

Product datasheet

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ARG58444 anti-CDC34 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CDC34

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat

Tested Application FACS, ICC/IF, IP, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name CDC34

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide derived from Human CDC34.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names EC 6.3.2.19; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 R1; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-32 kDa

complementing; UBCH3; UBC3; UBE2R1; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-CDC34; E2-CDC34; Ubiquitin-

protein ligase R1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IP	1:50
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Jurkat	

Properties

Form	Liquid	
Purification	Affinity purified.	
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.	
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide	
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol	
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.	

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol CDC34

Gene Full Name cell division cycle 34

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family. Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme catalyzes the covalent attachment of ubiquitin to other proteins. This protein is a

part of the large multiprotein complex, which is required for ubiquitin-mediated degradation of cell

cycle G1 regulators, and for the initiation of DNA replication. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function Accepts ubiquitin from the E1 complex and catalyzes its covalent attachment to other proteins. In vitro

catalyzes 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination. Cooperates with the E2 UBCH5C and the SCF(FBXW11) E3 ligase complex for the polyubiquitination of NFKBIA leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation. Performs ubiquitin chain elongation building ubiquitin chains from the UBE2D3-primed NFKBIA-linked ubiquitin. UBE2D3 acts as an initiator E2, priming the phosphorylated NFKBIA target at positions 'Lys-21' and/or 'Lys-22' with a monoubiquitin. Cooperates with the SCF(SKP2) E3 ligase complex to regulate cell proliferation through ubiquitination and degradation of MYBL2 and KIP1. Involved in ubiquitin conjugation and degradation of CREM isoform ICERIIgamma and ATF15 resulting in abrogation of ICERIIgamma- and ATF5-mediated repression of cAMP-induced transcription during both meiotic and mitotic cell cycles. Involved in the regulation of the cell cycle G2/M phase through its targeting of the WEE1 kinase for ubiquitination and degradation. Also involved in the degradation of beta-catenin. Is target of human herpes virus 1 protein ICP0, leading to ICP0-dependent dynamic interaction with

proteasomes. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw 27 kDa

PTM Autoubiquitinated. Autoubiquitination is promoted by the human herpes virus 1 protein ICPO and leads

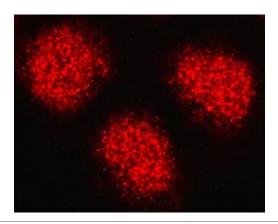
to degradation by the Ubiquitin-proteasomal pathway.

Phosphorylated by CK2. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal tail by CK2 controles the nuclear localization.

[UniProt]

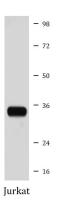
Cellular Localization Cell membrane > Peripheral membrane protein > Cytoplasmic side. [UniProt]

Images



ARG58444 anti-CDC34 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells stained with ARG58444 anti-CDC34 antibody.



ARG58444 anti-CDC34 antibody WB image