

ISG15 Antibody (N-term))
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8554b

Specification

ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB,E
Primary Accession	P05161
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k

ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9636

Other Names

Ubiquitin-like protein ISG15, Interferon-induced 15 kDa protein, Interferon-induced 17 kDa protein, IP17, Ubiquitin cross-reactive protein, hUCRP, ISG15, G1P2, UCRP

Target/Specificity

This ISG15 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein from human ISG15.

Dilution

IF~~1:25

WB~~1:8000

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

ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) - Protein Information

Name ISG15 ([HGNC:4053](#))

Synonyms G1P2, UCRP

Function Ubiquitin-like protein which plays a key role in the innate immune response to viral

infection either via its conjugation to a target protein (ISGylation) or via its action as a free or unconjugated protein (PubMed:[27564865](#)). ISGylation involves a cascade of enzymatic reactions involving E1, E2, and E3 enzymes which catalyze the conjugation of ISG15 to a lysine residue in the target protein (PubMed:[33727702](#)). Its target proteins include IFIT1, MX1/MxA, PPM1B, UBE2L6, UBA7, CHMP5, CHMP2A, CHMP4B and CHMP6. Isgylation of the viral sensor IFIH1/MDA5 promotes IFIH1/MDA5 oligomerization and triggers activation of innate immunity against a range of viruses, including coronaviruses, flaviviruses and picornaviruses (PubMed:[33727702](#)). Can also isgylate: EIF2AK2/PKR which results in its activation, RIGI which inhibits its function in antiviral signaling response, EIF4E2 which enhances its cap structure-binding activity and translation-inhibition activity, UBE2N and UBE2E1 which negatively regulates their activity, IRF3 which inhibits its ubiquitination and degradation and FLNB which prevents its ability to interact with the upstream activators of the JNK cascade thereby inhibiting IFNA-induced JNK signaling. Exhibits antiviral activity towards both DNA and RNA viruses, including influenza A, HIV-1 and Ebola virus. Restricts HIV-1 and ebola virus via disruption of viral budding. Inhibits the ubiquitination of HIV-1 Gag and host TSG101 and disrupts their interaction, thereby preventing assembly and release of virions from infected cells. Inhibits Ebola virus budding mediated by the VP40 protein by disrupting ubiquitin ligase activity of NEDD4 and its ability to ubiquitinate VP40. ISGylates influenza A virus NS1 protein which causes a loss of function of the protein and the inhibition of virus replication. The secreted form of ISG15 can: induce natural killer cell proliferation, act as a chemotactic factor for neutrophils and act as a IFN-gamma-inducing cytokine playing an essential role in antimycobacterial immunity. The secreted form acts through the integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 receptor to initiate activation of SRC family tyrosine kinases including LYN, HCK and FGR which leads to secretion of IFNG and IL10; the interaction is mediated by ITGAL (PubMed:[29100055](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Secreted. Note=Exists in three distinct states: free within the cell, released into the extracellular space, or conjugated to target proteins

Tissue Location

Detected in lymphoid cells, striated and smooth muscle, several epithelia and neurons. Expressed in neutrophils, monocytes and lymphocytes. Enhanced expression seen in pancreatic adenocarcinoma, endometrial cancer, and bladder cancer, as compared to non-cancerous tissue. In bladder cancer, the increase in expression exhibits a striking positive correlation with more advanced stages of the disease.

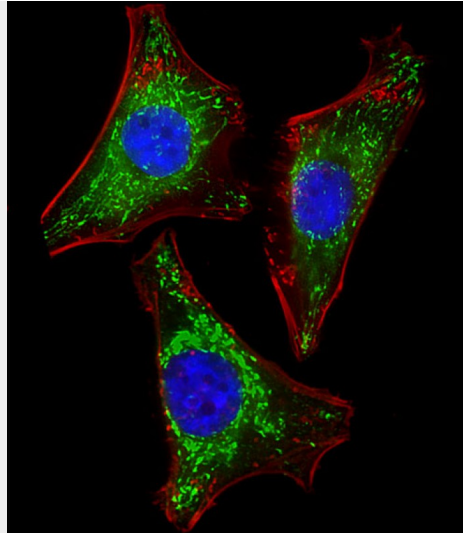
ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) - Protocols

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

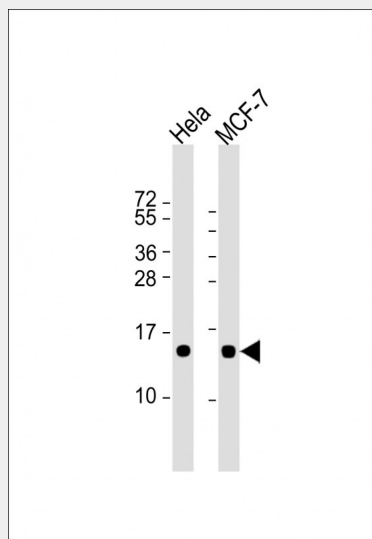
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) - Images





Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervical epithelial adenocarcinoma cell line) cells labeling ISG15 with AM8554b at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (NA166821) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on HeLa cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (PD18466410) at 1/100 dilution (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



All lanes : Anti-ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) at 1:8000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 18 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) - Background

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which inhibits its ubiquitination and degradation and FLNB which prevents its ability to interact with the upstream activators of the JNK cascade thereby inhibiting IFN α - induced JNK signaling. Exhibits antiviral activity towards both DNA and RNA viruses, including influenza A, HIV-1 and Ebola virus. Restricts HIV-1 and ebola virus via disruption of viral budding. Inhibits the ubiquitination of HIV-1 Gag and host TSG101 and disrupts their interaction, thereby preventing assembly and release of virions from infected cells. Inhibits Ebola virus budding mediated by the VP40 protein by disrupting ubiquitin ligase activity of NEDD4 and its ability to ubiquitinate VP40. ISGylates influenza A virus NS1 protein which causes a loss of function of the protein and the inhibition of virus replication. The secreted form of ISG15 can: induce natural killer cell proliferation, act as a chemotactic factor for neutrophils and act as a IFN-gamma-inducing cytokine playing an essential role in antimycobacterial immunity.

ISG15 Antibody (N-term)) - References

- Blomstrom D.C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 261:8811-8816(1986).
Reich N., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:6394-6398(1987).
Knight E. Jr., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 263:4520-4522(1988).
Knight E. Jr., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 263:10040-10040(1988).
Kamitani T., et al. Submitted (OCT-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.