

Product datasheet for R1503

Apc11 (ANAPC11) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<u>Western blot</u> (1:500-1:1,000). <u>ELISA</u> (1:2,000-1:10,000). <u>Immunoprecipitation</u> : The antibody immunoprecipitates in vitro translated protein and protein from overexpressing cell lysates (using HeLa and NIH-3T3, and others). Coimmunoprecipitation of related proteins (APC2) does occur. A 9.8 kDa band corresponding to human APC11 is detected. Most cell lines or tissues expressing APC11 can be used as a positive control.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This APC11 antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 76-84 of Human APC11 (C-terminal) coupled to KLH.
Specificity:	This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This antibody reacts with human and mouse APC11. Cross reactivity may also occur with APC11 from other sources. Sufficient sequence differences exist to suggest that this antibody would not react with other RING box proteins such as ROC1 and ROC2.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Liquid (sterile filtered) containing 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Delipidation and defibrination.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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Storage: Store vial at -20°C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below for extended storage. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature.
 This product is stable for one month at 2-8°C as an undiluted liquid.
 Dilute only prior to immediate use.
 Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Gene Name: anaphase promoting complex subunit 11

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 51529 Human Q9NYG5](#)

Background: APC11 is also known as Anaphase promoting complex subunit 11, APC11, Cyclosome subunit 11, Hepatocellular carcinoma associated RING finger protein, and HSPC214. APC11 is a component of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a cell cycle-regulated E3 ubiquitin ligase that controls progression through mitosis and the G1 phase of the cell cycle. APC11 may function to recruit the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes to the complex. APC11 interacts with the cullin domain of ANAPC2 and also interacts with UBE2D2. APC11 shows both a cytoplasmic and nuclear localization. APC11 is expressed at high levels in skeletal muscle and heart; in moderate levels in brain, kidney, and liver; and at low levels in colon, thymus, spleen, small intestine, placenta, lung and peripheral blood leukocyte. APC11 is a member of the RING-type zinc finger family and is auto-ubiquitinated.

Synonyms: Anaphase-promoting complex subunit 11, HSPC214

Product images:

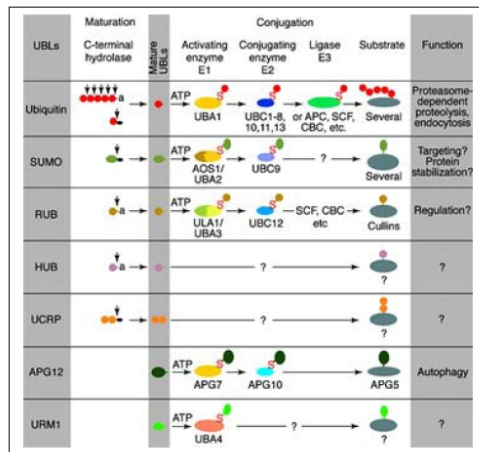


Figure 1. Conjugation pathways for ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs). Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation 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/elongin C)-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 reference 3.