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Product datasheet for R1506

TIP120A (CAND1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot (1:500-1:1,000). Immunoprecipitation: The antibody immunoprecipitates in vitro translated protein and protein from cell lysates (using HeLa and NIH-3T3, and others). Coimmunoprecipitation of related proteins has not been tested. A 136.4 kDa band corresponding to human CAND1 is detected. Most cell lines expressing CAND1 can be used as a positive control. ELISA: (1:2,000-1:10,000).
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
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 11-24 of Human CAND1/TIP120A (N-terminal) coupled to KLH.
Specificity:	This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This antibody reacts with human, rat and mouse CAND1/TIP120A. Cross reactivity does occur with human, rat and mouse CAND2/TIP120B. Cross reactivity with CAND1 from other sources is not known.
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
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: cullin associated and neddylation dissociated 1

Database Link: Entrez Gene 55832 Human
Q86VP6

Background: CAND1 is also known as TIP120A, and TATA-binding protein-interacting protein 120A. The SCF complex consists of the invariable components Skp1, Cul1, and Rbx1 as well as a variable F-box protein, and functions as an E3 ubiquitin ligase. E3 ubiquitin ligases regulate various physiological processes. CAND1 binds to Cul1 and potentially regulates the SCF complex. CAND1 physically associates with Cul1 in the nucleus and this interaction is mediated by a central region of Cul1 distinct from its binding sites for Skp1 and Rbx1. CAND1 selectively binds to unneddylated CUL1 and is dissociated by CUL1 neddylation. CAND1 forms a ternary complex with CUL1 and ROC1.

Synonyms: KIAA0829, TIP120, TIP120A, p120 CAND1

Product images:

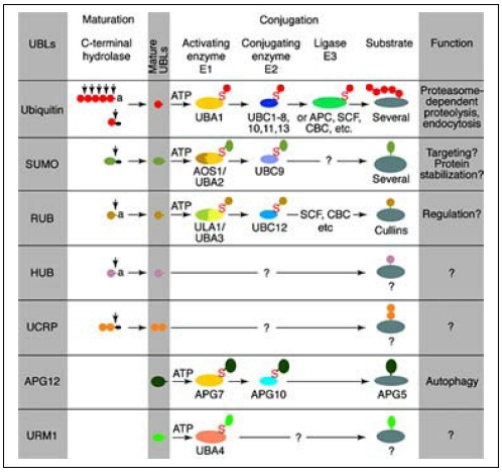

Figure 1. Conjugation pathways for ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs). Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation requires activating (E1) and conjugating (E2) enzymes that form thiolesters (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 references above.