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Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to UFD1L

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2394a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q92890
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	2A6F3
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Calculated MW	34500
Description	The protein encoded by this gene forms a complex with two other proteins, nuclear protein localization-4 and valosin-containing protein, and this complex is necessary for the degradation of ubiquitinated proteins. In addition, this complex controls the disassembly of the mitotic spindle and the formation of a closed nuclear envelope after mitosis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Catch 22 syndrome as well as cardiac and craniofacial defects. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 18.;
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human UFD1L (AA: 208-307) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
Application Note	ELISA: 1/10000; WB: 1/500 - 1/2000; IHC: 1/200 - 1/1000; ICC: 1/200 - 1/1000; FCM: 1/200 - 1/400

Additional Information

Gene ID	7353
Other Names	UFD1
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to UFD1L is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

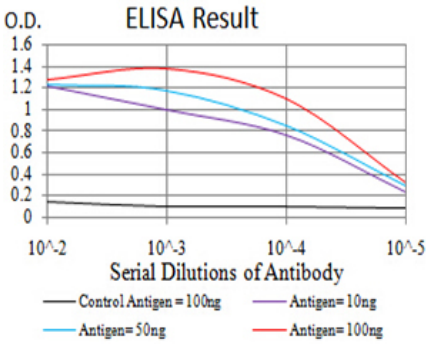
Protein Information

Name	UFD1 (HGNC:12520)
Synonyms	UFD1L
Function	Essential component of the ubiquitin-dependent proteolytic pathway which degrades ubiquitin fusion proteins. The ternary complex containing UFD1, VCP and NPLOC4 binds ubiquitinated proteins and is necessary for the export of misfolded proteins from the ER to the cytoplasm, where they are degraded by the proteasome. The NPLOC4-UFD1- VCP complex regulates spindle disassembly at the end of mitosis and is necessary for the formation of a closed nuclear envelope. It may be involved in the development of some ectoderm-derived structures (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of type I interferon production via the complex formed with VCP and NPLOC4, which binds to RIGI and recruits RNF125 to promote ubiquitination and degradation of RIGI (PubMed:26471729).
Cellular Location	Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES53}. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES53}
Tissue Location	Found in adult heart, skeletal muscle and pancreas, and in fetal liver and kidney

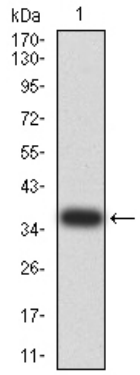
References

1.Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2011 May 31;108(22):9119-24. ; 2.Cell Biochem Funct. 2003 Sep;21(3):263-7.V;

Images

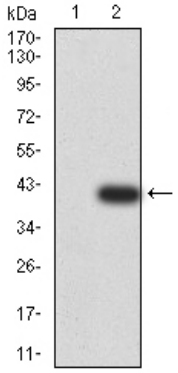


Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)

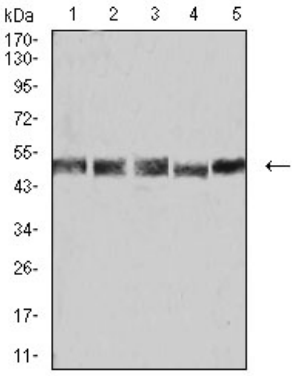


Western blot analysis using UFD1L mAb against human UFD1L (AA: 208-307) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 36.8 kDa)

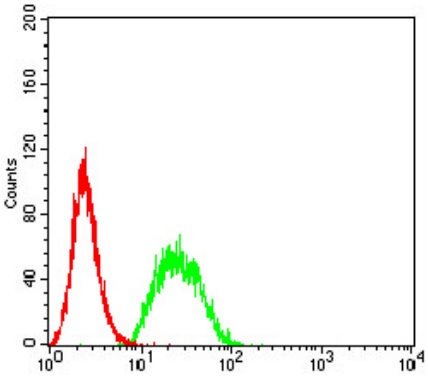
Western blot analysis using UFD1L mAb against HEK293 (1) and UFD1L (AA: 208-307)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293



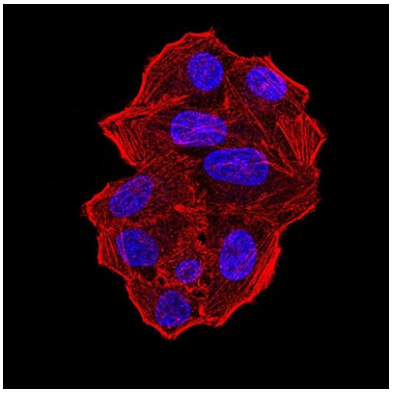
(2) cell lysate.



Western blot analysis using UFD1L mouse mAb against K562 (1), Hela (2), A431 (3), PC-2 (4), and A549 (5) cell lysate.

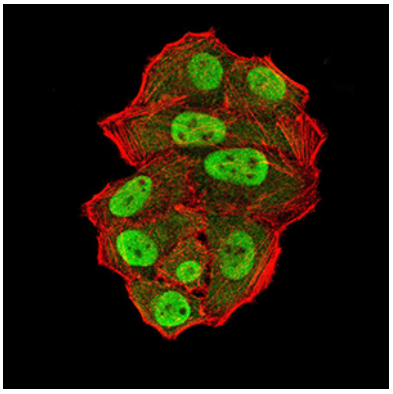


Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using UFD1L mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using UFD1L mouse mAb. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin.

Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using UFD1L mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher



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