

**USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP2136b****Specification**

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**USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O93009</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q4VSI4</a> , <a href="#">Q6A4J8</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	128302
Antigen Region	1060-1090

**USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7874**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 7, Deubiquitinating enzyme 7, Herpesvirus-associated ubiquitin-specific protease, Ubiquitin thioesterase 7, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 7, USP7, HAUSP

**Target/Specificity**

This USP7 (HAUSP) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1060-1090 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human USP7 (HAUSP).

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** USP7 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12093161, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12630}

**Function** Hydrolase that deubiquitinates target proteins such as FOXO4, DEPTOR, KAT5, p53/TP53, MDM2, ERCC6, DNMT1, UHRF1, PTEN, KMT2E/MLL5 and DAXX (PubMed:[11923872](#), PubMed:[15053880](#), PubMed:[16964248](#), PubMed:[18716620](#), PubMed:[25283148](#), PubMed:[25865756](#), PubMed:[26678539](#), PubMed:[28655758](#), PubMed:[35216969](#)). Together with DAXX, prevents MDM2 self-ubiquitination and enhances the E3 ligase activity of MDM2 towards p53/TP53, thereby promoting p53/TP53 ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (PubMed:[15053880](#), PubMed:[16845383](#), PubMed:[18566590](#), PubMed:[20153724](#)). Deubiquitinates p53/TP53, preventing degradation of p53/TP53, and enhances p53/TP53-dependent transcription regulation, cell growth repression and apoptosis (PubMed:[25283148](#)). Deubiquitinates p53/TP53 and MDM2 and strongly stabilizes p53/TP53 even in the presence of excess MDM2, and also induces p53/TP53-dependent cell growth repression and apoptosis (PubMed:[11923872](#), PubMed:[26786098](#)). Deubiquitination of FOXO4 in presence of hydrogen peroxide is not dependent on p53/TP53 and inhibits FOXO4-induced transcriptional activity (PubMed:[16964248](#)). In association with DAXX, is involved in the deubiquitination and translocation of PTEN from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, both processes that are counteracted by PML (PubMed:[18716620](#)). Deubiquitinates KMT2E/MLL5 preventing KMT2E/MLL5 proteasomal-mediated degradation (PubMed:[26678539](#)). Involved in cell proliferation during early embryonic development. Involved in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair (TC-NER) in response to UV damage: recruited to DNA damage sites following interaction with KIAA1530/UVSSA and promotes deubiquitination of ERCC6, preventing UV- induced degradation of ERCC6 (PubMed:[22466611](#), PubMed:[22466612](#)). Involved in maintenance of DNA methylation via its interaction with UHRF1 and DNMT1: acts by mediating deubiquitination of UHRF1 and DNMT1, preventing their degradation and promoting DNA methylation by DNMT1 (PubMed:[21745816](#), PubMed:[22411829](#)). Deubiquitinates alkylation repair enzyme ALKBH3. OTUD4 recruits USP7 and USP9X to stabilize ALKBH3, thereby promoting the repair of alkylated DNA lesions (PubMed:[25944111](#)). Acts as a chromatin regulator via its association with the Polycomb group (PcG) multiprotein PRC1-like complex; may act by deubiquitinating components of the PRC1-like complex (PubMed:[20601937](#)). Able to mediate deubiquitination of histone H2B; it is however unsure whether this activity takes place in vivo (PubMed:[20601937](#)). Exhibits a preference towards 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin chains (PubMed:[22689415](#)). Increases regulatory T-cells (Treg) suppressive capacity by deubiquitinating and stabilizing the transcription factor FOXP3 which is crucial for Treg cell function (PubMed:[23973222](#)). Plays a role in the maintenance of the circadian clock periodicity via deubiquitination and stabilization of the CRY1 and CRY2 proteins (PubMed:[27123980](#)). Deubiquitinates REST, thereby stabilizing REST and promoting the maintenance of neural progenitor cells (PubMed:[21258371](#)). Deubiquitinates SIRT7, inhibiting SIRT7 histone deacetylase activity and regulating gluconeogenesis (PubMed:[28655758](#)). Involved in the regulation of WASH-dependent actin polymerization at the surface of endosomes and the regulation of endosomal protein recycling (PubMed:[26365382](#)). It maintains optimal WASH complex activity and precise F-actin levels via deubiquitination of TRIM27 and WASHC1 (PubMed:[26365382](#)). Mediates the deubiquitination of phosphorylated DEPTOR, promoting its stability and leading to decreased mTORC1 signaling (PubMed:[35216969](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm Nucleus, PML body. Chromosome. Note=Present in a minority of ND10 nuclear bodies. Association with ICP0/VMW110 at early times of infection leads to an increased proportion of USP7-containing ND10 Colocalizes with ATXN1 in the nucleus. Colocalized with DAXX in speckled structures. Colocalized with PML and PTEN in promyelocytic leukemia protein (PML) nuclear bodies

#### Tissue Location

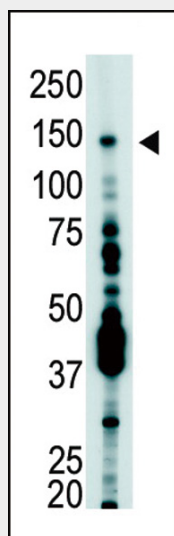
Expressed in neural progenitor cells (at protein level) (PubMed:21258371). Widely expressed. Overexpressed in prostate cancer.

#### USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

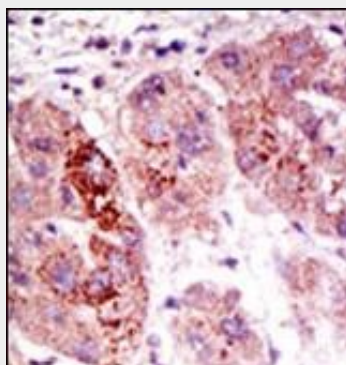
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

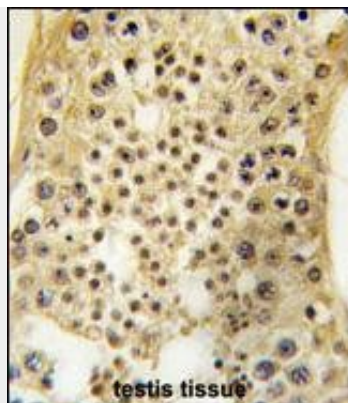
#### USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term) - Images



The anti-USP7 Pab (Cat. #AP2136b) is used in Western blot to detect USP7 in T-47D cell lysate.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human testis tissue reacted with USP7 antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP2136b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

### **USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Modification of target proteins by ubiquitin participates in a wide array of biological functions. Proteins destined for degradation or processing via the 26 S proteasome are coupled to multiple copies of ubiquitin. However, attachment of ubiquitin or ubiquitin-related molecules may also result in changes in subcellular distribution or modification of protein activity. An additional level of ubiquitin regulation, deubiquitination, is catalyzed by proteases called deubiquitinating enzymes, which fall into four distinct families. Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolases, ubiquitin-specific processing proteases (USPs),<sup>1</sup> OTU-domain ubiquitin-aldehyde-binding proteins, and Jab1/Pad1/MPN-domain-containing metallo-enzymes. Among these four families, USPs represent the most widespread and represented deubiquitinating enzymes across evolution. USPs tend to release ubiquitin from a conjugated protein. They display similar catalytic domains containing conserved Cys and His boxes but divergent N-terminal and occasionally C-terminal extensions, which are thought to function in substrate recognition, subcellular localization, and protein-protein interactions.

### **USP7 (HAUSP) Antibody (C-term) - References**

- Puente, X.S., et al., Nat. Rev. Genet. 4(7):544-558 (2003).
- Li, M., et al., Nature 416(6881):648-653 (2002).
- D'Andrea, A., et al., Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 33(5):337-352 (1998).
- Everett, R.D., et al., EMBO J. 16(3):566-577 (1997).
- Everett, R.D., et al., EMBO J. 16(7):1519-1530 (1997).