

**USP11 Antibody (N-term N20)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP2139a**

**Specification**

**USP11 Antibody (N-term N20) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P51784</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_004642</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Antigen Region	279-308

**USP11 Antibody (N-term N20) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 8237

**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 11,  
Deubiquitinating enzyme 11, Ubiquitin  
thioesterase 11,  
Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 11,  
USP11, UHX1

**Target/Specificity**

This USP11 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 279-308 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human USP11.

**Dilution**

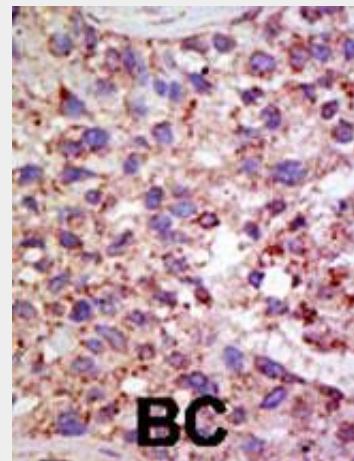
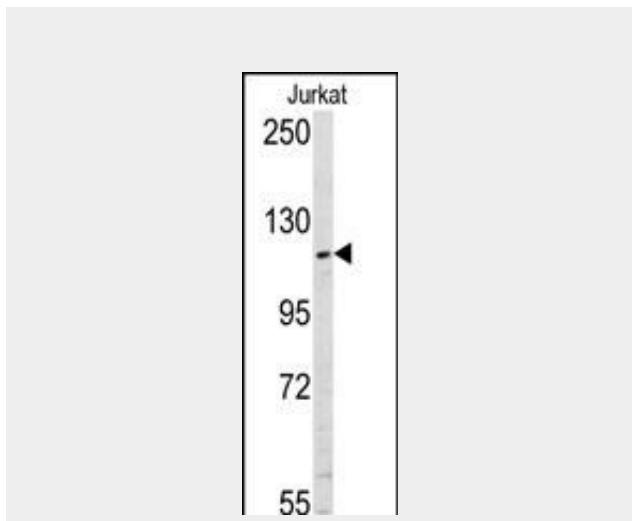
WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

**USP11 Antibody (N-term N20) -**

## Precautions

USP11 Antibody (N-term N20) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## USP11 Antibody (N-term N20) - Protein Information

**Name** USP11

**Synonyms** UHX1

### Function

Protease that can remove conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins and polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12084015" target="\_blank">12084015</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15314155" target="\_blank">15314155</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17897950" target="\_blank">17897950</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19874889" target="\_blank">19874889</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20233726" target="\_blank">20233726</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24724799" target="\_blank">24724799</a>). Inhibits the degradation of target proteins by the proteasome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12084015" target="\_blank">12084015</a>). Cleaves preferentially 'Lys-6' and 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin chains. Has lower activity with 'Lys-11' and 'Lys-33'-linked ubiquitin chains, and extremely low activity with 'Lys-27', 'Lys-29' and 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin chains (in vitro) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24724799" target="\_blank">24724799</a>). Plays a role in the regulation of pathways leading to NF-kappa-B activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17897950" target="\_blank">17897950</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19874889" target="\_blank">19874889</a>). Plays a role in the regulation of DNA repair after double-stranded DNA breaks (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15314155" target="\_blank">15314155</a>,

## Background

Modification of target proteins by ubiquitin participates in a wide array of biological functions. Proteins destined for degradation or processing via the 26 S proteasome are coupled to multiple copies of ubiquitin. However, attachment of ubiquitin or ubiquitin-related molecules may also result in changes in subcellular distribution or modification of protein activity. An additional level of ubiquitin regulation, deubiquitination, is catalyzed by proteases called deubiquitinating enzymes, which fall into four distinct families. Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolases, ubiquitin-specific processing proteases (USPs), 1 OTU-domain ubiquitin-aldehyde-binding proteins, and Jab1/Pad1/MPN-domain-containing metallo-enzymes. Among these four families, USPs represent the most widespread and represented deubiquitinating enzymes across evolution. USPs tend to release ubiquitin from a conjugated protein. They display similar catalytic domains containing conserved Cys and His boxes but divergent N-terminal and occasionally C-terminal extensions, which are thought to function in substrate recognition, subcellular localization, and protein-protein interactions.

## USP11 Antibody (N-term N20) - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).  
Swanson, D.A., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 5(4):533-538 (1996).  
Ideguchi, H., et al., Biochem. J. 367 (Pt 1), 87-95 (2002).

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20233726" target="\_blank">20233726</a>). Acts as a chromatin regulator via its association with the Polycomb group (PcG) multiprotein PRC1-like complex; may act by deubiquitinating components of the PRC1-like complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20601937" target="\_blank">20601937</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Chromosome.  
Note=Predominantly nuclear  
(PubMed:12084015, PubMed:15314155).  
Associates with chromatin  
(PubMed:20601937, PubMed:20233726).

#### **USP11 Antibody (N-term N20) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)