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# OTUB1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75844

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, IP |
| **Primary Accession** | Q96FW1 |
| **Reactivity** | Rat, Human, Mouse |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal Antibody |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugated |
| **Purification** | Affinity Purified |
| **Calculated MW** | 31284 |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **Gene ID** | 55611 |
| **Other Names** | OTUB1 |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IP~~1:10-1:100 |
| **Format** | Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA. |
| **Storage** | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

## Protein Information

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|---|---|
| **Name** | OTUB1 |
| **Synonyms** | OTB1, OTU1 |
| **Function** | Hydrolase that can specifically remove 'Lys-48'-linked conjugated ubiquitin from proteins and plays an important regulatory role at the level of protein turnover by preventing degradation (PubMed:12401499, PubMed:12704427, PubMed:14661020, PubMed:23827681). Regulator of T-cell anergy, a phenomenon that occurs when T-cells are rendered unresponsive to antigen rechallenge and no longer respond to their cognate antigen (PubMed:14661020). Acts via its interaction with RNF128/GRAIL, a crucial inductor of CD4 T-cell anergy (PubMed:14661020). Isoform 1 destabilizes RNF128, leading to prevent anergy (PubMed:14661020). In contrast, isoform 2 stabilizes RNF128 and promotes anergy (PubMed:14661020). Surprisingly, it regulates RNF128- mediated ubiquitination, but does not deubiquitinate polyubiquitinated RNF128 (PubMed:14661020). Deubiquitinates estrogen receptor alpha (ESR1) (PubMed:19383985). Mediates deubiquitination of |

'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin chains, but not 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:18954305, PubMed:19211026, PubMed:23827681). Not able to cleave di-ubiquitin (PubMed:18954305, PubMed:23827681). Also capable of removing NEDD8 from NEDD8 conjugates, but with a much lower preference compared to 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin (PubMed:18954305, PubMed:23827681).

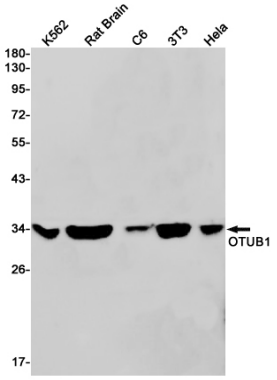
**Cellular Location** Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B2RYG6}.

**Tissue Location** Isoform 1 is ubiquitous. Isoform 2 is expressed only in lymphoid tissues such as tonsils, lymph nodes and spleen, as well as peripheral blood mononuclear cells

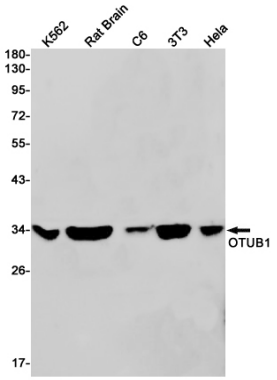
## Background

Hydrolase that can specifically remove 'Lys-48'-linked conjugated ubiquitin from proteins and plays an important regulatory role at the level of protein turnover by preventing degradation. Regulator of T-cell anergy, a phenomenon that occurs when T-cells are rendered unresponsive to antigen rechallenge and no longer respond to their cognate antigen. Acts via its interaction with RNF128/GRAIL, a crucial inductor of CD4 T-cell anergy. Isoform 1 destabilizes RNF128, leading to prevent anergy. In contrast, isoform 2 stabilizes RNF128 and promotes anergy. Surprisingly, it regulates RNF128-mediated ubiquitination, but does not deubiquitinate polyubiquitinated RNF128. Deubiquitinates estrogen receptor alpha (ESR1). Mediates deubiquitination of 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin chains, but not 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains. Not able to cleave di-ubiquitin. Also capable of removing NEDD8 from NEDD8 conjugates, but with a much lower preference compared to 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin.Plays a key non-catalytic role in DNA repair regulation by inhibiting activity of RNF168, an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that promotes accumulation of 'Lys-63'-linked histone H2A and H2AX at DNA damage sites. Inhibits RNF168 independently of ubiquitin thioesterase activity by binding and inhibiting UBE2N/UBC13, the E2 partner of RNF168, thereby limiting spreading of 'Lys-63'-linked histone H2A and H2AX marks. Inhibition occurs by binding to free ubiquitin: free ubiquitin acts as an allosteric regulator that increases affinity for UBE2N/UBC13 and disrupts interaction with UBE2V1. The OTUB1-UBE2N/UBC13-free ubiquitin complex adopts a configuration that mimics a cleaved 'Lys48'-linked di-ubiquitin chain.MiscellaneousIn the structure described by PubMed:18954305, the His-265 active site of the catalytic triad is located too far to interact directly with the active site Cys-91. A possible explanation is that OTUB1 is in inactive conformation in absence of ubiquitin and a conformation change may move His-265 in the proximity of Cys-91 in presence of ubiquitin substrate.

## Images




Western blot analysis of OTUB1 in K562, rat Brain, C6, 3T3, Hela lysates using OTUB1 antibody.




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