Anti-SKP2 Antibody

HA500427

Product Type:	Rabbit polyclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human
Applications:	WB, IHC-P, IF-Cell
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 46/48 kDa

Description: S-phase kinase-associated protein 2 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the SKP2 gene. Skp2 contains 424 residues in total with the ~40 amino acid F-box domain lying closer to the N-terminal region at the 94-140 position and the C-terminal region forming a concave surface consisting of ten leucine-rich repeats (LRRs). The F-box proteins constitute one of the four subunits of ubiquitin protein ligase complex called SCFs (SKP1-cullin-F-box), which often—but not always—recognize substrates in a phosphorylation-dependent manner. In this SCF complex, Skp2 acts as the substrate recognition factor.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within Human SKP2 aa 1-150 / 424.

Positive control: Siha cell lysate, HepG2 cell lysate, 293T cell lysate, HeLa, human placenta tissue.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm, Nucleus.

Database links: SwissProt: Q13309 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:1,000
IHC-P	1:400
IF-Cell	1:100

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4), 0.1% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20℃ long term.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified.

Images

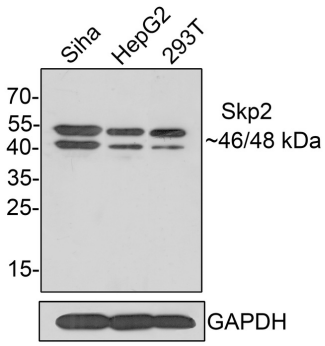

Fig1: Western blot analysis of SKP2 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-SKP2 antibody (HA500427) at 1/1,000 dilution.

Lane 1: Siha cell lysate
Lane 2: HepG2 cell lysate
Lane 3: 293T cell lysate

Predicted band size: 46/48 kDa
Observed band size: 46/48 kDa

Exposure time: 2 minutes;

12% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (HA500427) at 1/1,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:300,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

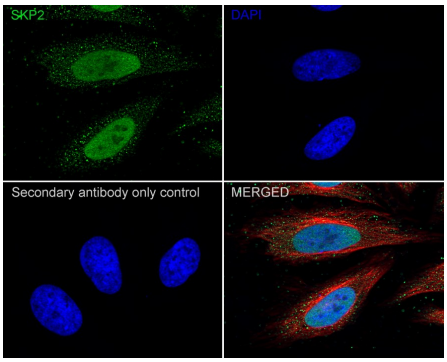

Fig2: Immunocytochemistry analysis of HeLa cells labeling SKP2 with Rabbit anti-SKP2 antibody (HA500427) at 1/200 dilution.

Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 20 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 5 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-SKP2 antibody (HA500427) at 1/200 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 ℃. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (M1305-2, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4℃. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

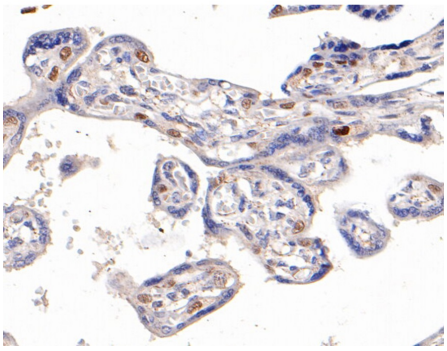

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue with Rabbit anti-SKP2 antibody (HA500427) at 1/400 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 2 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA500427) at 1/400 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Méndez J, Zou-Yang XH, Kim SY, Hidaka M, Tansey WP, Stillman B. Human origin recognition complex large subunit is degraded by ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis after initiation of DNA replication. Mol Cell. 2002 Mar;9(3):481-91.
2. Xue B, Yang D, Wang J, Xu Y, Wang X, Qin Y, Tian R, Chen S, Xie Q, Liu N, Zhu H. ISG12a Restricts Hepatitis C Virus Infection through the Ubiquitination-Dependent Degradation Pathway. J Virol. 2016 Jul 11;90(15):6832-45.