

CUL4A antibody - middle region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI14702

Specification

CUL4A antibody - middle region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q13619
Other Accession	NM_001008895 , NP_001008895
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	88kDa KDa

CUL4A antibody - middle region - Additional Information

Gene ID 8451

Other Names

Cullin-4A, CUL-4A, CUL4A

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-CUL4A antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CUL4A antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CUL4A antibody - middle region - Protein Information

Name CUL4A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9721878, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2554}

Function

Core component of multiple cullin-RING-based E3 ubiquitin- protein ligase complexes which mediate the ubiquitination of target proteins (PubMed:14578910, PubMed:15811626, PubMed:15548678, PubMed:15448697, PubMed:14739464, PubMed:16678110, PubMed:<a

[17041588](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17041588), PubMed: [24209620](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24209620), PubMed: [30166453](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30166453), PubMed: [33854232](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33854232), PubMed: [33854239](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33854239)). As a scaffold protein may contribute to catalysis through positioning of the substrate and the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme (PubMed: [14578910](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14578910), PubMed: [15811626](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811626), PubMed: [15548678](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15548678), PubMed: [15448697](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15448697), PubMed: [14739464](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739464), PubMed: [16678110](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16678110), PubMed: [17041588](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17041588), PubMed: [24209620](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24209620)). The E3 ubiquitin- protein ligase activity of the complex is dependent on the neddylation of the cullin subunit and is inhibited by the association of the deneddylated cullin subunit with TIP120A/CAND1 (PubMed: [14578910](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14578910), PubMed: [15811626](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811626), PubMed: [15548678](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15548678), PubMed: [15448697](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15448697), PubMed: [14739464](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739464), PubMed: [16678110](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16678110), PubMed: [17041588](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17041588), PubMed: [24209620](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24209620)). The functional specificity of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex depends on the variable substrate recognition component (PubMed: [14578910](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14578910), PubMed: [15811626](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811626), PubMed: [15548678](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15548678), PubMed: [15448697](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15448697), PubMed: [14739464](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739464), PubMed: [16678110](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16678110), PubMed: [17041588](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17041588), PubMed: [24209620](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24209620)). DCX(DET1-COP1) directs ubiquitination of JUN (PubMed: [14739464](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14739464)). DCX(DDB2) directs ubiquitination of XPC (PubMed: [15811626](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811626)). DCX(DDB2) ubiquitinates histones H3-H4 and is required for efficient histone deposition during replication-coupled (H3.1) and replication-independent (H3.3) nucleosome assembly, probably by facilitating the transfer of H3 from ASF1A/ASF1B to other chaperones involved in histone deposition (PubMed: [16678110](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16678110), PubMed: [17041588](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17041588), PubMed: [24209620](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24209620)). DCX(DTL) plays a role in PCNA-dependent polyubiquitination of CDT1 and MDM2-dependent ubiquitination of p53/TP53 in response to radiation-induced DNA damage and during DNA replication (PubMed: [14578910](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14578910), PubMed: [15548678](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15548678), PubMed: [15448697](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15448697)). DCX(DTL) directs autoubiquitination of DTL (PubMed: [23478445](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23478445)). In association with DDB1 and SKP2 probably is involved in ubiquitination of CDKN1B/p27kip (PubMed: [16537899](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16537899)). Is involved in ubiquitination of HOXA9 (PubMed: [14609952](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14609952)). The DDB1-CUL4A- DTL E3 ligase complex regulates the circadian clock function by mediating the ubiquitination and degradation of CRY1 (PubMed: [26431207](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26431207)). A number of

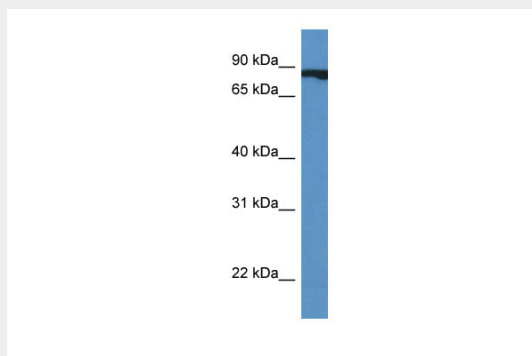
DCX complexes (containing either TRPC4AP or DCAF12 as substrate-recognition component) are part of the DesCEND (destruction via C-end degrons) pathway, which recognizes a C-degron located at the extreme C terminus of target proteins, leading to their ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:29779948). The DCX(AMBRA1) complex is a master regulator of the transition from G1 to S cell phase by mediating ubiquitination of phosphorylated cyclin-D (CCND1, CCND2 and CCND3) (PubMed:33854232, PubMed:33854239). The DCX(AMBRA1) complex also acts as a regulator of Cul5-RING (CRL5) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes by mediating ubiquitination and degradation of Elongin-C (ELOC) component of CRL5 complexes (PubMed:30166453). With CUL4B, contributes to ribosome biogenesis (PubMed:26711351).

CUL4A antibody - middle region - Protocols

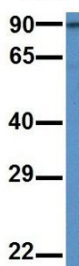
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CUL4A antibody - middle region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-CUL4A Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: Fetal Heart

CUL4A

Rabbit Anti-CUL4A
Sample Type: Human Fetal Lung
Antibody Concentration: 1ug/mL

Host:Rabbit

Target Name:CUL4A

Sample Tissue:Human Fetal Lung

Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

CUL4A antibody - middle region - References

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Higa L.A.,et al.Nat. Cell Biol. 5:1008-1015(2003).

Matsuda N.,et al.DNA Repair 4:537-545(2005).

Dunham A.,et al.Nature 428:522-528(2004).

Osaka F.,et al.Genes Dev. 12:2263-2268(1998).