

Rabbit anti-Human UBC6e/UBE2J1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Ube2j1 antibody

Anti-UBC6e/UBE2J1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256641	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

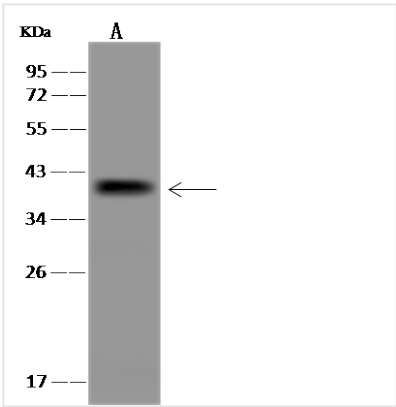
UBC6e/UBE2J1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-UBC6e/UBE2J1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; UBC6e/UBE2J1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-UBC6e Antibody; anti-Ube2j1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human UBC6e/UBE2J1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-Ube2j1 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human UBC6e/UBE2J1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human UBC6e/UBE2J1 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IP (Immunoprecipitation)
UBE2J1 was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate 4 uL anti-UBE2J1 rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-UBE2J1 rabbit polyclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 36 kDa. Observed band size: 36 kDa.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-UBE2J1 rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate. Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 35 kDa. Observed band size: 40 kDa.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Ube2j1 antibody	Ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation is involved in many cellular processes, including the degradation of unfolded or misfolded proteins in ER through the pathway called endoplasmic reticulum-associated protein degradation (ERAD). To be degraded in proteasomes, first ERAD substrates must be retro-translocated to the cytosol with the involvement of chaperones and components of the protein translocon machinery. Ubiquitination enzymes that are localized at the cytosolic face of the ER membrane then target ERAD substrate for proteasomal degradation. There are only three E2s: Ube2j1, Ube2j2, and Ube2G2 that are implicated in the degradation of ERAD substrates. Ube2j1 and Ube2j2 are the only ER resident E2s which has a short luminal region, a single transmembrane domain and catalytic domain that is oriented toward the cytosol. Ube2G2 lacks both luminal and transmembrane domain and it functions in ERAD from the cytosol.
References	Elangovan M, et al. (2017) The role of ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme ube2j1 phosphorylation and its degradation by proteasome during endoplasmic stress recovery. J Cell Commun Signal 11 (3): 265-273.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.