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Datasheet for 100-401-A03

Cul3 Antibody

Overview

Description:	Anti-Cul3 (N-terminal specific) (RABBIT) Antibody - 100-401-A03
Item No.:	100-401-A03
Size:	100 µL
Applications:	IHC, IP, WB, Other
Reactivity:	Human
Host Species:	Rabbit

Product Details

Background:	Cul3 antibody is ideal for Cell Biology, Cancer and Ubiquitin research. Cullins assemble a potentially large number of ubiquitin ligases by binding to the RING protein ROC1 to catalyse polyubiquitination, as well as binding to various specificity factors to recruit substrates. Cullin 3 is an essential component of the SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein) E3 ubiquitin ligase complex, which mediates the ubiquitination of proteins involved in cell cycle progression, signal transduction and transcription. In the SCF complex, cul3 serves as a rigid scaffold that organizes the SKP1-F-box protein and RBX1 subunits. Cul3 may also contribute to catalysis through positioning of the substrate and the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme. Unlike Cul1 and Cul2, Cul3 seems not to be a part of the SCF complex consisting of CUL1, RBX1, SKP1 and SKP2. Cul3 also interacts with RNF7 and is part of a complex with TIP120A/CAND1, Cyclin E and RBX1.
Synonyms:	rabbit anti-Cul3 Antibody, rabbit anti-Cullin3 antibody, KIAA0617 antibody, CUL, Cullin
Host Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	Antiserum

Target Details

Gene Name:	CUL3
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen Type:	Conjugated Peptide

Immunogen:	Cul3 antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-Terminal near amino acids 1-25 of Human Cul3 coupled to KLH.
Purity/Specificity:	Anti-Cul3 antibody is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This product reacts with human Cullin 3. Cross reactivity is expected against mouse Cul3 based on sequence homology. Cross reactivity with other human cullins is unlikely based on sequence homology.
Relevant Links:	• NCBI - 4503165 • UniProtKB - Q13618 • GeneID - 8452

Application Details

Tested Applications:	IHC, IP, WB
Suggested Applications:	Other (Based on references)
Application Note:	Anti-Cul3 has been tested by immunohistochemistry. This antibody reacts with human Cul3 by western blot and immunoprecipitation. The antibody immunoprecipitates in vitro translated product and protein from cell lysates (using HeLa or NIH-3T3). An 88.9 kDa band corresponding to human Cul3 is detected. Most cell lines expressing Cul3 can be used as a positive control. Researchers should determine optimal titers for other applications.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	1:2,000 - 1:10,000
IHC:	User Optimized
IP:	1:100
WB:	1:500 - 1:1,000

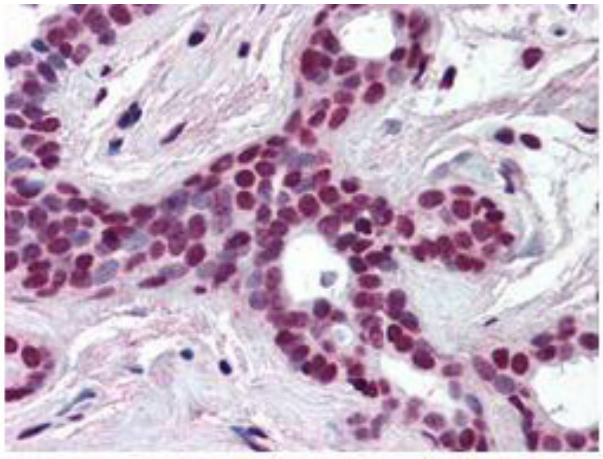
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration:	85 mg/mL by Refractometry
Buffer:	None
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	None

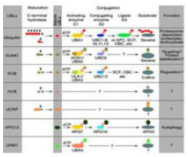
Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Dry Ice
Storage Condition:	Store anti-Cul3 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:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

Images



Immunohistochemistry
Rockland's Anti-CUL3 antibody was diluted 1:500 to detect CUL3 in human breast tissue. Tissue was formalin fixed and paraffin embedded. No pre-treatment of sample was required. The image shows the localization of antibody as the precipitated red signal, with a hematoxylin purple nuclear counter stain.



Pathway
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 thiolesters (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(ISG15) 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, see references below.

References

- Islam S et al. FBXW8 regulates G1 and S phases of cell cycle progression by restricting β-TrCP1 function. *FEBS J.* (2021)

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