

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5470

Specification

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P68036
Other Accession	P68037 , Q3MHP1 , NP_003338
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=18,14;M=18 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7332

Antigen Region
123-153

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

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

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.

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. 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

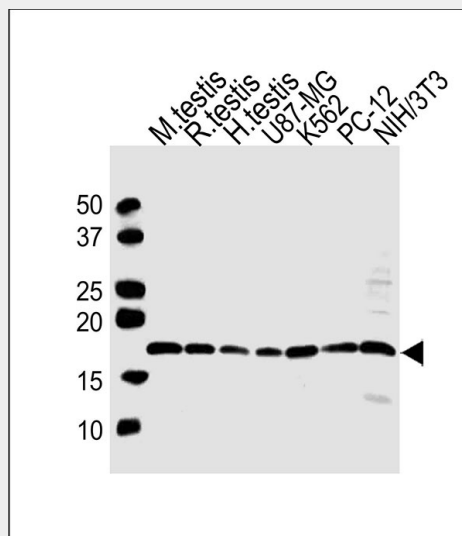
Ubiquitous, with highest expression in testis.

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

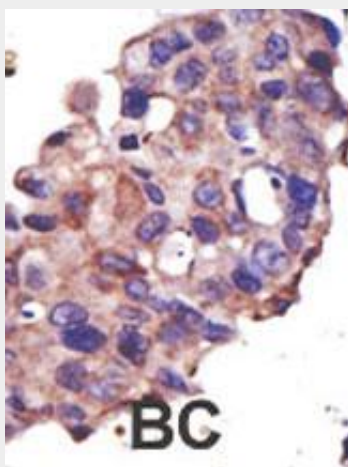
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

UBE2L3 Antibody (C-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-UBE2L3 Antibody (C137) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: mouse testis lysates Lane 2:

rat testis lysates Lane 3: human testis lysates Lane 4: U87-MG whole cell lysates Lane 5: K562 whole cell lysates Lane 6: PC-12 whole cell lysates Lane 7: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 18 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



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-κB 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).