Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-02188)

TargetMol

Anti-Ubiquitin Activating Enzyme E1/UBA1 Antibody (1K888)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	1K888
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	UBA1 was immunoprecipitated using: -Lane A:0.5 mg Hela Whole Cell Lysate. -Lane B:0.5 mg K562 Whole Cell Lysate -0.5 µL anti-UBA1 mouse monoclonal antibody and 60 µg of Immunomagnetic beads Protein G. -Primary antibody: -Anti-UBA1 mouse monoclonal antibody, at 1:500 dilution. -Secondary antibody: -Dylight 800-labeled antibody to Mouse IgG (H+L), at 1:7500 dilution. -Developed using the odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size: 111 kDa. -Observed band size: 111 kDa
Application:	ELISA,IP
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IP: 0.2-1 µL/mg of lysate

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human UBE1 / UBA1 protein (TMPY-02840)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	ubiquitin-like modifier activating enzyme 1;UBE1;SMAX2;A1ST;UBE1X;A1S9;UBA1A;AMCX1;POC20;CTD-2522E6.1;GXP1;A1S9T;CFAP124

Research Background

UBE1, also known as UBA1, belongs to the ubiquitin-activating E1 family. UBE1 gene complements an X-linked mouse temperature-sensitive defect in DNA synthesis, and thus may function in DNA repair. It is part of a gene cluster on chromosome Xp11.23. UBE1 catalyzes the first step in ubiquitin conjugation to mark cellular proteins for degradation. It also catalyzes the first step in ubiquitin conjugation to mark cellular proteins for degradation by first adenylating its C-terminal glycine residue with ATP, and thereafter linking this residue to the side chain of a cysteine residue in E1, yielding a ubiquitin-E1 thioester and free AMP. Defects in UBA1 can cause spinal muscular atrophy X-linked type 2 (SMAX2), also known as X-linked lethal infantile spinal muscular atrophy, distal X-linked arthrogryposis

multiplex congenita or X-linked arthrogryposis type 1 (AMCX1). Spinal muscular atrophy refers to a group of neuromuscular disorders characterized by degeneration of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord, leading to symmetrical muscle weakness and atrophy. SMAX2 is a lethal infantile form presenting with hypotonia, areflexia, and multiple congenital contractures.

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