

USP14 Antibody (N-term)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2220b

Specification

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | P54578 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Isotype | IgG1 |

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9097

Other Names

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 14, Deubiquitinating enzyme 14, Ubiquitin thioesterase 14, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 14, USP14, TGT

Target/Specificity

Purified His-tagged USP14 protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

USP14 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name USP14

Synonyms TGT

Function Proteasome-associated deubiquitinase which releases ubiquitin from the proteasome targeted ubiquitinated proteins (PubMed:[35145029](#)). Ensures the regeneration of ubiquitin at the proteasome (PubMed:[18162577](#), PubMed:[28396413](#)). Is a reversibly associated subunit of the

proteasome and a large fraction of proteasome-free protein exists within the cell (PubMed:[18162577](#)). Required for the degradation of the chemokine receptor CXCR4 which is critical for CXCL12-induced cell chemotaxis (PubMed:[19106094](#)). 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 (PubMed:[19135427](#)). Indispensable for synaptic development and function at neuromuscular junctions (NMJs) (By similarity). Plays a role in the innate immune defense against viruses by stabilizing the viral DNA sensor CGAS and thus inhibiting its autophagic degradation (PubMed:[27666593](#)). Inhibits OPTN-mediated selective autophagic degradation of KDM4D and thereby negatively regulates H3K9me2 and H3K9me3 (PubMed:[35145029](#)).

Cellular Location

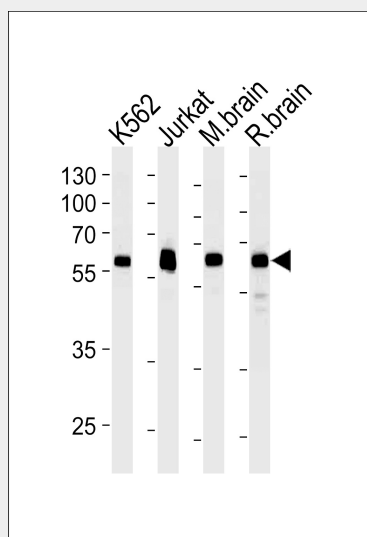
Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - Images



USP14 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AM2220b) western blot analysis in k562, Jurkat cell line, mouse brain and rat brain tissue lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the USP14 antibody detected the USP14 protein (arrow).

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - 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).

USP14 Antibody (N-term) - References

Deshpande K.L., et al. Submitted (AUG-1995) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kalnine N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Reuter T.Y., et al. Exp. Cell Res. 289:211-221(2003).
Carrascal M., et al. J. Proteome Res. 7:5167-5176(2008).
Koulich E., et al. Mol. Biol. Cell 19:1072-1082(2008).