factors to recruit substrates. PARC is a cullin family member that functions as a cytoplasmic anchor protein in p53-associated protein complexes. PARC regulates the subcellular localization of p53 and subsequent function. PARC forms a complex with p53 in the cytoplasm of unstressed cells and interacts with UBCH7 and UBCH8. PARC shows a cytoplasmic localization and is ubiquitously expressed in all tissues with highest expression in testis brain and kidney.

### Overview

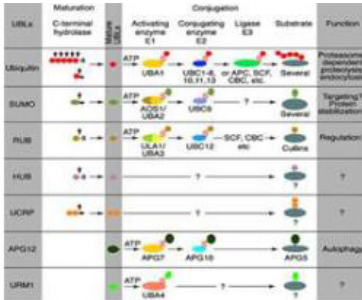
Product Name	Anti-PARC CUL9 Antibody
Reactive Species	Human
Description	Boster Bio Anti-PARC CUL9 Antibody (Catalog # A08481). Tested in IHC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human.
Application	ELISA, IP, IHC, WB
Clonality	Polyclonal
Formulation	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Storage Instructions	Store vial at -20°C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4°C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Expiration date is one (1) year from date of opening. (Ship on dry ice.)
Host	Rabbit
Uniprot ID	Q8IWT3

### Technical Details

Immunogen	This antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 2503-2517 of Human PARC (C-terminus) coupled to KLH.
Predicted Reactive Species	Bovine, Canine, Equine, Goat, Guinea Pig, Pig, Rabbit
Isotype	Antiserum
Form	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration	85 mg/mL by Refractometry

Purification	This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This product reacts with human and mouse PARC. Cross-reactivity with PARC from other sources is not known.
Suggested Dilutions	ELISA: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000 IHC: User optimized IP: User optimized WB: 1:500 - 1:1,000 Anti-PARC reacts with human and mouse PARC by western blot and immunoprecipitation. The antibody immunoprecipitates protein from cell lysates (using HeLa, NIH-3T3, and others). To date co-immunoprecipitation using 35S-IP has been negative. A 281.2 kDa band corresponding to human PARC is detected. Most cell lines expressing PARC can be used as a positive control. Researchers should determine optimal titers for other applications.

## Anti-PARC CUL9 Antibody (A08481) Images



Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation requires activating (E1) and conjugating (E2) enzymes that form thioesters (S) with the modifiers. Modification of cullins by RUB involves SCF(SKP1/cullin-1/F-box protein) /CBC(cullin-2/elongin B/elonginC) -like E3 enzymes that are also involved in ubiquitination. In contrast to ubiquitin, the UBLs do not seem to form multi-UBL chains. UCRP(USP15) resembles two ubiquitin moieties linked head-to-tail. Whether HUB1 functions as a modifier is currently unclear. APG12 and URM1 are distinct from the other modifiers because they are unrelated in sequence to ubiquitin. Data contributed by S.Jentsch.

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