

UBE2L3 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2117a**Specification**

UBE2L3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P68036
Other Accession	P68037 , Q3MHP1 , NP_003338 , A0A1B0GUS4
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	17862
Antigen Region	1-30

UBE2L3 Antibody (N-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 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human UBE2L3.

DilutionWB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100**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 (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

UBE2L3 Antibody (N-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:[38605244](#)). 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

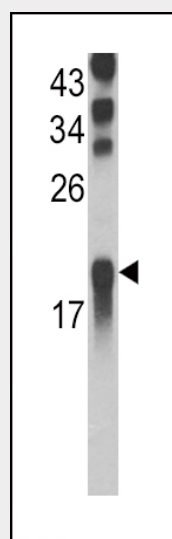
Ubiquitous, with highest expression in testis.

UBE2L3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

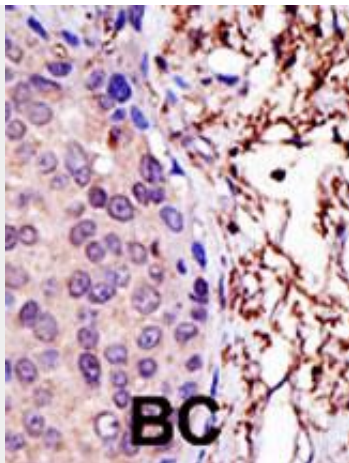
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

UBE2L3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of UBE2L3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP2117a) in Ramos cell line lysates (35ug/lane). UBE2L3 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



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

UBE2L3 Antibody (N-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- κ B precursor p105 in vitro.

UBE2L3 Antibody (N-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).