Anti-UBE1L Antibody [A1-B10]

EM1709-63

Product Type:	Mouse monoclonal IgG1, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human
Applications:	WB
Molecular Wt:	112 kDa
Clone number:	A1-B10

Description: The ubiquitin activating enzyme E1 (UBE1) catalyzes the first step in ubiquitin conjugation to mark cellular proteins for degradation. UBE1 activates ubiquitin by first adenylating (with ATP) its carboxy-terminal glycine residue and thereafter linking this residue to the side chain of a cysteine residue in E1, yielding a ubiquitin-E1 thioester and a free AMP. UBE1 is an example of an X-Y homologous gene, which is X-linked with a distinct Y-linked gene in many mammals. UBE1L (Ubiquitin-activating enzyme E1 homolog), also known as UBA7 (Ubiquitin-like modifier-activating enzyme 7) or UBE2, is a 1011 amino acid homolog of UBE1. Like UBE1, UBE1L functions in the activation of ubiquitin through ATP-dependent adenylation. UBE1L is expressed in tumor cells and is a retinoid target that, through conjugation with ISG15 (Interferon-induced 15 kDa protein), triggers degradation and apoptosis in acute promyelocytic leukemia.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein

Positive control: Raji, THP-1.

Subcellular location: Nucleus. Cytosol.

Database links: SwissProt: P41226 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:500-1:1,000

Storage Buffer: Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

Storage Instruction: 4℃; -20℃ for long term storage.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

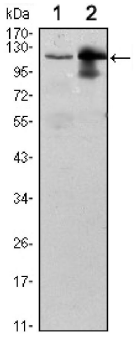

Fig1: Western blot analysis of UBE1L on Raji (1) and THP-1 (2) cell lysate using anti-UBE1L antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Ruosaari S et al. Pathways affected by asbestos exposure in normal and tumour tissue of lung cancer patients. BMC Med Genomics 1:55 (2008).
2. Chan EY et al. Quantitative analysis of human immunodeficiency virus type 1-infected CD4+ cell proteome: dysregulated cell cycle progression and nuclear transport coincide with robust virus production. J Virol 81:7571-83 (2007).