

Product datasheet for R1518

PARC (CUL9) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This antibody reacts with human and mouse PARC by Western blot (1:500-1:1,000) and Immunoprecipitation. The antibody immunoprecipitates protein from cell lysates (using HeLa, NIH-3T3, and others). To date co-immuno-precipitation using 35SIP has been negative. A 281.2 kDa band corresponding to human PARC is detected. Most cell lines expressing PARC can be used as a positive control.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 2503-2517 of Human PARC (C-terminus) coupled to KLH.
Specificity:	This product is monospecific antiserum processed by delipidation and defibrination followed by sterile filtration. This product reacts with human and mouse PARC. Cross reactivity with PARC from other sources is not known.
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
Storage:	Store vial at -20°C prior to opening. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. Dilute only prior to immediate use. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	cullin 9



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Database Link: [Entrez Gene 23113 Human Q8IWT3](#)

Background: 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. PARC is a cullin family member that functions as a cytoplasmic anchor protein in p53-associated protein complexes. PARC regulates the subcellular localization of p53 and subsequent function. PARC forms a complex with p53 in the cytoplasm of unstressed cells and interacts with UBCH7 and UBCH8. PARC shows a cytoplasmic localization and is ubiquitously expressed in all tissues with highest expression in testis brain and kidney.

Synonyms: CUL-9, H7AP1, KIAA0708, PARC

Product images:

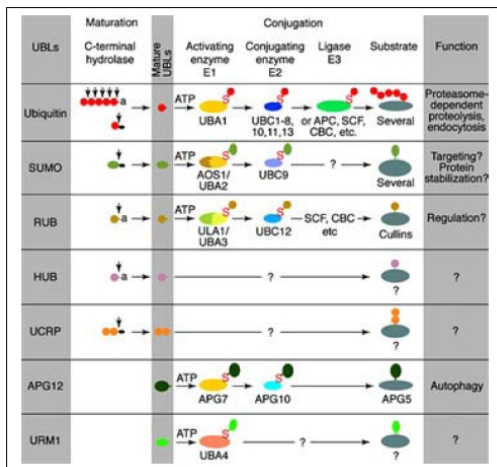


Figure 1. Conjugation pathways for ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs). Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation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