

NCE2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP2185b

Specification

NCE2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

Q969M7

NCE2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 140739

Other Names

NEDD8-conjugating enzyme UBE2F, 632-, NEDD8 carrier protein UBE2F, NEDD8 protein ligase UBE2F, NEDD8-conjugating enzyme 2, Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 F, UBE2F, NCE2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2185b was selected from the C-term region of human NCE2 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NCE2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name UBE2F

Synonyms NCE2

Function

Accepts the ubiquitin-like protein NEDD8 from the UBA3-NAE1 E1 complex and catalyzes its covalent attachment to other proteins (PubMed:19250909, PubMed:23201271). Together with the E3 ubiquitin ligase RNF7/RBX2, specifically neddylates cullin-5 (CUL5) (PubMed:19250909, PubMed:23201271, PubMed:23300442). Does not neddylate CUL1, CUL2, CUL3, CUL4A or CUL4B (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19250909" target="_blank">19250909, PubMed:23201271). Mediates neddylation of the CUL9-RBX1 complex (PubMed:38605244).

Tissue Location

Widely expressed (at protein level).

NCE2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides

NCE2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

NCE2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Ubiquitin is a 76 amino acid highly conserved eukaryotic polypeptide that selectively marks cellular proteins for proteolytic degradation by the 26S proteasome. The process of target selection, covalent attachment and shuttle to the 26S proteasome is a vital means of regulating the concentrations of key regulatory proteins in the cell by limiting their lifespans. Polyubiquitination is a common feature of this modification. Serial steps for modification include the activation of ubiquitin, an ATP-dependent formation of a thioester bond between ubiquitin and the enzyme E1, transfer by transacylation of ubiquitin from E1 to the ubiquitin conjugating enzyme E2, and covalent linkage to the target protein directly by E2 or via E3 ligase enzyme. Deubiquitination enzymes also exist to reverse the marking of protein substrates. Posttranslational tagging by Ub is involved in a multitude of cellular processes, including the cell cycle, cell growth and differentiation, embryogenesis, apoptosis, signal transduction, DNA repair, regulation of transcription and DNA replication, transmembrane transport, stress responses, the immune response, and nervous system functions.