

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human p62/SQSTM1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2533B
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human p62/SQSTM1 Asp368-Leu440 Accession # Q13501
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

SQSTM1 (Sequestrome-1), also called p62, is a widely expressed, stress-inducible, multifunctional 62 kDa intracellular protein. The 440 amino acid (aa) human SQSTM1 contains multiple adaptor domains that allow interaction with proteins in NGF/NFκB and other signaling pathways (notably TRAF6, atypical protein kinase C family and Src family), polyubiquitin, proteasome subunits and many others. It contains numerous regulatory phosphorylation sites and a dimerization site. SQSTM1 shuttles ubiquitinated proteins to the proteasome and is important in autophagy and apoptosis. Its dysregulation is associated with Paget's disease of bone, Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases, and cancers. Within aa 344-440, which includes the ubiquitin-binding domain, human SQSTM1 shares 100% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat SQSTM1.

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