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# USP15 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2143a

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | IF, WB, IHC-P-Leica, E |
| **Primary Accession** | Q9Y4E8 |
| **Other Accession** | NP_006304 |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Mouse |
| **Predicted** | Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Clone Names** | RB4337 |
| **Calculated MW** | 112419 |
| **Antigen Region** | 151-180 |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 9958 |
| **Other Names** | Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 15, Deubiquitinating enzyme 15, Ubiquitin thioesterase 15, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 15, Unph-2, Unph4, USP15, KIAA0529 |
| **Target/Specificity** | This USP15 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 151-180 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human USP15. |
| **Dilution** | IF~~1:25 WB~~1:1000 IHC-P-Leica~~1:2500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **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** | USP15 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | USP15 {ECO:0000303\|PubMed:10444327, ECO:0000312\|HGNC:HGNC:12613} |

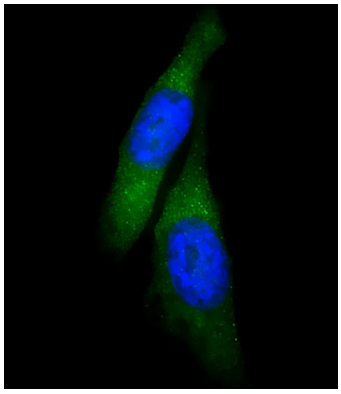
| | |
|---|---|
| **Function** | Hydrolase that removes conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins and regulates various pathways such as the TGF-beta receptor signaling, NF-kappa-B and RNF41/NRDP1-PRKN pathways (PubMed:16005295, PubMed:17318178, PubMed:19576224, PubMed:19826004, PubMed:21947082, PubMed:22344298, PubMed:24852371). Acts as a key regulator of TGF-beta receptor signaling pathway, but the precise mechanism is still unclear: according to a report, acts by promoting deubiquitination of monoubiquitinated R-SMADs (SMAD1, SMAD2 and/or SMAD3), thereby alleviating inhibition of R-SMADs and promoting activation of TGF-beta target genes (PubMed:21947082). According to another reports, regulates the TGF-beta receptor signaling pathway by mediating deubiquitination and stabilization of TGFBR1, leading to an enhanced TGF-beta signal (PubMed:22344298). Able to mediate deubiquitination of monoubiquitinated substrates, 'Lys-27'-, 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:33093067). May also regulate gene expression and/or DNA repair through the deubiquitination of histone H2B (PubMed:24526689). Acts as an inhibitor of mitophagy by counteracting the action of parkin (PRKN): hydrolyzes cleavage of 'Lys- 48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains attached by parkin on target proteins such as MFN2, thereby reducing parkin's ability to drive mitophagy (PubMed:24852371). Acts as an associated component of COP9 signalosome complex (CSN) and regulates different pathways via this association: regulates NF-kappa-B by mediating deubiquitination of NFKBIA and deubiquitinates substrates bound to VCP (PubMed:16005295, PubMed:17318178, PubMed:19576224, PubMed:19826004). Involved in endosome organization by mediating deubiquitination of SQSTM1: ubiquitinated SQSTM1 forms a molecular bridge that restrains cognate vesicles in the perinuclear region and its deubiquitination releases target vesicles for fast transport into the cell periphery (PubMed:27368102). Acts as a negative regulator of antifungal immunity by mediating 'Lys-27'-linked deubiquitination of CARD9, thereby inactivating CARD9 (PubMed:33093067). |
| **Cellular Location** | Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion |
| **Tissue Location** | Expressed in skeletal muscle, kidney, heart, placenta, liver, thymus, lung, and ovary, with little or no expression in other tissues |

## Background

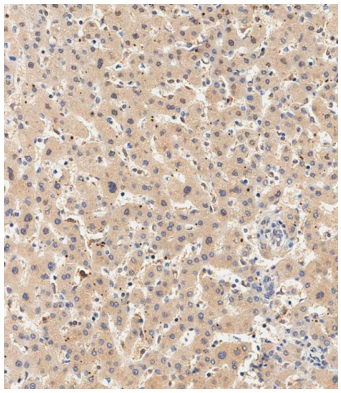
Modification of target proteins by ubiquitin participates in a wide array of biological functions. Proteins destined for degradation or processing via the 26 S proteasome are coupled to multiple copies of ubiquitin. However, attachment of ubiquitin or ubiquitin-related molecules may also result in changes 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.

## Images

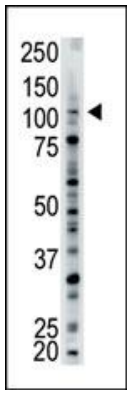
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0. 1% Triton X-100 permeabilized Hela cells labeling USP15 with AP2143a at



1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing Cytoplasm and Weak Nucleus staining on Hela cell line. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using AP2143a performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1/500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.




The anti-USP15 Pab (Cat. #AP2143a) is used in Western blot to detect USP15 in mouse brain tissue lysate.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.