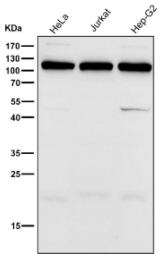
UBA7 Antibody / Ubiquitin like modifier activating enzyme 7 / Ube1L [clone 31U08] (FY12672)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12672	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

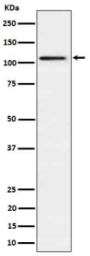
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	2-3 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Liquid
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	31U08
Purity	Affinity-chromatography
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
UniProt	P41226
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:200 Flow Cytometry: 1:50
Limitations	This UBA7 antibody is available for research use only.



All lanes use the UBA7 antibody at 1:2000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.
Predicted molecular weight ~112 kDa.



Western blot analysis of Ube1L / UBA7 in HepG2 cell lysate using UBA7 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~112 kDa.

Description

UBA7 antibody detects ubiquitin like modifier activating enzyme 7, an E1 enzyme encoded by the UBA7 gene. UBA7 catalyzes the first step in the ISGylation pathway, activating the ubiquitin like modifier ISG15. This modification resembles ubiquitination but involves the conjugation of ISG15 to target proteins, regulating antiviral responses, immune signaling, and protein stability. By activating ISG15, UBA7 plays a central role in interferon stimulated gene expression and innate immunity.

UBA7 antibody is widely applied in immunology, virology, and cancer biology. UBA7 is induced by type I interferons and mediates host defense against viral infection. ISGylation of viral and host proteins disrupts replication cycles and enhances antiviral resistance. By detecting UBA7, researchers can investigate how interferon pathways regulate protein modification and innate immunity.

Western blot assays detect UBA7 protein in interferon treated cells, while immunohistochemistry maps its expression in immune tissues. Immunofluorescence highlights cytoplasmic and nuclear localization, consistent with its role in protein conjugation. These applications make UBA7 antibody a versatile tool for studying antiviral responses and immune regulation.

Beyond virology, UBA7 contributes to tumor suppression. Loss of UBA7 expression has been linked to lung cancer and leukemia, where reduced ISGylation disrupts normal cell regulation. UBA7 also interacts with ubiquitin conjugating enzymes, linking ISGylation to broader protein quality control mechanisms. By applying UBA7 antibody, scientists can evaluate how ubiquitin like modifications influence cancer biology and immune defense.

UBA7 antibody from NSJ Bioreagents provides dependable specificity for analyzing ISGylation pathways. Its strong performance across applications supports both basic and translational research into immune signaling, antiviral defense, and cancer suppression.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the UBA7 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Ube1L / UBA7 was used as the immunogen for the UBA7 antibody.

Storage

Store the UBA7 antibody at -20oC.

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