

## Product datasheet

# Human UBE2I / UBC9 peptide ab30701

### Overview

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**Product name** Human UBE2I / UBC9 peptide

### Description

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**Nature** Synthetic

**Amino Acid Sequence**

**Species** Human

### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab30701** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Applications** Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-UBE2I / UBC9 antibody ([ab33044](#))

**Form** Liquid

#### Additional notes

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

### Preparation and Storage

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**Stability and Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

### General Info

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<b>Function</b>	Accepts the ubiquitin-like proteins SUMO1, SUMO2, SUMO3 and SUMO4 from the UBLE1A-UBLE1B E1 complex and catalyzes their covalent attachment to other proteins with the help of an E3 ligase such as RANBP2 or CBX4. Necessary for sumoylation of FOXL2 and KAT5. Essential for nuclear architecture and chromosome segregation.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, kidney, liver, lung, placenta and brain. Also expressed in testis and thymus.
<b>Pathway</b>	Protein modification; protein sumoylation.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Mainly nuclear. In spermatocytes, localizes in synaptonemal complexes. Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body.

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

### **Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support**

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- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

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