

# Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #42364

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

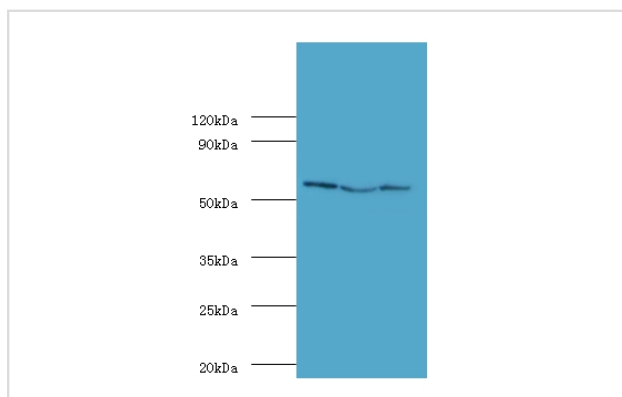
## Description

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name          | Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14 Polyclonal Antibody   |
| Host Species          | Rabbit   |
| Clonality             | Polyclonal   |
| Purification          | Caprylic Acid Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation purified  |
| Applications          | WB   |
| Species Reactivity    | Hu   |
| Specificity           | The antibody detects endogenous level of total Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14 polyclonal antibody. |
| Immunogen Type        | protein  |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant human Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14 protein   |
| Target Name           | Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14   |
| Other Names           | Deubiquitinating enzyme 14 Ubiquitin thioesterase 14 Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 14 USP14 TGT     |
| Accession No.         | Swiss-Prot#: P54578  |
| Uniprot               | P54578   |
| GenID                 | 9097;  |
| Calculated MW         | 56kd   |
| Formulation           | Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4                                |
| Storage               | Store at -20°C   |

## Application Details

Western blotting: □1:500 - 1:1000

## Images



All lanes: Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14 antibody at 2ug/ml

Lane 1:Hela whole cell lysate

Lane 2:293T whole cell lysate

Lane 3:NIH3T3 whole cell lysate

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to Rabbit IgG at 1/10000 dilution

Predicted band size:56kDa

Observed band size:56kDa

## Background

Proteasome-associated deubiquitinase which releases ubiquitin from the proteasome targeted ubiquitinated proteins. Ensures the regeneration of ubiquitin at the proteasome. Is a reversibly associated subunit of the proteasome and a large fraction of proteasome-free protein exists within the cell.

Required for the degradation of the chemokine receptor CXCR4 which is critical for CXCL12-induced cell chemotaxis. Serves also as a physiological inhibitor of endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) under the non-stressed condition by inhibiting the degradation of unfolded endoplasmic reticulum proteins via interaction with ERN1. Indispensable for synaptic development and function at neuromuscular junctions (NMJs).

## References

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[1]tRNA-guanine transglycosylase cDNA from human placenta.Deshpande K.L., Katze J.R.Submitted (AUG-1995)[2]Cloning of human full-length CDSs in BD Creator(TM) system donor vector.Kalnine N., Chen X., Rolfs A., Halleck A., Hines L., Eisenstein S., Koundi

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only