



Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Ubiquitin C Terminal Hydrolase 1: Whole serum

Catalogue No.:	R-1408-50
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 µl
Antigen:	Recombinant full length human Ubiquitin C Terminal Hydrolase 1 (UCHL1) purified from E. coli.
Antibody Type:	Antiserum
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:	Rabbit
Applications:	Western Blotting (WB) and Immunocytochemistry (IC). A dilution of 1:1,000 - 1:2,000 is recommended for WB. A dilution of 1:500 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
Form:	Lyophilised
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 -20°C for a higher stability. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months after purchase

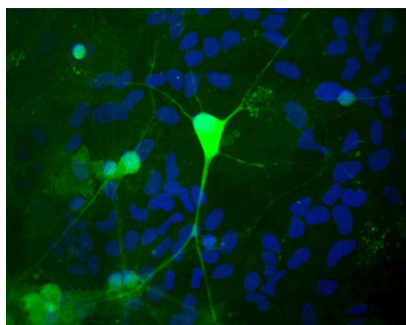


Image shows rat mixed neuron/glia cultures stained with Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Ubiquitin C Terminal Hydrolase 1 R-1408-50 (green). Blue is a DNA stain. Note that the Ubiquitin C Terminal Hydrolase 1 (UCHL1) antibody stains neurons strongly and specifically, and that the staining is concentrated in the cell bodies, though some does extend into the dendrites also. Surrounding glial cells are not stained with this antibody, though many are present as visualized using the DNA stain.

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