

**UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS11740****Specification**

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**UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P61088</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	17kDa KDa

**UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7334**Other Names**

Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 N, 6.3.2.19, Bendless-like ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme, Ubc13, UbCH13, Ubiquitin carrier protein N, Ubiquitin-protein ligase N, UBE2N, BLU

**Target/Specificity**

peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids near the C-terminus of human UBC13

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

**Precautions**

UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information****Name** UBE2N**Synonyms** BLU**Function**

The UBE2V1-UBE2N and UBE2V2-UBE2N heterodimers catalyze the synthesis of non-canonical 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains. This type of polyubiquitination does not lead to protein degradation by the proteasome. Mediates transcriptional activation of target genes. Plays a role in the control of progress through the cell cycle and differentiation. Plays a role in the error-free DNA repair pathway and contributes to the survival of cells after DNA damage. Acts together with the E3 ligases, HLTF and SHPRH, in the 'Lys-63'-linked poly- ubiquitination of PCNA upon genotoxic stress, which is required for DNA repair. Appears to act together with E3 ligase RNF5 in the 'Lys-63'- linked polyubiquitination of JKAMP thereby regulating JKAMP function by decreasing its association with components of the proteasome and ERAD. Promotes TRIM5 capsid-specific restriction activity and the UBE2V1- UBE2N heterodimer acts in concert with TRIM5 to generate

'Lys-63'- linked polyubiquitin chains which activate the MAP3K7/TAK1 complex which in turn results in the induction and expression of NF-kappa-B and MAPK-responsive inflammatory genes. Together with RNF135 and UB2V1, catalyzes the viral RNA-dependent 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of RIGI to activate the downstream signaling pathway that leads to interferon beta production (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28469175" target="\_blank">28469175</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31006531" target="\_blank">31006531</a>). UBE2V1- UBE2N together with TRAF3IP2 E3 ubiquitin ligase mediate 'Lys-63'- linked polyubiquitination of TRAF6, a component of IL17A-mediated signaling pathway.

#### Cellular Location

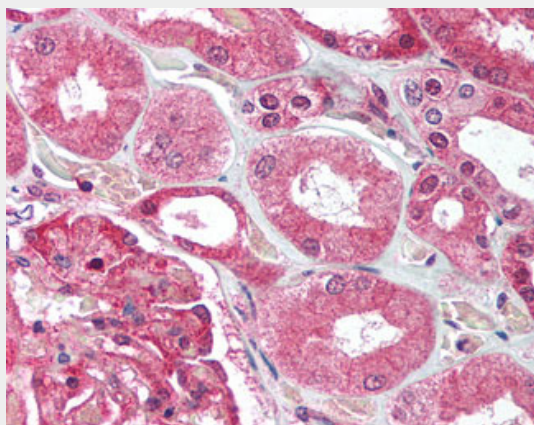
Nucleus. Cytoplasm

#### UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols

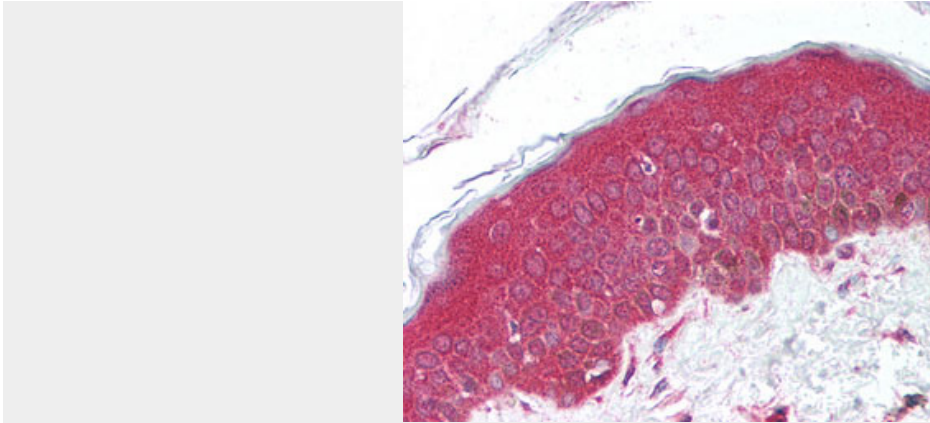
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-UBE2N antibody IHC of human kidney.



Anti-UBE2N antibody IHC of human skin.

#### **UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background**

The UBE2V1-UBE2N and UBE2V2-UBE2N heterodimers catalyze the synthesis of non-canonical 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains. This type of polyubiquitination does not lead to protein degradation by the proteasome. Mediates transcriptional activation of target genes. Plays a role in the control of progress through the cell cycle and differentiation. Plays a role in the error-free DNA repair pathway and contributes to the survival of cells after DNA damage. Acts together with the E3 ligases, HLTF and SHPRH, in the 'Lys-63'-linked poly-ubiquitination of PCNA upon genotoxic stress, which is required for DNA repair. Appears to act together with E3 ligase RNF5 in the 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of JKAMP thereby regulating JKAMP function by decreasing its association with components of the proteasome and ERAD. Promotes TRIM5 capsid-specific restriction activity and the UBE2V1-UBE2N heterodimer acts in concert with TRIM5 to generate 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains which activate the MAP3K7/TAK1 complex which in turn results in the induction and expression of NF-kappa-B and MAPK-responsive inflammatory genes (By similarity).

#### **UBE2N / UBC13 Antibody (C-Terminus) - References**

Yamaguchi T.,et al.J. Biochem. 120:494-497(1996).  
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Lubec G.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2008) to UniProtKB.  
Zou W.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 336:61-68(2005).  
Hofmann R.M.,et al.Cell 96:645-653(1999).