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EPS15R Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2160a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9UBC2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB4395
Calculated MW	94255
Antigen Region	186-216

Additional Information

Gene ID	58513
Other Names	Epidermal growth factor receptor substrate 15-like 1, Eps15-related protein, Eps15R, EPS15L1, EPS15R
Target/Specificity	This EPS15R antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 186-216 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human EPS15R.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 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	EPS15R Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	EPS15L1
Synonyms	EPS15R
Function	Seems to be a constitutive component of clathrin-coated pits that is

	required for receptor-mediated endocytosis. Involved in endocytosis of integrin beta-1 (ITGB1) and transferrin receptor (TFR); internalization of ITGB1 as DAB2-dependent cargo but not TFR seems to require association with DAB2.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus. Membrane, coated pit. Note=Localized to plasma membrane coated pits

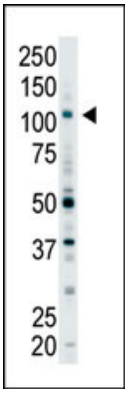
Background

Ubiquitin is a 76 amino acid highly conserved eukaryotic polypeptide that selectively marks cellular proteins for proteolytic degradation by the 26S proteasome. The process of target selection, covalent attachment and shuttle to the 26S proteasome is a vital means of regulating the concentrations of key regulatory proteins in the cell by limiting their lifespans. Polyubiquitination is a common feature of this modification. Serial steps for modification include the activation of ubiquitin, an ATP-dependent formation of a thioester bond between ubiquitin and the enzyme E1, transfer by transacylation of ubiquitin from E1 to the ubiquitin conjugating enzyme E2, and covalent linkage to the target protein directly by E2 or via E3 ligase enzyme. Deubiquitination enzymes also exist to reverse the marking of protein substrates. Posttranslational tagging by Ub is involved in a multitude of cellular processes, including the cell cycle, cell growth and differentiation, embryogenesis, apoptosis, signal transduction, DNA repair, regulation of transcription and DNA replication, transmembrane transport, stress responses, the immune response, and nervous system functions.

References

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J Biol Chem. 2002 Mar 15;277(11):8941-8.
J Biol Chem. 1998 Jan 30;273(5):3003-12.
Cancer Res. 1997 Dec 15;57(24):5498-504.
J Biol Chem. 1995 Jun 23;270(25):15341-7.

Images



The anti-EPS15R Pab (Cat. #AP2160a) is used in Western blot to detect EPS15R in Y79 cell lysate.

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