

Datasheet for ABIN3029435
anti-UBE2V1 antibody (AA 113-145)[Go to Product page](#)

3 Images

Overview

Quantity:	0.4 mL
Target:	UBE2V1
Binding Specificity:	AA 113-145
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This UBE2V1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	A portion of amino acids 113-145 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this UBE2V1 antibody.
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Expected species reactivity: Rat, Bovine, Chicken, Zebrafish, Xenopus
Purification:	Purified

Target Details

Target:	UBE2V1
Alternative Name:	UBE2V1 (UBE2V1 Products)
Background:	The CROC1 isoforms, also known as UBE2V1, show sequence similarity to ubiquitin-

Target Details

conjugating enzymes (UBCs, or E2s) but lack the conserved cysteine residue critical to catalytic activity of E2s.¹ Northern blot analysis detected approximately 2.1- and 2.5-kb CROC1 transcripts in all human tissues examined, with the highest levels in brain, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Partial human intestinal epithelial cell cDNAs have been isolated containing the 3-prime coding sequence and 3-prime untranslated region of UBE2V1, also called UEV1.² UEV1 does not have ubiquitin-conjugating activity in vitro. UEV1 transcripts are downregulated upon differentiation of a colon carcinoma cell line.¹ Constitutive expression of exogenous UEV1 protein in these colon carcinoma cells inhibits their capacity to differentiate upon confluence and induces changes in cell cycle behavior associated with inhibition of CDK1. A heterodimeric protein complex has been identified that links TRAF6 to IKK activation.³ Peptide mass fingerprinting analysis revealed that this complex is composed of the ubiquitin conjugating enzyme UBC13 and the UBC-like protein UBE2V1, also called UEV1A. TRAF6, a RING domain protein, functions together with UBC13/UEV1A to catalyze the synthesis of unique polyubiquitin chains linked through lysine-63 (K63) of ubiquitin. Blockade of this polyubiquitin chain synthesis, but not inhibition of the proteasome, prevents the activation of IKK by TRAF6. These results unveil a new regulatory function for ubiquitin, in which IKK is activated through the assembly of K63-linked polyubiquitin chains.

UniProt: [Q13404](#)

Pathways: [TCR Signaling](#), [Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [Activation of Innate immune Response](#), [Toll-Like Receptors Cascades](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Titration of the UBE2V1 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.\. Western blot: 1:1000

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: In 1X PBS pH 7.4 with 0.09 % sodium azide

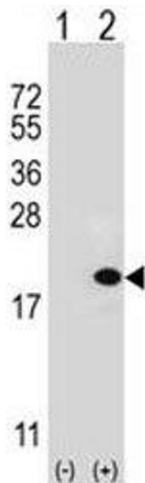
Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling

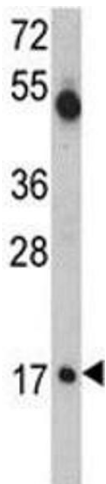
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Aliquot the UBE2V1 antibody and store frozen at -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Images



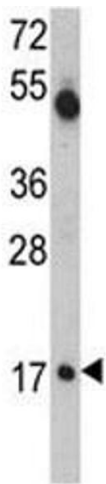
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of UBE2V1 antibody and 293 cell lysate (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (2) with the UBE2V1 gene.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of UBE2V1 antibody and mouse cerebellum tissue lysate.



Western Blotting

Image 3. Western blot analysis of UBE2V1 antibody and mouse cerebellum tissue lysate.