

Protein ubiquitination is involved in many cellular processes including proteasomal degradation, endocytosis, DNA repair, cell cycle regulation, and gene expression. Abnormal ubiquitination is involved in diseases such as cancer, metabolic syndrome, and neurodegenerative diseases.

UbiScan®, PTMScan® technology for ubiquitin proteomics, uses a proprietary antibody against the di-glycine remnant left on ubiquitinated lysine residues after trypsin digestion. This ubiquitin remnant motif (K-ε-GG) antibody is used to enrich ubiquitinated peptides from a trypsin digested sample prior to LC-MS/MS analysis.*

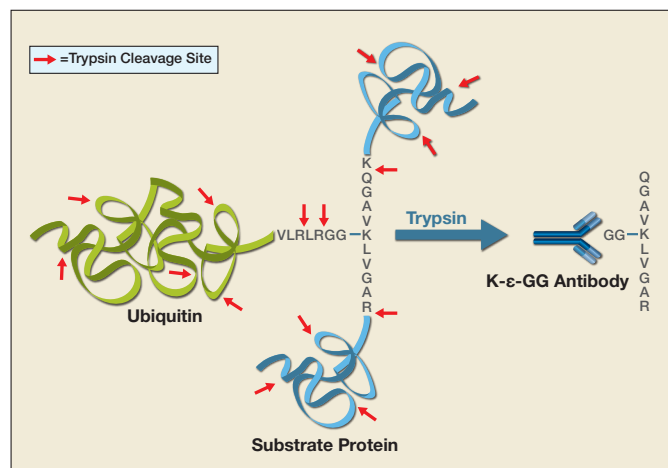
Features and Benefits

- ▣ UbiScan methods use a highly specific ubiquitin remnant motif (K-ε-GG) antibody for quantitative profiling of thousands of non-redundant ubiquitinated peptides.
- ▣ PTMScan technology can be applied to many biological systems and species to encompass diverse research interests.
- ▣ Experienced CST scientists provide technical support throughout the PTMScan workflow to facilitate research progress.

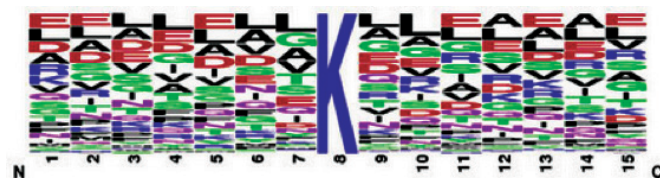
Products and Services

- ▣ **PTMScan® Ubiquitin Remnant Motif (K-ε-GG) Kit #5562**
(10 assays)
- ▣ **PTMScan® Pilot Ubiquitin Remnant Motif (K-ε-GG)**
Kit #14482 (3 assays)
- ▣ **UbiScan® Proteomics Service**

* The K-ε-GG antibody can also enrich sites of NEDDylation and ISGylation.



Ubiquitin Remnant Motif (K-ε-GG): The Ubiquitin Remnant Motif (K-ε-GG) is used to enrich K-ε-GG containing peptides from complex mixtures.



UbiScan Sequence Logo: Tryptic peptides from HCT116 cells treated with MG132 (to block proteasomal degradation) were enriched using the PTMScan® Ubiquitin Remnant Motif (K-ε-GG) Kit #5562 and analyzed by LC-MS/MS. Sequence logos were generated from non-redundant peptide sequences and show no secondary amino acid preference other than the K-ε-GG residue.

For additional information on PTMScan ubiquitination proteomics visit: www.cellsignaling.com/ubiscan

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