

## Product datasheet for **AP12029PU-N**

### USP14 (N-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1/1,000. Western Blot: 1/100-1/500. Immunohistochemistry: 1/50-1/100.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	Ig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide selected from the N-terminal region of human USP14.
Specificity:	This antibody is specific to USP14 (N-term). Predicted to cross react with Mouse (100% Antigen Homology).
Formulation:	PBS with 0.09% (W/V) Sodium Azide as preservative. State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	ubiquitin specific peptidase 14
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 9097 Human P54578</a>



[View online »](#)

**Background:**

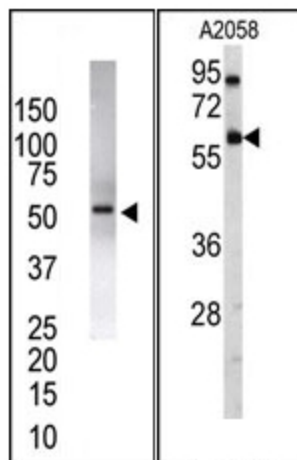
Modification of target proteins by ubiquitin participates in a wide array of biological functions. Proteins destined for degradation or processing via the 26 S proteasome are coupled to multiple copies of ubiquitin. However, attachment of ubiquitin or ubiquitin-related molecules may also result in changes in subcellular distribution or modification of protein activity. An additional level of ubiquitin regulation, deubiquitination, is catalyzed by proteases called deubiquitinating enzymes, which fall into four distinct families. Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolases, ubiquitin-specific processing proteases (USPs), 1 OTU-domain ubiquitin-aldehyde-binding proteins, and Jab1/Pad1/MPN-domain-containing metallo-enzymes. Among these four families, USPs represent the most widespread and represented deubiquitinating enzymes across evolution. USPs tend to release ubiquitin from a conjugated protein. They display similar catalytic domains containing conserved Cys and His boxes but divergent N-terminal and occasionally C-terminal extensions, which are thought to function in substrate recognition, subcellular localization, and protein-protein interactions.

**Synonyms:**

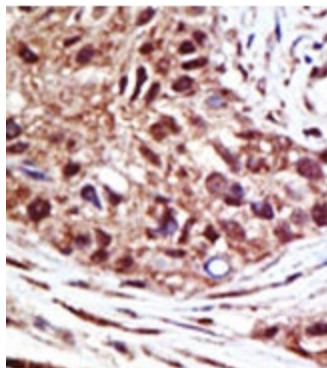
Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14, TGT

**Note:**

**Predicted Molecular weight:** 55938 Da

**Product images:**

(LEFT) The anti-USP14 (N-term) Pab is used in Western blot to detect USP14 in USP14-transfected HeLa cell lysates. Transfection data is kindly provided by Dr. B. Pierrat from the Novartis Institute for Biomedical Research (Basel, Switzerland). (RIGHT) Western blot analysis of anti-USP14 Pab (N-term) in A2058 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). USP14 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.