

Product datasheet for R1521

SKP1 (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA (1/2,000-1/10,000). This antibody reacts with human SKP1 by Western blot (1/500-1/1,000) and Immunoprecipitation. The antibody Immunoprecipitates in vitro translated protein and protein from cell lysates (using HeLa, NIH-3T3, and others). Coimmunoprecipitation of cyclin A and Cuol1 may occur. An 18.5 kDa band corresponding to human SKP1 is detected. Most cell lines expressing SKP1 can be used as a positive control.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 152-163 of Human SKP1 (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 SKP1. Cross reactivity is expected against mouse SKP1 based on a high degree of sequence homology. Cross reactivity with other SKP1 proteins or SKP1 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:	S-phase kinase-associated protein 1



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Database Link: [Entrez Gene 6500 Human P63208](#)

Background: SKP1 is also known as S-phase kinase-associated protein 1A, Cyclin A/CDK2-associated protein p19, p19A, p19skp1, RNA polymerase II elongation factor-like protein, Organ of Corti protein 2, OCP-II protein, OCP-2, Transcription elongation factor B, and SIII. SKP1 is an essential component of the SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein) ubiquitin ligase complex, which mediates the ubiquitination of proteins involved in cell cycle progression, signal transduction and transcription. In the SCF complex, SKP1 serves as an adapter that links the F-box protein to CUL1. SKP1 interacts directly with CUL1 and F-box proteins, such as BTRC and SKP2, in the SCF complex. SKP1 also interacts with FBX29 and the cyclin A/CDK2 complex. SKP1 is part of a SCF-like complex consisting of CUL7, RBX1, SKP1 and FBXW8 and is also a component of a E3 ubiquitin ligase complex containing UBE2D1, SIAH1, CACYBP/SIP, SKP1A, APC and TBL1X.

Synonyms: SKP1A, p19skp1, p19A, OCP-2, OCP-II, EMC19, TCEB1L

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Cell cycle, Oocyte meiosis, TGF-beta signaling pathway, Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis, Wnt signaling pathway

Product images:

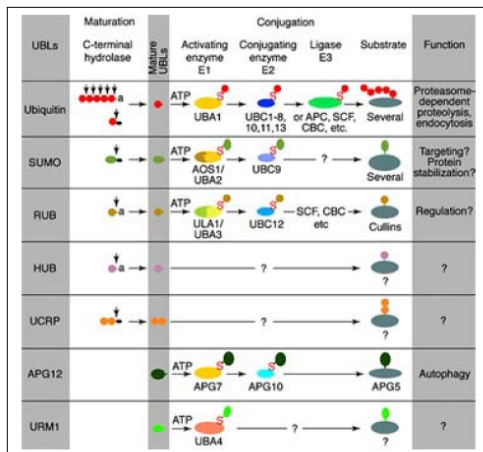


Figure 1. Conjugation pathways for ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs). Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation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