

Unc93b Antibody

Catalog # ASC10674

Specification

Unc93b Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW
Application Notes

WB, IHC, IF

<u>09H1C4</u>

<u>AAH33623</u>, <u>116284350</u>

Human, Mouse, Rat

Rabbit

Polyclonal

IgG

56, 66 kDa KDa

Unc93b antibody can be used for the detection of Unc93b by Western blot at 0.5 - 1 μ g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 μ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 μ g/mL.

Unc93b Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **81622**

Target/Specificity

UNC93B1; Multiple isoforms of Unc93b are known to exist. This antibody will not cross-react with Unc93a.

Reconstitution & Storage

Unc93b antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

Unc93b Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Unc93b Antibody - Protein Information

Name UNC93B1 (HGNC:13481)

Synonyms UNC93, UNC93B

Function

Plays an important role in innate and adaptive immunity by regulating nucleotide-sensing Toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling. Required for the transport of a subset of TLRs (including TLR3, TLR7 and TLR9) from the endoplasmic reticulum to endolysosomes where they can engage pathogen nucleotides and activate signaling cascades. May play a role in autoreactive B-cells removal.

Cellular Location





Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome Lysosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome Note=Relocalizes from endoplasmic reticulum to endosome and lysosome upon cell-stimulation with CpG dinucleotides (By similarity) Colocalizes with LAMP5 in large endosomal intracellular vesicles {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18082565, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21642595}

Tissue Location

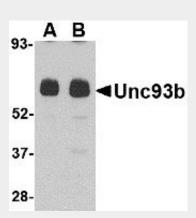
Expressed in plasmocytoid dendritic cells (at protein level). Highly expressed in antigen-presenting cells. Expressed in heart, and at lower level in kidney. Expressed at low level in other tissues.

Unc93b Antibody - Protocols

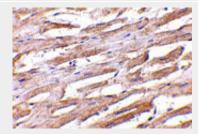
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Unc93b Antibody - Images

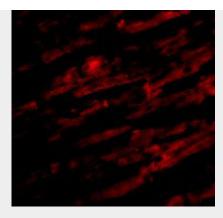


Western blot analysis of Unc93b in human heart tissue lysate with Unc93b antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 μg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of Unc93b in human heart with Unc93b antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.





Immunofluorescence of Unc93b in Human Heart cells with Unc93b antibody at 20 $\mu g/mL$.

Unc93b Antibody - Background

Unc93b Antibody: The endoplasmic reticulum (ER) protein Unc93b, a human homolog of the C. elegans Unc93 gene, was initially identified by a forward genetic screen using N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea where a histidine-to-arginine substitution in Unc93b caused defects in Toll-like receptor (TLR) 3, 7 and 9 signaling. Unlike Unc93a, another homolog of the C. elegans Unc93 gene whose function is unknown, Unc93b specifically interacts with TLR3, 7 and 9; the histidine-to-arginine point mutation used to identify Unc93b abolishes this interaction. Mice carrying this point mutation are highly susceptible to infection with a number of viruses, indicating that Unc93b plays an important role in innate immunity.

Unc93b Antibody - References

Tabeta K, Hoebe K, Janssen EM, et al. The Unc93b1 mutation 3d disrupts exogenous antigen presentation and signaling via Toll-like receptors 3, 7, and 9. Nat. Immunol. 2006; 7:156-64. Liu Y, Dodds P, Emilion G, et al. The human homolog of unc-93 maps to chromosome 6q27 - characterisation and analysis in sporadic epithelial ovarian cancer. BioMed Central Genetics2002; 3:20.

Brinkmann MM, Spooner E, Hoebe K, et al. The interaction between the ER membrane protein UNC93B and TLR3, 7, and 9 is crucial for TLR signaling. J. Cell Biol. 2007; 177:265-75.