

## **ARF-BP1 Antibody**

Catalog # ASC10538

# **Specification**

# **ARF-BP1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Application Notes

WB, ICC, IF 07Z6Z7

NP\_113584, 61676188 Human, Mouse, Rat

Rabbit Polyclonal

IgG

ARF-BP1 antibody can be used for

detection of ARF-BP1 by Western blot at 1  $\mu$ g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 5  $\mu$ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20  $\mu$ g/mL.

### **ARF-BP1 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **10075** 

**Other Names** 

ARF-BP1 Antibody: MULE, Ib772, LASU1, UREB1, HECTH9, URE-B1, ARF-BP1, HSPC272, KIAA0312, KIAA1578, E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase HUWE1, ARF-binding protein 1, HECT, UBA and WWE domain containing 1

Target/Specificity

HUWE1;

### **Reconstitution & Storage**

ARF-BP1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

#### **Precautions**

ARF-BP1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### **ARF-BP1 Antibody - Protein Information**

Name HUWE1

Synonyms KIAA0312, KIAA1578, UREB1

#### **Function**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15989957" target="\_blank">15989957</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19713937" target=" blank">19713937</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15567145"



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target=" blank">15567145</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15767685" target="blank">15767685</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18488021" target="blank">18488021</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17567951" target="\_blank">17567951</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19037095" target=" blank">19037095</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20534529" target=" blank">20534529</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30217973" target=" blank">30217973</a>). Regulates apoptosis by catalyzing the polyubiquitination and degradation of MCL1 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15989957" target=" blank">15989957</a>). Mediates monoubiquitination of DNA polymerase beta (POLB) at 'Lys-41', 'Lys-61' and 'Lys-81', thereby playing a role in base-excision repair (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19713937" target=" blank">19713937</a>). Also ubiquitinates the p53/TP53 tumor suppressor and core histones including H1, H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15567145" target=" blank">15567145</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15767685" target=" blank">15767685</a>. PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15989956" target="\_blank">15989956</a>). Ubiquitinates MFN2 to negatively regulate mitochondrial fusion in response to decreased stearoylation of TFRC (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26214738" target=" blank">26214738</a>). Ubiquitination of MFN2 also takes place following induction of mitophagy; AMBRA1 acts as a cofactor for HUWE1-mediated ubiquitination (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30217973" target=" blank">30217973</a>). Regulates neural differentiation and proliferation by catalyzing the polyubiquitination and degradation of MYCN (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18488021" target=" blank">18488021</a>). May regulate abundance of CDC6 after DNA damage by polyubiquitinating and targeting CDC6 to degradation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17567951" target=" blank">17567951</a>). Mediates polyubiquitination of isoform 2 of PA2G4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19037095" target=" blank">19037095</a>). Acts in concert with MYCBP2 to regulate the circadian clock gene expression by promoting the lithium-induced ubiquination and degradation of NR1D1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20534529" target=" blank">20534529</a>). Binds to an upstream initiator-like sequence in the preprodynorphin gene (By similarity). Mediates HAPSTR1 degradation, but is also a required cofactor in the pathway by which HAPSTR1 governs stress signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35776542" target=" blank">35776542</a>).

## **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion. Note=Mainly expressed in the cytoplasm of most tissues, except in the nucleus of spermatogonia, primary spermatocytes and neuronal cells (By similarity). Recruited to mitochondria following interaction with AMBRA1 (PubMed:30217973) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q7TMY8, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30217973}

# **Tissue Location**

Weakly expressed in heart, brain and placenta but not in other tissues. Expressed in a number of cell lines, predominantly in those from colorectal carcinomas

### **ARF-BP1 Antibody - Protocols**

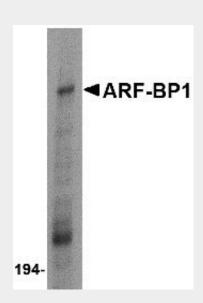
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>



- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

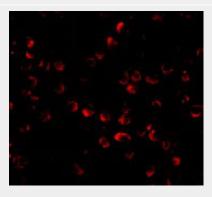
# **ARF-BP1 Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of ARF-BP1 in Daudi cell lysate with ARF-BP1 antibody at 1 µg/mL.



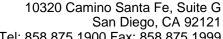
Immunocytochemistry of ARF-BP1 in Daudi cells with ARF-BP1 antibody at 5 μg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of ARF-BP1 in Daudi cells with ARF-BP1 antibody at 20 μg/mL.

## ARF-BP1 Antibody - Background

ARF-BP1 Antibody: The ARF tumor suppressor is a critical regulator of p53 stability. In addition to p53, ARF1 binds to other proteins such as MDM2 and ARF-BP1, a large protein containing HECT, UBA and WWE motifs. ARF-BP1 directly binds and ubiquitinates p53; this activity is inhibited by ARF, indicating that ARF-BP1 is a critical mediator of the p53-dependent and p53-independent tumor suppressor functions of ARF. ARF-BP1 can also catalyze the polyubiquitination of Mcl-1, an





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anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member involved in DNA damage-induced apoptosis. Elimination of ARF-BP1 expression by RNA interference stabilized Mcl-1 protein, resulting in an attenuation of apoptosis induced by DNA-damage agents.

# **ARF-BP1 Antibody - References**

Gallagher SJ, Kefford RF and Rizos H. The ARF tumour suppressor. Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.2006; 38:1637-41.

Pomerantz J, Schreiber-Agus N, Leigeois NJ, et al. The Ink4a tumor suppressor gene product, p19ARF interacts with MDM2 and neutralizes MDM2's inhibition of p53. Cell1998; 92:725-34. Chen D, Kon N, Li M, et al. ARF-BP1/Mule is a critical mediator of the ARF tumor suppressor. Cell2005; 121:1071-83.

Zhong Q, Gao W, Du F, et al. Mule/ARF-BP1, a BH3-only E3 ubiquitin ligase, catalyzes the polyubiquitination of Mcl-1 and regulates apoptosis. Cell2005; 121:1085-95.