铜代谢结构域蛋白 10 抗体

产品货号： mlR8181

英文名称： COMMD10

中文名称： 铜代谢结构域蛋白 10 抗体

别　　名： COMM domain containing 10; COMMD 10; FLJ11285; HGNC:30201; HSPC305; PTD002.

研究领域： 细胞生物　免疫学　表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： **Polyclonal**

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit,

产品应用： 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 COMMD10:91-190/190

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： COMMD or COMM is a new family of proteins with homology to MURR1, a multifunctional protein that inhibits NFkB. These proteins form multimeric complexes and were identified in a biochemical screen for MURR1-associated factors. The family is defined by the presence of a conserved and unique motif

termed the COMM (copper metabolism gene MURR1) domain, which functions as an interface for protein-protein interactions. The proteins designated as COMMD or COMM domain containing 1-10 are extensively conserved in multicellular eukaryotic organisms and define a novel family of structural and functional homologs of MURR1. The prototype of this family, MURR1/COMMD1, suppresses NFkB not by affecting nuclear translocation or binding of NF-kappaB to cognate motifs; rather, it functions in the nucleus by affecting the association of NF-kappaB with chromatin.

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.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Shuttles between nucleus and cytosol. Detected in perinuclear foci that may be aggresomes containing misfolded, ubiquitinated proteins.

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:

Q9Y6G5

Gene ID:

51397

Important Note:

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