

HIP2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99486

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P61086
Other Accession	P61086
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	22407
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HIP2
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family.Contains 1 UBA domain.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with RNF138/NARF. Interacts with BRCA1.
Post-translational modifications	Sumoylation at Lys-14 impairs catalytic activity (By similarity).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Accepts ubiquitin from the E1 complex and catalyzes its covalent attachment to other proteins. In vitro, in the presence or in the absence of BRCA1-BARD1 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex, catalyzes the synthesis of 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin chains. Does not transfer ubiquitin directly to but elongates monoubiquitinated substrate protein. Mediates the selective degradation of short-lived and abnormal proteins, such as the endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) of misfolded luminal proteins. Ubiquitinates huntingtin. May mediate foam cell formation by the suppression of apoptosis of lipid-bearing macrophages through ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of p53/TP53. Proposed to be involved in ubiquitination and proteolytic processing of NF-kappa-B; in vitro supports ubiquitination of NFKB1. In case of infection by cytomegaloviruses may be involved in the US11-dependent degradation of MHC class I heavy chains following their export from the ER to the cytosol. In case of viral infections may be involved in the HPV E7 protein-dependent degradation of RB1.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3093
Other Names	E2-25K; HIP2; HYPG; LIG; UBC1; D5Ertd601e; HIP-2; UBE2K_HUMAN; UBE2K; E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme K; Huntingtin-interacting protein 2 (HIP-2); Ubiquitin carrier protein; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-25 kDa (Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2(25K) Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-25K); Ubiquitin-protein ligase; 2.3.2.23; UBE2K_MOUSE; ubiquitin

conjugating enzyme E2 K; huntingtin interacting protein 2;
ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2K (UBC1 homolog, yeast);
ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2K

Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	UBE2K
Synonyms	HIP2, LIG
Function	Accepts ubiquitin from the E1 complex and catalyzes its covalent attachment to other proteins. In vitro, in the presence or in the absence of BRCA1-BARD1 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex, catalyzes the synthesis of 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin chains. Does not transfer ubiquitin directly to but elongates monoubiquitinated substrate protein. Mediates the selective degradation of short-lived and abnormal proteins, such as the endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) of misfolded luminal proteins. Ubiquitinates huntingtin. May mediate foam cell formation by the suppression of apoptosis of lipid-bearing macrophages through ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of p53/TP53. Proposed to be involved in ubiquitination and proteolytic processing of NF-kappa-B; in vitro supports ubiquitination of NFKB1. In case of infection by cytomegaloviruses may be involved in the US11-dependent degradation of MHC class I heavy chains following their export from the ER to the cytosol. In case of viral infections may be involved in the HPV E7 protein-dependent degradation of RB1.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P61085}.
Tissue Location	Expressed in all tissues tested, including spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon, peripheral blood leukocytes, T-lymphocytes, monocytes, granulocytes and bone marrow mononuclear cells. Highly expressed in brain, with highest levels found in cortex and striatum and at lower levels in cerebellum and brainstem.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.