Product Name: Ubiquitin D (18O15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe19551

Summary

Production Name	Ubiquitin D (18O15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	UBD
Alternative Names	FAT10; UBD-3; GABBR1; UBD; Ubiquitin D;
Gene ID	10537.0
SwissProt ID	O15205.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:1000
Molecular Weight	18kDa

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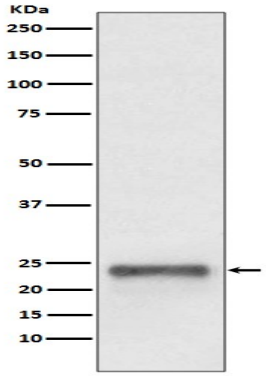
Background

UBD (ubiquitin D) is a protein-coding gene. Diseases associated with UBD include nephrosclerosis, and severe acute respiratory syndrome, and among its related super-pathways are NF-KappaB Family Pathway and MIF Regulation of Innate Immune Cells. GO annotations related to this gene include proteasome binding and protein binding. An important paralog of this gene is ISG15. Ubiquitin-like protein modifier which can be covalently attached to target protein and subsequently leads to their degradation by the 26S proteasome, in a NUB1-dependent manner. Probably functions as a survival factor. Conjugation ability activated by UBA6. Promotes the expression of the proteasome subunit beta type-9 (PSMB9/LMP2). Regulates TNF-alpha-induced and LPS-mediated activation of the central mediator of innate immunity NF-kappa-B by promoting TNF-alpha-mediated proteasomal degradation of ubiquitinated-I-kappa-B-alpha. Required for TNF-alpha-induced p65 nuclear translocation in renal tubular epithelial cells (RTECs). May be involved in dendritic cell (DC) maturation, the process by which immature dendritic cells differentiate into fully competent antigen-presenting cells that initiate T-cell responses. Mediates mitotic non-disjunction and chromosome instability, in long- term in vitro culture and cancers, by abbreviating mitotic phase and impairing the kinetochore localization of MAD2L1 during the prometaphase stage of the cell cycle. May be involved in the formation of aggresomes when proteasome is saturated or impaired. Mediates apoptosis in a caspase-dependent manner, especially in renal epithelium and tubular cells during renal diseases such as polycystic kidney disease and Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-associated nephropathy (HIVAN).

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of Ubiquitin D expression in HepG2 cell lysate.

Note

For research use only.