

Rabbit anti-Human USP36 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-USP36 antibody

Anti-USP36 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256813	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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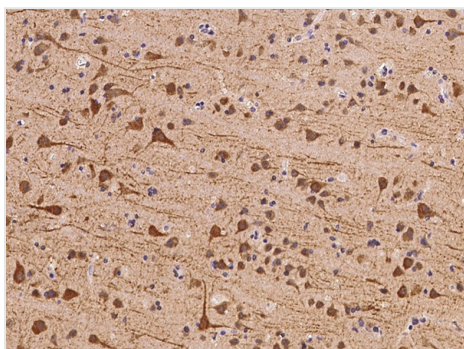
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

USP36; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-USP36 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; USP36 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-DUB1 Antibody; anti-USP36 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

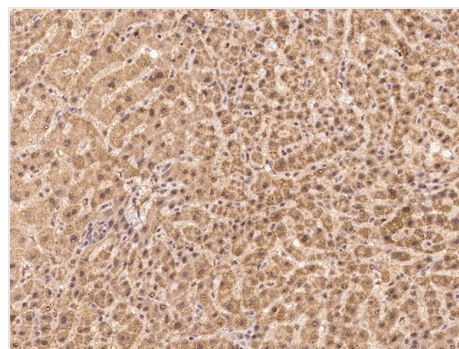
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human USP36
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-USP36 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human USP36 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human USP36 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human USP36 in human brain with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human USP36 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-USP36 antibody	The nucleolus is a subnuclear compartment with multiple cellular functions, including ribosome biogenesis. Ubiquitin-specific protease 36 (USP36) is a deubiquitination enzyme involved in a variety of cellular biological processes. USP36 is mainly located in the nucleolus and regulates the stability of nucleolar proteins nucleophosmin and fibrillarian, both of which are involved in rRNA processing and ribosomal biogenesis. USP36 directly deubiquitinates and stabilizes Myc, and this can occur in the nucleolus. USP36 directly binds to Myc, and it interacts specifically with Fbw7gamma in the nucleolus, but not Fbw7alpha in the nucleoplasm, and it forms a tertiary complex with Myc and Fbw7gamma.
References	Sun XX, et al. (2015) Deubiquitinating c-myc: Usp36 steps up in the nucleolus. Cell Cycle 14 (24): 3786-3793.Geisler S, et al. (2019) Ubiquitin-specific protease usp36 knockdown impairs parkin-dependent mitophagy via downregulation of beclin-1-associated autophagy-related atg14l. Exp Cell Res 384 (2): 111641.DeVine T, et al. (2018) The ubiquitin-specific protease usp36 is a conserved histone h2b deubiquitinase. Biochem Biophys Res Commun 495 (3): 2363-2368.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/usp36-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256813>