

UFL1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-92278

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

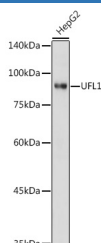
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human UFL1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

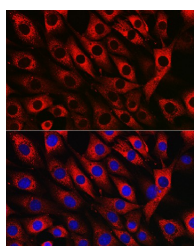
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

Data

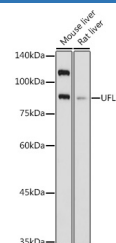


Western blot analysis of extracts of HepG2 cells using UFL1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MV:90 kDa
Calculated-MV:89 kDa

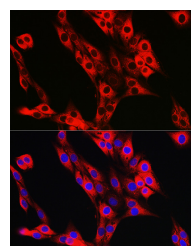


Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using UFL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using UFL1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MV:90 kDa
Calculated-MV:89 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of PC-12 cells using UFL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

E3 protein ligase that mediates ufmylation, the covalent attachment of the ubiquitin-like modifier UFM1 to lysine residues on target proteins, and which plays a key role in reticulophagy (also called ER-phagy induced in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress. In response to endoplasmic reticulum stress, recruited to the endoplasmic reticulum membrane by DDRGK1, and mediates ufmylation of proteins such as RPN1 and RPL26/uL24, thereby promoting reticulophagy of endoplasmic reticulum sheets. Ufmylation-dependent reticulophagy inhibits the unfolded protein response (UPR via ERN1/IRE1-alpha. Ufmylation in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress is essential for processes such as hematopoiesis, blood vessel morphogenesis or inflammatory response. Regulates inflammation in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress by promoting reticulophagy, leading to inhibit the activity of the NF-kappa-B transcription factor (By similarity).

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