

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP2117b

Specification

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW Antigen Region WB, IHC-P,E <u>P68036</u> <u>P68037</u>, <u>O3MHP1</u>, <u>NP_003338</u>, <u>A0A1B0GUS4</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Bovine Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 17862 123-153

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7332

Other Names Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 L3, L-UBC, UbcH7, Ubiquitin carrier protein L3, Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-F1, Ubiquitin-protein ligase L3, UBE2L3, UBCE7, UBCH7

Target/Specificity

This UBE2L3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 123-153 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human UBE2L3.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:50~100 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information



Name UBE2L3

Synonyms UBCE7, UBCH7

Function Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 that specifically acts with HECT-type and RBR family E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases. Does not function with most RING-containing E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases because it lacks intrinsic E3-independent reactivity with lysine; in contrast, it has activity with the RBR family E3 enzymes, such as PRKN, RNF31 and ARIH1, that function like RING-HECT hybrids. Accepts ubiquitin from the E1 complex and catalyzes its covalent attachment to other proteins. Mediates ubiquitination by the CUL9-RBX1 complex (PubMed:<u>38605244</u>). In vitro catalyzes 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitination. Involved in the selective degradation of short-lived and abnormal proteins. Down- regulated during the S-phase it is involved in progression through the cell cycle. Regulates nuclear hormone receptors transcriptional activity. May play a role in myelopoiesis.

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm

Tissue Location Ubiquitous, with highest expression in testis.

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>
- UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) Images



UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP2117b) western blot analysis in U87-MG,mouse NIH/3T3,rat



PC-12 cell line and mouse testis, rat testis tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the UBE2L3 antibody detected the UBE2L3 protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Background

The modification of proteins with ubiquitin is an important cellular mechanism for targeting abnormal or short-lived proteins for degradation. Ubiquitination involves at least three classes of enzymes: ubiquitin-activating enzymes (E1s), ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s) and ubiquitin-protein ligases (E3s). UBE2L3 is a member of the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family. This enzyme is demonstrated to participate in the ubiquitination of p53, c-Fos, and the NF-kB precursor p105 in vitro.

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - References

Moynihan, T.P., et al., Genomics 51(1):124-127 (1998). Moynihan, T.P., et al., Mamm. Genome 7(7):520-525 (1996). Nuber, U., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271(5):2795-2800 (1996). Robinson, P.A., et al., Mamm. Genome 6(10):725-731 (1995). Ardley, H.C., et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1491 (1-3), 57-64 (2000).