



Chicken polyclonal antibody to Ubiquitin C Terminal Hydrolase 1

Catalogue No.:	C-1406-50
Description:	This enzyme is a thiol protease that recognizes and hydrolyzes a peptide bond at the C-terminal glycine of ubiquitin. The enzyme also binds to free monoubiquitin and may prevent its degradation in lysosomes (ref: SWISSPROT).
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	50 uL
Antigen:	Recombinant full length human Ubiquitin C Terminal Hydrolase 1 (UCHL1) purified from E. coli.
Isotype:	IgY
Other Names:	Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase isozyme L1; UCH-L1; Neuron cytoplasmic protein 9.5; PGP 9.5; PGP9.5; Ubiquitin thioesterase L1; UCHL1;
Accession:	P09936 UCHL1_HUMAN;
Produced in:	Chicken
Applications:	Western Blotting (WB) and Immunocytochemistry (IC). A dilution of 1:5,000 - 1:10,000 is recommended for WB. A dilution of 1:500-1,000 is recommended for IC. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Specificity:	The specificity of this antibody has been confirmed by WB. This antibody detects ~24 kDa UCHL1 enzyme. Suitable control tissue is rat spinal cord or peripheral nerve homogenate.
Antibody Against:	Ubiquitin C Terminal Hydrolase 1
Cross-reactivity:	Hu, Rat, Ms, Bov, Por. Predicted to react with other mammalian tissues due to sequence homology.
Form:	Lyophilised with 5% trehalose
Appearance:	White powder
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in sterile distilled water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Storage:	After reconstitution of lyophilised antibody, aliquot and store at -20C for a higher stability. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months after purchase

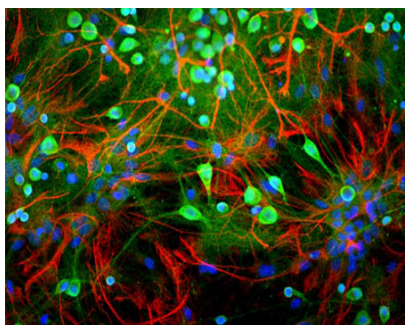


Image shows rat mixed neuron/glia cultures stained with Chicken polyclonal antibody to Ubiquitin C Terminal Hydrolase 1 C-1406-50 (green) and Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein R-1374-50 (red). Blue is a DNA stain. Note that the Ubiquitin antibody stains neurons strongly and specifically and that the staining is concentrated in the cell bodies, though some does extend into the dendrites also.

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