

UBR7 Antibody / Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 Antibody (FY13551)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13551	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

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Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ .
UniProt	Q8N806
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Immunoprecipitation : 2ug per 500ug of lysate ELISA : 0.1-0.5 ug/ml
Limitations	This UBR7 Antibody / Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 Antibody is provided for laboratory research use only.

UBR7 Antibody by IHC in rat testis. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded rat testis using Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 Antibody reveals brown immunoreactivity in cells within the seminiferous tubules. Positive nuclear staining is evident in subsets of germinal epithelial cells, with hematoxylin counterstaining providing blue nuclear contrast. Sections underwent heat-mediated antigen retrieval in EDTA buffer at pH 8.0 and were incubated with primary antibody at 2 ug/mL overnight at 4°C. Detection used an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and DAB chromogen.

UBR7 Antibody by IP in human MCF-7 cell lysate. Immunoprecipitation using Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 Antibody enriches a protein migrating near 55 kDa from MCF-7 whole-cell lysate. The blot compares an input lysate, a rabbit IgG control immunoprecipitation and antibody-mediated immunoprecipitation. The immunoprecipitated band is detected using the same primary antibody and HRP-based chemiluminescence. The observed migration is above the calculated 48 kDa mass but falls within the 48-60 kDa range documented by independent antibody validation data. This experiment demonstrates recovery of an immunoreactive UBR7-associated protein from human cells.

UBR7 Antibody by IHC in mouse testis. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded mouse testis using Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 Antibody demonstrates brown immunoreactivity within seminiferous tubules. Staining is concentrated in subsets of germinal epithelial cells, with variable nuclear labeling and blue hematoxylin counterstaining. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer at pH 8.0. Sections were incubated with 2 ug/mL primary antibody overnight at 4°C, followed by HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and DAB detection. The image documents UBR7-associated immunoreactivity in mouse testicular tissue.

UBR7 Antibody by WB in human and rodent samples. Western blot analysis using Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 Antibody detects a band near 55 kDa in human MCF-7 (lane 1) and HeLa (lane 2) cells, rat testis (lane 3) and RH35 cells (lane 4), and mouse testis (lane 5) and NIH/3T3 cells (lane 6). The observed migration exceeds the calculated 48 kDa mass but is consistent with the 48-60 kDa range reported in independent antibody validation data. Reduced lysates containing 30 ug protein per lane were separated on 10% SDS-PAGE and probed with primary antibody at 0.5 ug/mL overnight at 4°C.

Description

UBR7 Antibody / Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 Antibody detects UBR7, an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that contains a plant homeodomain finger and belongs to the broader family of proteins involved in ubiquitin-associated regulation. Ubiquitination is a reversible post-translational modification that can influence protein turnover, localization, and interactions. E3 ligases contribute to substrate selection within this system. UBR7 has also been investigated in chromatin-associated processes, illustrating that ubiquitin-related proteins can participate in regulatory functions beyond simple protein degradation.

The plant homeodomain finger is a zinc-binding module found in many proteins involved in chromatin regulation. UBR7 has been linked to histone-associated regulatory mechanisms and changes in gene expression, although the interpretation of specific activities depends on the cellular context and experimental evidence. Chromatin is organized through interactions among DNA, histones, and numerous regulatory factors. Modifications to histones can alter how other proteins recognize chromatin and influence the accessibility of genomic regions to transcriptional machinery.

UBR7 is therefore relevant to the intersection of ubiquitin signaling and nuclear gene regulation. Its activities should be distinguished from those of other UBR-family proteins, since shared naming conventions do not imply identical substrates or cellular roles. The consequences of altered UBR7 abundance may depend on the composition of nuclear regulatory complexes and the developmental state of the cell. NSJ Bioreagents includes this protein among its regulatory targets. A UBR7 Antibody relates to understanding ubiquitin-associated enzymes, chromatin organization, and the control of gene expression.

Explore related research targets in our [Epigenetics Antibodies](#) collection.

Application Notes

The recommended approach is to establish the optimal working dilution of the UBR7 Antibody / Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 Antibody through preliminary testing.

Immunogen

The UBR7 Antibody was generated using e. coli-derived human UBR7 recombinant protein (amino acids K138-S425).

Storage

Store the reconstituted UBR7 Antibody at 4oC for up to one month. For long-term storage, divide into aliquots and keep at -20oC for up to six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

UBR7 antibody, Putative E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase UBR7 antibody, ubiquitin protein ligase E3 component n-recognin 7 antibody, C14orf130 antibody, N-recognin-7 antibody, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase UBR7 antibody