



UBC9 rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-02898
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB; ELISA
Gene Name	UBE2I UBC9 UBCE9
Protein Name	UBC9
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human UBC9
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human UBC9
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	SUMO-conjugating enzyme UBC9 (EC 6.3.2.-;SUMO-protein ligase;Ubiquitin carrier protein 9;Ubiquitin carrier protein I;Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 I;Ubiquitin-protein ligase I;p18)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Mainly nuclear (By similarity). In spermatocytes, localizes in synaptonemal complexes (PubMed:8610150). Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, kidney, liver, lung, placenta and brain. Also expressed in testis and thymus.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + SUMO + protein lysine = AMP + diphosphate + protein N-SUMOyllysine.,function:Accepts the ubiquitin-like proteins SUMO1, SUMO2, SUMO3 and SUMO4 from the UBLE1A-UBLE1B E1 complex and catalyzes their covalent attachment to other proteins with the help of an E3 ligase such as RANBP2 or CBX4. Essential for nuclear architecture and chromosome segregation.,pathway:Protein modification; protein sumoylation.,similarity:Belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family.,subunit:Interacts with HIPK1, HIPK2 and PPM1J (By similarity). Forms a

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tight complex with RANGAP1 and RANBP2. Interacts with SIAH1 and PARP. Interacts with various transcription factors such as TCF3, TFAP2A, TFAP2B, TFAP2C, AR, ETS1 and SOX4. Interacts with human adenovirus E1A and human herpesvirus 6 IE2. Interacts with RWDD3; the interaction enhances the sumoylation of a number of proteins such as HIF1A

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, or E1s, ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, or E2s, and ubiquitin-protein ligases, or E3s. This gene encodes a member of the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images