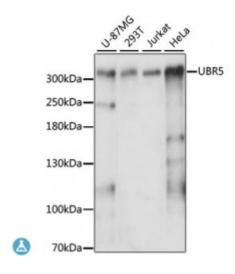


Anti-UBR5 Antibody



Description This gene encodes a progestin-induced protein, which belongs to the

HECT (homology to E6-AP carboxyl terminus) family. The HECT family proteins function as E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases, targeting specific proteins for ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis. This gene is localized to chromosome 8q22 which is disrupted in a variety of cancers. This gene potentially has a role in regulation of cell proliferation or differentiation.

Model STJ115758

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human

Applications WB

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino

acids 550-760 of human UBR5 (NP_056986.2).

Gene ID 51366

Gene Symbol <u>UBR5</u>

Dilution range WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Tissue Specificity Widely expressed, Most abundant in testis and expressed at high levels in

brain, pituitary and kidney

Purification Affinity purification

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR5

Molecular Weight 309.352 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Storage Instruction Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:16806OMIM:608413</u>

Alternative Names E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR5

Function E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which is a component of the N-end rule pathway,

Recognizes and binds to proteins bearing specific N-terminal residues that are destabilizing according to the N-end rule, leading to their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation, Involved in maturation and/or transcriptional regulation of mRNA by activating CDK9 by polyubiquitination, May play a role in control of cell cycle progression, May have tumor suppressor function, Regulates DNA topoisomerase II binding protein (TopBP1) in the DNA damage response, Plays an essential role in extraembryonic development, Ubiquitinates acetylated PCK1, Also acts as a regulator of DNA damage response by acting as a suppressor of RNF168, an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that promotes accumulation of 'Lys-63'-linked histone H2A and H2AX at DNA damage sites, thereby acting as a guard against excessive spreading of

ubiquitinated chromatin at damaged chromosomes,

Cellular Localization Nucleus

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