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N4BP1 Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP96662

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q6A037
Other Accession	Q6A037
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	99147
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from mouse N4BP1
Epitope Specificity	286-484
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	10mM phosphate buffered saline(pH 7.4) with 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the N4BP1 family.
Post-translational modifications	Monoubiquitinated by NEDD4. Polyubiquitinated, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Sumoylated by SUMO1, abrogating polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation. Desumoylated by SENP1, leading to accumulation in PML nuclear bodies. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Potent suppressor of cytokine production that acts as a regulator of innate immune signaling and inflammation.Acts as a key negative regulator of select cytokine and chemokine responses elicited by TRIF-independent Toll-like receptors (TLRs), thereby limiting inflammatory cytokine responses to minor insults.

Additional Information

Gene ID	80750
Other Names	RGD1305179; N4BP1_HUMAN; N4BP1; 3.1.-.-; KIAA0615; N4BP1_MOUSE; NEDD4 binding protein 1
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
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	N4bp1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11717310, ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:2136825}
Function	Potent suppressor of cytokine production that acts as a regulator of innate immune signaling and inflammation (PubMed:32971525). Acts as a key negative regulator of select cytokine and chemokine responses elicited by TRIF-independent Toll-like receptors (TLRs), thereby limiting inflammatory cytokine responses to minor insults (PubMed:32971525). In response to more threatening pathogens, cleaved by CASP8 downstream of TLR3 or TLR4, leading to its inactivation, thereby allowing production of inflammatory cytokines (PubMed:32971525). Acts as a restriction factor against some viruses: restricts viral replication by binding to mRNA viruses and mediating their degradation via its ribonuclease activity (By similarity). Also acts as an inhibitor of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase ITCH: acts by interacting with the second WW domain of ITCH, leading to compete with ITCH's substrates and impairing ubiquitination of substrates (PubMed:17592138).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Primarily localizes to the nucleolus (PubMed:20233849). Also localizes to the PML nuclear bodies, when desumoylated (PubMed:20233849).

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