

去泛素化酶 22 抗体

产品货号: mlR8611

英文名称: USP22

中文名称: 去泛素化酶 22 抗体

别 名: Deubiquitinating enzyme 22; Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 22; Ubiquitin thiolesterase 22; Ubiquitin thiolesterase 8; Ubiquitin thiolesterase 8; Ubiquitin-specific processing protease 8; Ubiquitin-specific processing protease 8; Ubiquitin-specific processing protease 22; UBP22_HUMAN; Usp22; USP3L.

研究领域: 肿瘤 细胞生物 干细胞 细胞分化 表观遗传学 泛素

抗体来源: Rabbit

克隆类型: Polyclonal

交叉反应: Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep, Xenopus laevis

产品应用: WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500

not yet tested in other applications.

(石蜡切片需做抗原修复)

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量: 60kDa

细胞定位: 细胞核

性 状: Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度: 1mg/ml

免疫原: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human USP22:121-220/525

亚 型: IgG

纯化方法: affinity purified by Protein A

储存液: 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件: Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted

in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed: PubMed

产品介绍 : The ubiquitin (Ub) pathway involves three sequential enzymatic steps that facilitate the conjugation of Ub and Ub-like molecules to specific protein substrates. Through the use of a wide range of enzymes that can add or remove ubiquitin, the Ub pathway controls many intracellular processes such as signal transduction, transcriptional activation and cell cycle progression. USP22 (ubiquitin specific peptidase 22), also known as USP3L, is a 525 amino acid protein that contains one UBP-type zinc finger and functions to catalyze the conversion of a ubiquitin C-terminal thioester to free ubiquitin and thiol, a reaction that may influence several cellular processes. Via its catalytic activity, USP22 is thought to play an important role in cell cycle progression and may also serve as a cancer stem cell marker.

Function:

Histone deubiquitinating component of the transcription regulatory histone acetylation (HAT) complex SAGA. Catalyzes the deubiquitination of both histones H2A and H2B, thereby acting as a coactivator. Recruited to specific gene promoters by activators such as MYC, where it is required for transcription. Required for nuclear receptor-mediated transactivation and cell cycle progression.

Subunit:

Component of some SAGA transcription coactivator-HAT complexes, at least composed of ATXN7, ATXN7L3, ENY2, GCN5L2, SUPT3H, TAF10, TRRAP and USP22. Within the SAGA complex, ATXN7L3, ENY2 and USP22 form a



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subcomplex required for histone deubiquitination. Interacts directly with ATXN7L3; leading to its recritment to the SAGA complex.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity:
Moderately expressed in various tissues including heart and skeletal muscle, and weakly expressed in lung and liver.
Similarity:
Belongs to the peptidase C19 family. UBP8 subfamily.
Contains 1 UBP-type zinc finger.
SWISS:
Q9UPT9
Gene ID:
23326
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



