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NCE2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2185a

Specification

NCE2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q969M7

NCE2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 140739

Other Names
NEDD8-conjugating enzyme UBE2F, 632-, NEDD8 carrier protein UBE2F, NEDD8 protein ligase UBE2F, NEDD8-conjugating enzyme 2, Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 F, UBE2F, NCE2

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2185a was selected from the N-term region of human NCE2 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NCE2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name UBE2F

Synonyms NCE2

Function
Accepts the ubiquitin-like protein NEDD8 from the UBA3-NAE1 E1 complex and catalyzes its covalent attachment to other proteins. The specific interaction with the E3 ubiquitin ligase RBX2, but not RBX1, suggests that the RBX2-UBE2F complex neddylates specific target proteins, such as CUL5.

Tissue Location
Widely expressed (at protein level).

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NCE2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

NCE2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

NCE2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Ubiquitin is a 76 amino acid highly conserved eukaryotic polypeptide that selectively marks cellular proteins for proteolytic degradation by the 26S proteasome. The process of target selection, covalent attachment and shuttle to the 26S proteasome is a vital means of regulating the concentrations of key regulatory proteins in the cell by limiting their lifespans. Polyubiquitination is a common feature of this modification. Serial steps for modification include the activation of ubiquitin, an ATP-dependent formation of a thioester bond between ubiquitin and the enzyme E1, transfer by transacylation of ubiquitin from E1 to the ubiquitin conjugating enzyme E2, and covalent linkage to the target protein directly by E2 or via E3 ligase enzyme. Deubiquitination enzymes also exist to reverse the marking of protein substrates. Posttranslational tagging by Ub is involved in a multitude of cellular processes, including the cell cycle, cell growth and differentiation, embryogenesis, apoptosis, signal transduction, DNA repair, regulation of transcription and DNA replication, transmembrane transport, stress responses, the immune response, and nervous system functions.