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USP14 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2142a

Specification

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P54578
Other Accession	Q9JMA1, Q0IIF7, NP_005142
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**1-30**

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9097

Other Names
Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14, Deubiquitinating enzyme 14, Ubiquitin thioesterase 14, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 14, USP14, TGT

Target/Specificity
This USP14 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human USP14.

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
USP14 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name USP14

Synonyms TGT

Function Proteasome-associated deubiquitinase which releases ubiquitin from the proteasome targeted ubiquitinated proteins (PubMed:35145029). Ensures the regeneration of ubiquitin at the proteasome (PubMed:18162577, PubMed:28396413). Is a reversibly associated subunit of the proteasome and a large fraction of proteasome-free protein exists within the cell (PubMed:18162577). Required for the degradation of the chemokine receptor CXCR4 which is critical for CXCL12-induced cell chemotaxis (PubMed:19106094). Serves also as a physiological inhibitor of endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) under the non-stressed condition by inhibiting the degradation of unfolded endoplasmic reticulum proteins via interaction with ERN1 (PubMed:19135427). Indispensable for synaptic development and function at neuromuscular junctions (NMJs) (By similarity). Plays a role in the innate immune defense against viruses by stabilizing the viral DNA sensor CGAS and thus inhibiting its autophagic degradation (PubMed:27666593). Inhibits OPTN-mediated selective autophagic degradation of KDM4D and thereby negatively regulates H3K9me2 and H3K9me3 (PubMed:35145029).

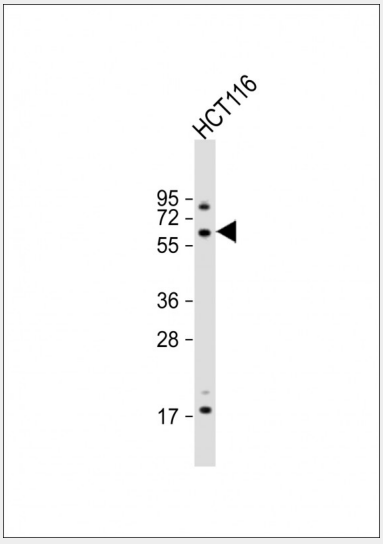
Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

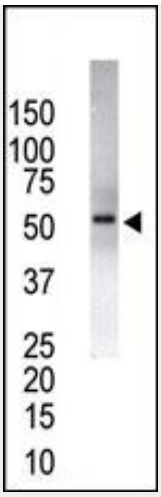
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Images

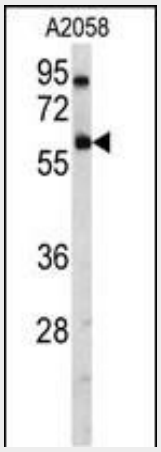


Anti-USP14 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution + HCT116 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 56 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

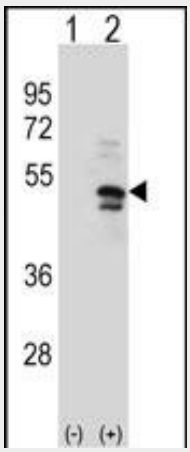
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The anti-USP14 Pab (Cat. #AP2142a) is used in Western blot to detect USP14 in USP14-transfected HeLa cell lysates. Transfection data is kindly provided by Dr. B. Pierrat from the Novartis Institute for Biomedical Research (Basel, Switzerland).

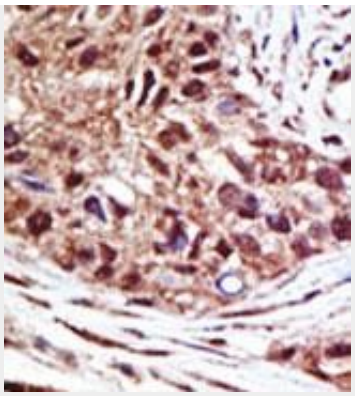


Western blot analysis of anti-USP14 Pab (Cat. #AP2142a) in A2058 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). USP14 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of USP14 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal USP14 Antibody (K7) (Cat. #AP2142a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the USP14 gene.

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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.

USP14 Antibody (N-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),1 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.

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - References

Puente, X.S., et al., Nat. Rev. Genet. 4(7):544-558 (2003). D'Andrea, A., et al., Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 33(5):337-352 (1998). Deshpande, K.L., et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 326(1):1-7 (1996).

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- Deubiquitination of CXCR4 by USP14 is critical for both CXCL12-induced CXCR4 degradation and chemotaxis but not ERK ativation.