USP15 Rabbit mAb [C9X5]

Cat NO. :A69838

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	H,M,R	Q9Y4E8	120 kDa	Rabbit	lgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application Dilution WB 1:1000-2000 The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide at the sequence of Human USP15

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Expressed in skeletal muscle, kidney, heart, placenta, liver, thymus, lung, and ovary, with little or no expression in other tissues.

Subcellular location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion.

Function:

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cvtometry

Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse

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Nature Biosciences

Hydrolase that removes conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins and regulates various pathways such as the TGF-beta receptor signaling, NF-kappa-B and RNF41/NRDP1-PRKN pathways (PubMed:21947082, PubMed:22344298, PubMed:24852371, PubMed:16005295, PubMed:17318178, PubMed:19826004, PubMed:19576224). Acts as a key regulator of TGF-beta receptor signaling pathway, but the precise mechanism is still unclear: according to a report, acts by promoting deubiquitination of monoubiquitinated R-SMADs (SMAD1, SMAD2 and/or SMAD3), thereby alleviating inhibition of R-SMADs and promoting activation of TGF-beta target genes (PubMed:21947082). According to another reports, regulates the TGF-beta receptor signaling pathway by mediating deubiquitination and stabilization of TGFBR1, leading to an enhanced TGF-beta signal (PubMed:22344298). Able to mediate deubiquitination of monoubiquitinated substrates, 'Lys-27'-, 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:33093067). May also regulate gene expression and/or DNA repair through the deubiquitination of histone H2B (PubMed:24526689). Acts as an inhibitor of mitophagy by counteracting the action of parkin (PRKN): hydrolyzes cleavage of 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains attached by parkin on target proteins such as MFN2, thereby reducing parkin's ability to drive mitophagy (PubMed:24852371). Acts as an associated component of COP9 signalosome complex (CSN) and regulates different pathways via this association: regulates NF-kappa-B by mediating deubiquitination of NFKBIA and deubiquitinates substrates bound to VCP (PubMed:16005295, PubMed:17318178, PubMed:19826004, PubMed:19576224). Involved in endosome organization by mediating deubiquitination of SQSTM1: ubiquitinated SQSTM1 forms a molecular bridge that restrains cognate vesicles in the perinuclear region and its deubiquitination releases target vesicles for fast transport into the cell periphery (PubMed:27368102). Acts as a negative regulator of antifungal immunity by mediating 'Lys-27'-linked deubiquitination of CARD9, thereby inactivating CARD9 (PubMed:33093067).., (Microbial infection) Protects APC and human papillomavirus type 16 protein E6 against degradation via the ubiquitin proteasome pathway..

Validation Data:

USP15 Rabbit mAb [C9X5] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from A549 cells.Using USP15 Rabbit mAb [C9X5] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C over night.

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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.