泛素蛋白连接酶 L3 抗体

产品货号： mlR8350

英文名称： Ube2L3

中文名称： 泛素蛋白连接酶 L3 抗体

别　　名： E2 F1; E2-F1; L UBC; L-UBC; UB2L3_HUMAN; UBCE7; UbcH7; UbcM4; Ube2l3; Ubiquitin carrier protein L3; Ubiquitin conjugating enzyme E2 L3; Ubiquitin protein ligase L3; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 L3; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-F1; Ubiquitin-protein ligase L3.

研究领域： 细胞生物　信号转导　表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:50-200 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 18kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Ube2L3:81-154/154

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍 ： The ubiquitin (Ub) pathway involves three sequential enzymatic steps that facilitate the conjugation of Ub and Ub-like molecules to specific protein substrates. The first step requires the ATP-dependent activation of the Ub C-terminus and the assembly of multi-Ub chains by the Ub-activating enzyme known as the E1 component. The Ub chain is then conjugated to the Ub-conjugating enzyme (E2) to generate an intermediate Ub-E2 complex. The Ub-ligase (E3) then catalyzes the transfer of Ub from E2 to the appropriate protein substrate. UBE2E1 and UBE2L3, also designated UBCH6 and UBCH7 respectively in human, are E2 conjugating enzymes that interact with various proteins. Specifically, UBE2E1 interacts with the tumor suppressor protein TSSC5. UBE2L3 has been shown to mediate c-fos degradation, NF-kB maturation, human papilloma virus-mediated p53 and Myc protein degradation.

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 PARK2 and ARIH1, that function like 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.

Subunit:

Interacts with PARK2; involved in ubiquitination and degradation of misfolded proteins. Interacts with UBE3A; used by the papilloma virus HPV-16 E6 protein to ubiquitinate p53/TP53. Interacts with CCNB1IP1, CBL, ZAP70, RNF19A, RNF19B and RNF144B. Interacts with ARIH1. Interacts with ARIH2 (via RING-type 1). Interacts with NCOA1; they functionally interact to regulate progesterone receptor transcriptional activity. May interact with NR3C1.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous, with highest expression in testis.

Post-translational modifications:

Ubiquitinated. The alteration of UBE2L3 protein levels during the S-phase of the cell cycle is due to ubiquitin-dependent proteasomal degradation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family.

SWISS:

P68036

Gene ID:

7332

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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