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# USP9X Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77973

## Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, IHC-P, IF, FC, ICC |
| **Primary Accession** | Q93008 |
| **Reactivity** | Rat, Human, Mouse |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal Antibody |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugated |
| **Immunogen** | A synthesized peptide derived from human USP9x |
| **Purification** | Affinity Chromatography |
| **Calculated MW** | 290463 |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **Gene ID** | 8239 |
| **Other Names** | USP9X |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A |
| **Format** | Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| **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** | 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).

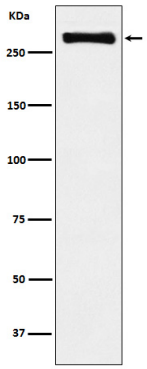
**Cellular Location**

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

**Tissue Location**

Widely expressed in embryonic and adult tissues.

## Images




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