

Product datasheet for R1504

Apc2 (ANAPC2) 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>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 (APC11) does occur. A 93.8 kDa band corresponding to human APC2 is detected. Most cell lines or tissues expressing APC2 can be used as a positive control. <u>ELISA</u> (1:2,000-1:10,000).
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 810-822 of Human APC2 (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 APC2. Cross reactivity may also occur with APC2 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) with 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 2

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 29882 Human Q9UJX6](#)

Background: APC2, also known as Anaphase promoting complex subunit 2, APC2, Cyclosome subunit 2, and ANAPC2, 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. The APC/cyclosome protein complex promotes metaphase-anaphase transition by ubiquitinating its specific substrates such as mitotic cyclins and anaphase inhibitors, which are subsequently degraded by the 26S proteasome. Biochemical studies have shown that the vertebrate APC contains at least eleven subunits. The composition of APC is highly conserved in organisms from yeast to humans. APC2 is a cullin family member that interacts through the cullin domain with ANAPC11 and UBCH10.

Synonyms: Anaphase-promoting complex subunit 2, KIAA1406

Product images:

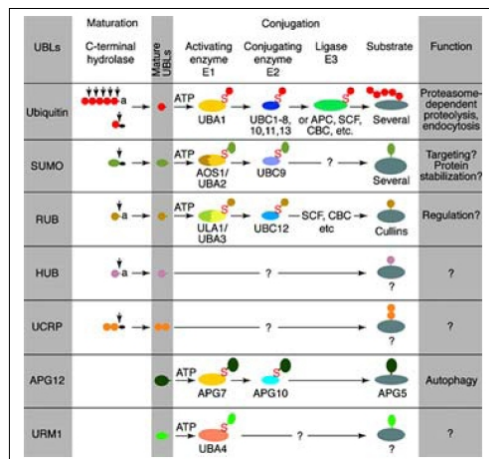


Figure 1. Conjugation pathways for ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs). Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation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