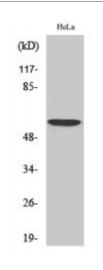


Anti-USP30 antibody



Description Rabbit polyclonal to USP30.

Model STJ96199

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human USP30

Immunogen Region 1-80 aa, N-terminal

Gene ID 84749

Gene Symbol <u>USP30</u>

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000

Specificity USP30 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of USP30 protein.

Tissue Specificity Expressed in skeletal muscle, pancreas, liver and kidney.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 30 Deubiquitinating enzyme 30

Ubiquitin thioesterase 30 Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 30 Ub-

specific protease 30

Molecular Weight 60 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:20065OMIM:612492</u>

Alternative Names Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 30 Deubiquitinating enzyme 30

Ubiquitin thioesterase 30 Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 30 Ub-

specific protease 30

Function Deubiquitinating enzyme tethered to the mitochondrial outer membrane that

acts as a key inhibitor of mitophagy by counteracting the action of parkin (PRKN): hydrolyzes ubiquitin attached by parkin on target proteins, such as RHOT1/MIRO1 and TOMM20, thereby blocking parkin's ability to drive mitophagy . Preferentially cleaves 'Lys-6'- and 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitin chains, 2 types of linkage that participate to mitophagic signaling . Does not cleave efficiently polyubiquitin phosphorylated at 'Ser-65' . Acts as negative regulator of mitochondrial fusion by mediating deubiquitination of MFN1 and

MFN2.

Cellular Localization Mitochondrion outer membrane

Post-translational Ubiquitinated by parkin (PRKN) at Lys-235 and Lys-289, leading to its

Modifications degradation.

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