

# Cullin 2 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75303

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IP
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q13617</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Calculated MW</b>	86983

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	8453
<b>Other Names</b>	CUL2
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IP~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	CUL2 ( <a href="#">HGNC:2552</a> )
<b>Function</b>	Core component of multiple cullin-RING-based ECS (ElonginB/C-CUL2/5-SOCS-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes, which mediate the ubiquitination of target proteins (PubMed: <a href="#">11384984</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">26138980</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">29775578</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">29779948</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">37844242</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">38326650</a> ). CUL2 serves as a rigid scaffold in the complex and may contribute to catalysis through positioning of the substrate and the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme (PubMed: <a href="#">10973499</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">11384984</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">12609982</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">24076655</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9122164</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">37844242</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">38326650</a> ). The E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity of the complex is dependent on the neddylation of the cullin subunit and is inhibited by the association of the deneddylated cullin subunit with TIP120A/CAND1 (PubMed: <a href="#">12609982</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">24076655</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">27565346</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">38326650</a> ). The functional specificity of the ECS complex depends on the substrate recognition component (PubMed: <a href="#">10973499</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">26138980</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">29775578</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">29779948</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9122164</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">38326650</a> ). ECS(VHL) mediates the ubiquitination of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) (PubMed: <a href="#">10973499</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9122164</a> ). A number of ECS complexes (containing either KLHDC2, KLHDC3, KLHDC10, APPBP2,

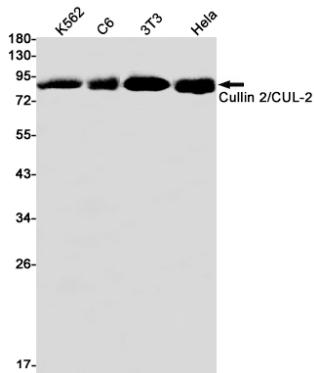
FEM1A, FEM1B or FEM1C as substrate-recognition component) are part of the DesCEND (destruction via C-end degrons) pathway, which recognizes a C-degron located at the extreme C terminus of target proteins, leading to their ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:[26138980](#), PubMed:[29775578](#), PubMed:[29779948](#), PubMed:[37844242](#)). ECS complexes and ARIH1 collaborate in tandem to mediate ubiquitination of target proteins (PubMed:[27565346](#)). ECS(LRR1) ubiquitinates MCM7 and promotes CMG replisome disassembly by VCP and chromatin extraction during S- phase (By similarity).

## Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:Q9D4H8}.

## Images

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