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USP10 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17199c

Specification

USP10 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q14694
Other Accession	Q3KR59, P52479, Q5ZJN4, A5PJS6, Q7ZXR7, Q2NL57, NP_005144.2
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Xenopus, Bovine, Chicken, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**87134**
Antigen Region	**500-529**

USP10 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9100

Other Names
Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 10, Deubiquitinating enzyme 10, Ubiquitin thioesterase 10, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 10, USP10, KIAA0190

Target/Specificity
This USP10 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 500-529 amino acids from the Central region of human USP10.

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
USP10 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

USP10 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name USP10 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12608}

Function Hydrolase that can remove conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins such as p53/TP53, RPS2/us5, RPS3/us3, RPS10/eS10, BECN1, SNX3 and CFTR (PubMed:11439350, PubMed:18632802, PubMed:31981475). Acts as an essential regulator of p53/TP53 stability: in unstressed cells, specifically deubiquitinates p53/TP53 in the cytoplasm, leading to counteract MDM2 action and stabilize p53/TP53 (PubMed:20096447). Following DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus and deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage response (PubMed:20096447). Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: mediates deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes (PubMed:21962518). In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes regulate USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13 (PubMed:21962518). Does not deubiquitinate MDM2 (PubMed:20096447). Plays a key role in 40S ribosome subunit recycling when a ribosome has stalled during translation: acts both by inhibiting formation of stress granules, which store stalled translation pre-initiation complexes, and mediating deubiquitination of 40S ribosome subunits (PubMed:27022092, PubMed:31981475, PubMed:34348161, PubMed:34469731). Acts as a negative regulator of stress granules formation by lowering G3BP1 and G3BP2 valence, thereby preventing G3BP1 and G3BP2 ability to undergo liquid- liquid phase separation (LLPS) and assembly of stress granules (PubMed:11439350, PubMed:27022092, PubMed:32302570). Promotes 40S ribosome subunit recycling following ribosome dissociation in response to ribosome stalling by mediating deubiquitination of 40S ribosomal proteins RPS2/us5, RPS3/us3 and RPS10/eS10, thereby preventing their degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:31981475, PubMed:34348161, PubMed:34469731). Part of a ribosome quality control that takes place when ribosomes have stalled during translation initiation (iRQC): USP10 acts by removing monoubiquitination of RPS2/us5 and RPS3/us3, promoting 40S ribosomal subunit recycling (PubMed:34469731). Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its endocytic recycling (PubMed:19398555). Involved in a TANK-dependent negative feedback response to attenuate NF-kappa-B activation via deubiquitinating IKBKG or TRAF6 in response to interleukin-1-beta (IL1B) stimulation or upon DNA damage (PubMed:25861989). Deubiquitinates TBX21 leading to its stabilization (PubMed:24845384). Plays a negative role in the RLR signaling pathway upon RNA virus infection by blocking the RIGI- mediated MAVS activation. Mechanistically, removes the unanchored 'Lys- 63'-linked polyubiquitin chains of MAVS to inhibit its aggregation, essential for its activation (PubMed:37582970).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Early endosome. Note=Cytoplasmic in normal conditions (PubMed:20096447). After DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus following phosphorylation by ATM (PubMed:20096447)

Tissue Location
Widely expressed..

USP10 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

USP10 Antibody (Center) - Images

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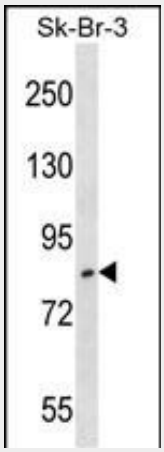

USP10 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17199c) western blot analysis in SK-BR-3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the USP10 antibody detected the USP10 protein (arrow).

USP10 Antibody (Center) - Background

Ubiquitin is a highly conserved protein that is covalently linked to other proteins to regulate their function and degradation. This gene encodes a member of the ubiquitin-specific protease family of cysteine proteases. The enzyme specifically cleaves ubiquitin from ubiquitin-conjugated protein substrates. The protein is found in the nucleus and cytoplasm. It functions as a co-factor of the DNA-bound androgen receptor complex, and is inhibited by a protein in the Ras-GTPase pathway. The human genome contains several pseudogenes similar to this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

USP10 Antibody (Center) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Yuan, J., et al. Cell 140(3):384-396(2010)
Bomberger, J.M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(28):18778-18789(2009)
Gudbjartsson, D.F., et al. Nat. Genet. 40(5):609-615(2008)
Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)