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Anti-STUB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO15397

Specification

Anti-STUB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IF, ICC, IP, FC**
Primary Accession	Q9UNE7
Host	**Rabbit**
Isotype	**IgG**
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Liquid**

Description
Anti-STUB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-STUB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10273

Other Names
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CHIP, 2.3.2.27, Antigen NY-CO-7, CLL-associated antigen KW-8, Carboxy terminus of Hsp70-interacting protein, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase CHIP, STIP1 homology and U box-containing protein 1 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11427}, STUB1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:23973223, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11427}

Calculated MW
35 kDa KDa

Application Details
WB 1:1000-1:5000
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:80
FC 1:50

Contents
Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen
A synthesized peptide derived from human STUB1

Purification
Affinity-chromatography

Storage	**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Anti-STUB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name STUB1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:23973223, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11427}

Function
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which targets misfolded chaperone substrates towards proteasomal degradation (PubMed:10330192, PubMed:11146632, PubMed:11557750, PubMed:23990462, PubMed:26265139). Plays a role in the maintenance of mitochondrial morphology and promotes mitophagic removal of dysfunctional mitochondria; thereby acts as a protector against apoptosis in response to cellular stress (By similarity). Negatively regulates vascular smooth muscle contraction, via degradation of the transcriptional activator MYOCD and subsequent loss of transcription of genes involved in vascular smooth muscle contraction (By similarity). Promotes survival and proliferation of cardiac smooth muscle cells via ubiquitination and degradation of FOXO1, resulting in subsequent repression of FOXO1-mediated transcription of pro-apoptotic genes (PubMed:19483080). Ubiquitinates ICER-type isoforms of CREM and targets them for proteasomal degradation, thereby acts as a positive effector of MAPK/ERK-mediated inhibition of apoptosis in cardiomyocytes (PubMed:20724525). Inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced apoptosis and hypertrophy in cardiomyocytes, via ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of NFATC3 (PubMed:30980393). Collaborates with ATXN3 in the degradation of misfolded chaperone substrates: ATXN3 restricting the length of ubiquitin chain attached to STUB1/CHIP substrates and preventing further chain extension (PubMed:10330192, PubMed:11146632, PubMed:11557750, PubMed:23990462). Ubiquitinates NOS1 in concert with Hsp70 and Hsp40 (PubMed:15466472). Modulates the activity of several chaperone complexes, including Hsp70, Hsc70 and Hsp90 (PubMed:10330192, PubMed:11146632, PubMed:15466472). Ubiquitinates CHRNA3 targeting it for endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation in cortical neurons, as part of the STUB1-VCP-UBXN2A complex (PubMed:26265139). Ubiquitinates and promotes ESR1 proteasomal degradation in response to age-related circulating estradiol (17-beta-estradiol/E2) decline, thereby promotes neuronal apoptosis in response to ischemic reperfusion injury (By similarity). Mediates transfer of non-canonical short ubiquitin chains to HSPA8 that have no effect on HSPA8 degradation (PubMed:11557750, PubMed:23990462). Mediates polyubiquitination of DNA polymerase beta (POLB) at 'Lys-41', 'Lys-61' and 'Lys-81', thereby playing a role in base-excision repair: catalyzes polyubiquitination by amplifying the HUWE1/ARF-BP1-dependent monoubiquitination and leading to POLB-degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:19713937). Mediates polyubiquitination of CYP3A4 (PubMed:19103148). Ubiquitinates EPHA2 and may regulate the receptor stability and activity through proteasomal degradation (PubMed:19567782). Acts as a co-chaperone for HSPA1A and HSPA1B chaperone proteins and promotes ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation (PubMed:27708256). Negatively regulates the suppressive function of regulatory T-cells (Treg) during inflammation by mediating the ubiquitination and degradation of FOXP3 in a HSPA1A/B-dependent manner (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23973223" target="_blank">23973223). Catalyzes monoubiquitination of SIRT6, preventing its degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:24043303). Likely mediates polyubiquitination and down-regulates plasma membrane expression of PD-L1/CD274, an immune inhibitory ligand critical for immune tolerance to self and antitumor immunity (PubMed:28813410). Negatively regulates TGF-beta signaling by modulating the basal level of SMAD3 via ubiquitin-mediated degradation (PubMed:24613385). Plays a role in the degradation of TP53 (PubMed:26634371). Mediates ubiquitination of RIPK3 leading to its subsequent proteasome-dependent degradation (PubMed:29883609). May regulate myosin assembly in striated muscles together with UBE4B and VCP/p97 by targeting myosin chaperone UNC45B for proteasomal degradation (PubMed:17369820). Ubiquitinates PPARG in macrophages playing a role in M2 macrophages polarization and angiogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A6HD62}. Note=Translocates to the nucleus in response to inflammatory signals in regulatory T-cells (Treg) Localizes to mitochondria following oxygen and glucose deprivation- induced cellular stress (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A6HD62, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23973223}

Tissue Location
Expressed in differentiated myotubes (at protein level) (PubMed:17369820). Highly expressed in skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas, brain and placenta (PubMed:10330192, PubMed:11435423) Detected in kidney, liver and lung (PubMed:10330192, PubMed:11435423)

Anti-STUB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-STUB1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

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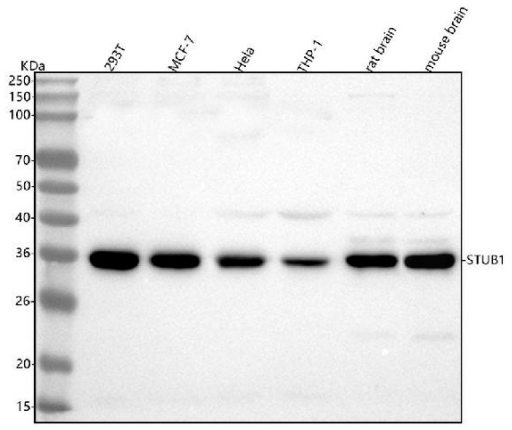

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of STUB1 using anti-STUB1 antibody (M01236-2).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: human 293T whole cell lysates,
Lane 2: human MCF-7 whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: human Hela whole cell lysates,
Lane 4: human THP-1 whole cell lysates,
Lane 5: rat brain tissue lysates,
Lane 6: mouse brain tissue lysates.
After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-STUB1 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M01236-2) at 1:1000 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:500 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for STUB1 at approximately 35 kDa. The expected band size for STUB1 is at 35 kDa.