

Ubc12 (A-6): sc-393765

BACKGROUND

Ubiquitin is an abundant, highly conserved protein found in all eukaryotic cells either free or covalently attached to cellular proteins. The primary function of ubiquitin in mammalian systems is to clear abnormal, foreign and improperly folded proteins by targeting them for proteasome degradation. In the yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, ubiquitin-like proteins include Rub1, Ula1, Uba3, Ubc12 and Ubc9. Rub1 shares 53% homology with ubiquitin and requires activation via Ula1, Uba3 and Ubc12 in order to conjugate to substrates directed to different proteolytic systems. Skp1 connects cell cycle regulators to the ubiquitin proteolysis machinery.

REFERENCES

1. Ciechanover, A. 1994. The ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway. *Cell* 79: 13-21.
2. Ciechanover, A. and Schwartz, A.L. 1994. The ubiquitin-mediated proteolytic pathway: mechanisms of recognition of the proteolytic substrate and involvement in the degradation of native cellular proteins. *FASEB J.* 8: 182-191.
3. Hochstrasser, M. 1995. Ubiquitin, proteasomes and the regulation of intracellular protein degradation. *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 7: 215-223.
4. Bai, C., et al. 1996. SKP1 connects cell cycle regulators to the ubiquitin proteolysis machinery through a novel motif, the F-box. *Cell* 86: 263-274.
5. Liakopoulos, D., et al. 1998. A novel protein modification pathway related to the ubiquitin system. *EMBO J.* 17: 2208-2214.
6. Gong, L. and Yeh, E.T. 1999. Identification of the activating and conjugating enzymes of the NEDD8 conjugation pathway. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 12036-12042.

SOURCE

Ubc12 (A-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 12-37 near the N-terminus of Ubc12 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Ubc12 (A-6) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-393765 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-393765 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-393765 PE), fluorescein (sc-393765 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-393765 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-393765 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-393765 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-393765 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-393765 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-393765 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-393765 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

Alexa Fluor® is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

APPLICATIONS

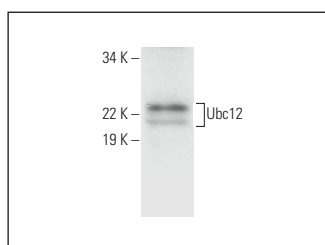
Ubc12 (A-6) is recommended for detection of Ubc12 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Positive Controls: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* whole cell lysate.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BPHRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BPHRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BPFITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BPE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



Ubc12 (A-6): sc-393765. Western blot analysis of Ubc12 expression in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* whole cell lysate.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.