

Anti-UBE2I/UBC9 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11568**Specification****Anti-UBE2I/UBC9 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P63279
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for SUMO-conjugating enzyme UBC9(UBE2I) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-UBE2I/UBC9 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7329

Other Names

SUMO-conjugating enzyme UBC9, 2.3.2.-, RING-type E3 SUMO transferase UBC9, SUMO-protein ligase, Ubiquitin carrier protein 9, Ubiquitin carrier protein I, Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 I, Ubiquitin-protein ligase I, p18, UBE2I, UBC9, UBCE9

Calculated MW

18007 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Rat, Human, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Mainly nuclear. In spermatocytes, localizes in synaptonemal complexes. Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity

Expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, kidney, liver, lung, placenta and brain. Also expressed in testis and thymus.

Protein Name

SUMO-conjugating enzyme UBC9

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human UBE2I(108-122aa

IKQILLGIQELLNE), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family.

Anti-UBE2I/UBC9 Antibody - Protein Information

Name UBE2I

Synonyms UBC9, UBCE9

Function

Accepts the ubiquitin-like proteins SUMO1, SUMO2, SUMO3, SUMO4 and SUMO1P1/SUMO5 from the UBLE1A-UBLE1B E1 complex and catalyzes their covalent attachment to other proteins with the help of an E3 ligase such as RANBP2, CBX4 and ZNF451. Can catalyze the formation of poly-SUMO chains. Necessary for sumoylation of FOXL2 and KAT5. Essential for nuclear architecture and chromosome segregation. Sumoylates p53/TP53 at 'Lys-386'. Mediates sumoylation of ERCC6 which is essential for its transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair activity (PubMed: [26620705](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26620705)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm Cytoplasm, perinuclear region Note=Mainly nuclear (By similarity). In spermatocytes, localizes in synaptonemal complexes (PubMed:8610150). Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63280, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8610150}

Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, kidney, liver, lung, placenta and brain. Also expressed in testis and thymus.

Anti-UBE2I/UBC9 Antibody - 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](#)

Anti-UBE2I/UBC9 Antibody - Images



Anti-UBE2I/UBC9 antibody, ABO11568, All Western blotting
All lanes: Anti-UBE2I(ABO11568) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: Rat Cardiac Muscle Tissue Lysate at 40ug
Lane 2: Rat Skeletal Muscle Tissue Lysate at 40ug
Lane 3: Rat Pancreas Tissue Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 18KD
Observed bind size: 18KD

Anti-UBE2I/UBC9 Antibody - Background

SUMO-conjugating enzyme UBC9(UBE2I), also called UBC9, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the UBE2I gene. This gene encodes a member of the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family. It is mapped to 16p13.3. UBC9 could fully complement the mutant phenotype of a yeast *ubc9* mutant strain. This gene may play a similar role via interaction with WT1, which is able to impose a block to cell cycle progression in eukaryotic cells. What's more, it could support the growth of yeast *ubc9* temperature-sensitive mutants at nonpermissive temperatures, indicating that the gene is a functional homolog of yeast *ubc9*. UBC9 is specifically associated with FHIT, such as FHIT may be involved in cell cycle control through its interaction with UBC9.