

铜代谢结构域蛋白 1 抗体

产品货号： mlR8034

英文名称： COMMD1

中文名称： 铜代谢结构域蛋白 1 抗体

别名： C2orf5; COMD1; COMD1_HUMAN; COMM domain-containing protein 1; COMMD1; copper metabolism domain containing 1; MGC27155; MURR1; Protein Murr1.

研究领域： 细胞生物 信号转导 表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

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

分子量：21kDa

细胞定位：细胞核 细胞浆

性状：Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度：1mg/ml

免疫原：KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human COMMD1/MURR1:95-190/190

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：Promotes ubiquitination of NF-kappa-B subunit RELA and its subsequent proteasomal degradation. Down-regulates NF-kappa-B activity. Down-regulates SOD1 activity by interfering with its

homodimerization. Plays a role in copper ion homeostasis. Can bind one copper ion per monomer. May function to facilitate biliary copper excretion within hepatocytes.

Tissue specificity: Ubiquitous. Highest expression in the liver, with lower expression in brain, lung, placenta, pancreas, small intestine, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and placenta.

Function:

Promotes ubiquitination of NF-kappa-B subunit RELA and its subsequent proteasomal degradation. Down-regulates NF-kappa-B activity. Down-regulates SOD1 activity by interfering with its homodimerization. Plays a role in copper ion homeostasis. Can bind one copper ion per monomer. May function to facilitate biliary copper excretion within hepatocytes.

Subunit:

Monomer and homodimer. Interacts (via COMM domain) with COMMD2, COMMD3, COMMD4, COMMD5, COMMD6, COMMD7, COMMD8 and COMMD10 (via COMM domain). Identified in a complex with an E3 ubiquitin ligase complex composed of TCEB1/elongin C, CUL2, SOCS1 and RBX1. Interacts directly with SOCS1 and CUL2. Interacts directly the N-terminal region of ATP7B. Interacts with CCS, CDKN2A, RELA and NFKBIB. Identified in a complex with NF-kappa-B. Interacts with CLU.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous. Highest expression in the liver, with lower expression in brain, lung, placenta, pancreas, small intestine, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and placenta.

Post-translational modifications:

Ubiquitinated; undergoes both 'Lys-63'- and 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination. Ubiquitinated by XIAP, leading to its proteasomal degradation.

Similarity:

Contains 1 COMM domain.

SWISS:

Q8N668

Gene ID:

150684

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

COMMD 蛋白家族中最典型的成员.它是一个多效性因子,参与许多生理活动,包括铜代谢、钠运输、对核因子 κ B(NF- κ B)及低氧诱导因子 1(HIF-1)的调节等, COMMD 广泛存在于多细胞生物中,最典型的特征是它们的羧基端存在一个高度保守而独特的结构—COMMD 结构域,为蛋白质间的相互作用提供了关键界面.

目前研究 COMMD 蛋白家族有 10 个成员,即 COMMD1~10.COMMD1 是 COMMD 蛋白家族中最先被证实且研究最为深入的蛋白质,在不同物种中广泛表达,在人类的不同组织表达存在差异.

产品图片

