

Immunotag™ USP15 Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITA5466
Product Description	Immunotag™ USP15 Antibody
Size	100 µg, 200 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	USP15
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IF/ICC,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500~1:1000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide
Specificity	USP15 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total USP15
Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography.
Form	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt
Gene Name	USP15
Accession No.	Q9Y4E8
Alternate Names	Deubiquitinating enzyme 15; Deubiquitinating enzyme; EC 3 1 2 15; KIAA0529; MGC131982; MGC149838; MGC74854; Ubiquitin Carboxy terminal Hydrolase 15; Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 15; Ubiquitin specific peptidase 15; Ubiquitin specific processing protease 15; Ubiquitin Specific Protease 15; Ubiquitin thioesterase 15; Ubiquitin thiolesterase 15; Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 15; UBP 15; UBP15; UBP15_HUMAN; Unph 2; UNPH 4; Unph-2; Unph2; Unph4; USP 15; Usp15;

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Description	<p>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 as well as 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin chains, protecting them against proteasomal degradation. 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).</p>
Cell Pathway/ Category	Primary Polyclonal Antibody
Protein MW	115 KD
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.