

**Anti-Cullin 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO15367**Specification****Anti-Cullin 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q13617</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Cullin 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-Cullin 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 8453

**Other Names**

Cullin-2, CUL-2, CUL2 ([HGNC:2552](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=2552))

**Calculated MW**

87 kDa KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50<br>FC 1:50

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human Cullin 2

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-Cullin 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** CUL2 ([HGNC:2552](#))**Function**

Core component of multiple cullin-RING-based ECS (ElonginB/C- CUL2/5-SOCS-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes, which mediate the ubiquitination of target proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11384984" target="\_blank">11384984</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26138980" target="\_blank">26138980</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29775578" target="\_blank">29775578</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29779948" target="\_blank">29779948</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38326650" target="\_blank">38326650</a>). CUL2 serves as a rigid scaffold in the complex and may contribute to catalysis through positioning of the substrate and the E2 ubiquitin- conjugating enzyme (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10973499" target="\_blank">10973499</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11384984" target="\_blank">11384984</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12609982" target="\_blank">12609982</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24076655" target="\_blank">24076655</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9122164" target="\_blank">9122164</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38326650" target="\_blank">38326650</a>). The E3 ubiquitin- protein ligase activity of the complex is dependent on the neddylation of the cullin subunit and is inhibited by the association of the deneddylated cullin subunit with TIP120A/CAND1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12609982" target="\_blank">12609982</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24076655" target="\_blank">24076655</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27565346" target="\_blank">27565346</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38326650" target="\_blank">38326650</a>). The functional specificity of the ECS complex depends on the substrate recognition component (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10973499" target="\_blank">10973499</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26138980" target="\_blank">26138980</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29775578" target="\_blank">29775578</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29779948" target="\_blank">29779948</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9122164" target="\_blank">9122164</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38326650" target="\_blank">38326650</a>). ECS(VHL) mediates the ubiquitination of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10973499" target="\_blank">10973499</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9122164" target="\_blank">9122164</a>). A number of ECS complexes (containing either KLHDC2, KLHDC3, KLHDC10, APPBP2, FEM1A, FEM1B or FEM1C as substrate-recognition component) are part of the DesCEND (destruction via C-end degrons) pathway, which recognizes a C-degron located at the extreme C terminus of target proteins, leading to their ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26138980" target="\_blank">26138980</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29775578" target="\_blank">29775578</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29779948" target="\_blank">29779948</a>). ECS complexes and ARIH1 collaborate in tandem to mediate ubiquitination of target proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27565346" target="\_blank">27565346</a>). ECS(LRR1) ubiquitinates MCM7 and promotes CMG replisome disassembly by VCP and chromatin extraction during S- phase (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9D4H8}.

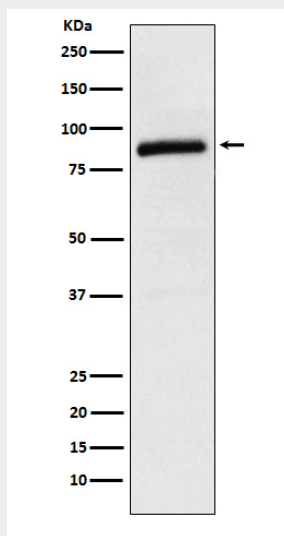
**Anti-Cullin 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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-Cullin 2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Cullin 2 expression in Raji cell lysate.