

# APC10 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP54863

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q9UM13</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Pig, Bovine
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	21252
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human APC10
<b>Epitope Specificity</b>	31-130/185
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purity</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>SIMILARITY</b>	Belongs to the APC10 family. Contains 1 DOC domain.
<b>SUBUNIT</b>	The APC/C is composed of at least 12 subunits. The C-terminus of APC10 binds to CDC27/APC3.
<b>Important Note</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	Composed of more than ten subunits, the anaphase-promoting complex (APC) acts in a cell-cycle dependent manner to promote the separation of sister chromatids during the transition between metaphase and anaphase in mitosis. APC, or cyclosome, accomplishes this progression through the ubiquitination of mitotic cyclins and other regulatory proteins that are targeted for destruction during cell division. APC is phosphorylated, and thus activated, by protein kinases Cdk1/cyclin B and polo-like kinase (Plk). APC is under tight control by a number of regulatory factors, including CDC20, CDH1 and MAD2. Specifically, CDC20 and CDH1 directly bind to and activate the cyclin-ubiquitination activity of APCs. In contrast, MAD2 inhibits APC by forming a ternary complex with CDC20 and APC, thus preventing APC activation. APC10 contains a Doc1 homology domain, which is a beta-sandwich structure common to many other putative E3 ubiquitin ligases. APC10 binds to core APC subunits throughout the cell cycle. Specifically, APC10 binds to the C-terminus of CDC27/APC3. During mitosis, APC10 is localized in centrosomes and mitotic spindles. APC10 also localizes to kinetochores from prophase to anaphase, and to the midbody in telophase and cytokinesis.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	10393
<b>Other Names</b>	Anaphase-promoting complex subunit 10, APC10, Cyclosome subunit 10,

ANAPC10, APC10

<b>Dilution</b>	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
<b>Format</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

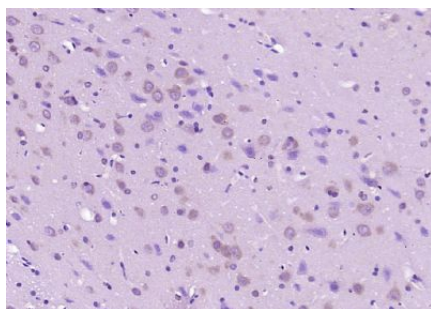
## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	ANAPC10
<b>Synonyms</b>	APC10
<b>Function</b>	Component of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a cell cycle-regulated E3 ubiquitin ligase that controls progression through mitosis and the G1 phase of the cell cycle (PubMed: <a href="#">18485873</a> ). The APC/C complex acts by mediating ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of target proteins: it mainly mediates the formation of 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitin chains and, to a lower extent, the formation of 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains (PubMed: <a href="#">18485873</a> ). The APC/C complex catalyzes assembly of branched 'Lys-11'-/'Lys-48'-linked branched ubiquitin chains on target proteins (PubMed: <a href="#">29033132</a> ).

## Images

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Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (APC10) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP54863) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.