

UBP37 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16380a**Specification**

UBP37 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q86T82
Other Accession	F1SRY5 , Q8C0R0 , F1N5V1 , NP_065986.2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	110170
Antigen Region	67-94

UBP37 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 57695**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 37, Deubiquitinating enzyme 37, Ubiquitin thioesterase 37, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 37, USP37, KIAA1594

Target/Specificity

This UBP37 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 67-94 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human UBP37.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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.

Precautions

UBP37 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

UBP37 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** USP37

Synonyms KIAA1594

Function Deubiquitinase that plays a role in different processes including cell cycle regulation, DNA replication or DNA damage response (PubMed:[26299517](#), PubMed:[27296872](#), PubMed:[31911859](#), PubMed:[34509474](#)). Antagonizes the anaphase-promoting complex (APC/C) during G1/S transition by mediating deubiquitination of cyclin-A (CCNA1 and CCNA2), thereby promoting S phase entry. Specifically mediates deubiquitination of 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitin chains, a specific ubiquitin-linkage type mediated by the APC/C complex. Phosphorylation at Ser-628 during G1/S phase maximizes the deubiquitinase activity, leading to prevent degradation of cyclin-A (CCNA1 and CCNA2) (PubMed:[21596315](#)). Plays an important role in the regulation of DNA replication by stabilizing the licensing factor CDT1 (PubMed:[27296872](#)). Plays also an essential role beyond S-phase entry to promote the efficiency and fidelity of replication by deubiquitinating checkpoint kinase 1/CHK1, promoting its stability (PubMed:[34509474](#)). Sustains the DNA damage response (DDR) by deubiquitinating and stabilizing the ATP-dependent DNA helicase BLM (PubMed:[34606619](#)). Mechanistically, DNA double-strand breaks (DSB) promotes ATM-mediated phosphorylation of USP37 and enhances the binding between USP37 and BLM (PubMed:[34606619](#)). Promotes cell migration by deubiquitinating and stabilizing the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)-inducing transcription factor SNAIL (PubMed:[31911859](#)). Plays a role in the regulation of mitotic spindle assembly and mitotic progression by associating with chromatin-associated WAPL and stabilizing it through deubiquitination (PubMed:[26299517](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome

Tissue Location

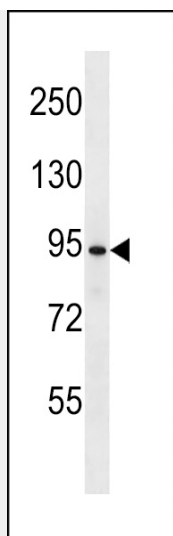
Expressed in brain and prostate.

UBP37 Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

UBP37 Antibody (N-term) - Images



UBP37 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16380a) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the UBP37 antibody detected the UBP37 protein (arrow).

UBP37 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Belongs to the peptidase C19 family.
Contains 3 UIM (ubiquitin-interacting motif) repeats.

UBP37 Antibody (N-term) - References

Yoshida, T., et al. Int. J. Mol. Med. 25(4):649-656(2010)
Oguri, M., et al. Am. J. Hypertens. 23(1):70-77(2010)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)
Jin, J., et al. Curr. Biol. 14(16):1436-1450(2004)
Quesada, V., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 314(1):54-62(2004)