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USP9X Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP59205

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q93008
Reactivity	Rat, Dog, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	290463
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human USP9X
Epitope Specificity	65-170/2570
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the peptidase C19 family.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with SMAD4, MARK4, NUAK1 and BIRC5/survivin.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene is a member of the peptidase C19 family and encodes a protein that is similar to ubiquitin-specific proteases. Though this gene is located on the X chromosome, it escapes X-inactivation. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Turner syndrome. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized.

Additional Information

Gene ID	8239
Other Names	Probable ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase FAF-X, 3.4.19.12, Deubiquitinating enzyme FAF-X, Fat facets in mammals, hFAM, Fat facets protein-related, X-linked, Ubiquitin thioesterase FAF-X, Ubiquitin-specific protease 9, X chromosome, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease FAF-X, USP9X (HGNC:12632), DFFRX, FAM, USP9
Target/Specificity	Widely expressed in embryonic and adult tissues.
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name

USP9X {ECO:0000303|PubMed:18254724, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12632}

Function

Deubiquitinase involved both in the processing of ubiquitin precursors and of ubiquitinated proteins (PubMed:18254724, PubMed:19135894, PubMed:22371489, PubMed:25944111, PubMed:29626158, PubMed:30914461, PubMed:37454738). May therefore play an important regulatory role at the level of protein turnover by preventing degradation of proteins through the removal of conjugated ubiquitin (PubMed:18254724, PubMed:19135894, PubMed:22371489, PubMed:25944111, PubMed:29626158, PubMed:30914461, PubMed:37454738). Specifically hydrolyzes 'Lys-11'-, followed by 'Lys-63'-, 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-6'- linked polyubiquitins chains (PubMed:30914461). Essential component of TGF-beta/BMP signaling cascade (PubMed:19135894). Specifically deubiquitinates monoubiquitinated SMAD4, opposing the activity of E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM33 (PubMed:19135894). Deubiquitinates alkylation repair enzyme ALKBH3 (PubMed:25944111). OTUD4 recruits USP7 and USP9X to stabilize ALKBH3, thereby promoting the repair of alkylated DNA lesions (PubMed:25944111). Deubiquitinates RNA demethylase enzyme ALKBH5, promoting its stability (PubMed:37454738). Deubiquitinates mTORC2 complex component RICTOR at 'Lys-294' by removing 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains, stabilizing RICTOR and enhancing its binding to MTOR, thus promoting mTORC2 complex assembly (PubMed:33378666). Regulates chromosome alignment and segregation in mitosis by regulating the localization of BIRC5/survivin to mitotic centromeres (PubMed:16322459). Involved in axonal growth and neuronal cell migration (PubMed:24607389). Regulates cellular clock function by enhancing the protein stability and transcriptional activity of the core circadian protein BMAL1 via its deubiquitinating activity (PubMed:29626158). Acts as a regulator of peroxisome import by mediating deubiquitination of PEX5: specifically deubiquitinates PEX5 monoubiquitinated at 'Cys-11' following its retrotranslocation into the cytosol, resetting PEX5 for a subsequent import cycle (PubMed:22371489). Deubiquitinates PEG10 (By similarity). Inhibits the activation of the Hippo signaling pathway via deubiquitination of AMOTL2 at 'Lys-347' and 'Lys-408' which prohibits its interaction with and activation of LATS2. Loss of LATS2 activation and subsequent loss of YAP1 phosphorylation results in an increase in YAP1-driven transcription of target genes (PubMed:26598551, PubMed:34404733).

Cellular Location

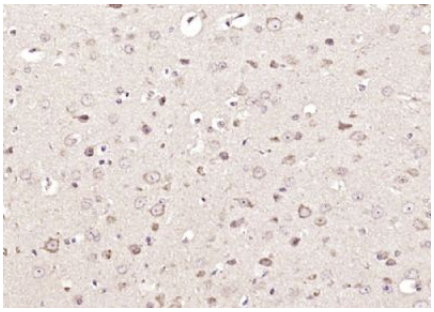
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell projection, growth cone. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme

Tissue Location

Widely expressed in embryonic and adult tissues.

Images

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody



incubation with (USP9X) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP59205) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.