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UBR2 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP59159

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q8IWV8
Reactivity	Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	200538

Additional Information

Gene ID	23304
Other Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR2, 2.3.2.27, N-recognin-2, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase UBR2, Ubiquitin-protein ligase E3-alpha-2, Ubiquitin-protein ligase E3-alpha-II, UBR2, C6orf133, KIAA0349
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Protein Information

Name	UBR2
Synonyms	C6orf133, KIAA0349
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which is a component of the N-end rule pathway (PubMed:15548684, PubMed:20835242, PubMed:28392261). Recognizes and binds to proteins bearing specific N-terminal residues (N-degrons) that are destabilizing according to the N-end rule, leading to their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation (PubMed:20835242, PubMed:28392261). Recognizes both type-1 and type-2 N-degrons, containing positively charged amino acids (Arg, Lys and His) and bulky and hydrophobic amino acids, respectively (PubMed:20835242, PubMed:28392261). Does not ubiquitinate proteins that are acetylated at the N-terminus (PubMed:20835242). In contrast, it strongly binds methylated N-degrons (PubMed:28392261). Plays a critical role in chromatin inactivation and chromosome-wide transcriptional silencing during meiosis via ubiquitination of histone H2A (By similarity). Binds leucine and is a negative regulator of the leucine-mTOR signaling pathway, thereby controlling cell growth (PubMed:20298436). Required for spermatogenesis, promotes,

	with Tex19.1, SPO11-dependent recombination foci to accumulate and drive robust homologous chromosome synapsis (By similarity). Polyubiquitinates LINE-1 retrotransposon encoded, LIRE1, which induces degradation, inhibiting LINE-1 retrotransposon mobilization (By similarity). Catalyzes ubiquitination and degradation of the N-terminal part of NLRP1 following NLRP1 activation by pathogens and other damage-associated signals: ubiquitination promotes degradation of the N-terminal part and subsequent release of the cleaved C-terminal part of NLRP1, which polymerizes and forms the NLRP1 inflammasome followed by host cell pyroptosis (By similarity). Plays a role in T-cell receptor signaling by inducing 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of lymphocyte cell-specific kinase LCK (PubMed:38225265). This activity is regulated by DUSP22, which induces 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of UBR2, leading to its proteasomal degradation by SCF E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex (PubMed:38225265).
Cellular Location	Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6WKZ8}. Chromosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6WKZ8}. Note=Associated with chromatin during meiosis. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6WKZ8}
Tissue Location	Broadly expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Present in acinar cells of the pancreas (at protein level).

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