

UCHL3 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5143**Specification**

UCHL3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P15374
Other Accession	P58321 , Q91Y78 , Q06AB3 , Q9JKB1 , Q2TBG8
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=26;M=26;Rat=26 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

UCHL3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7347**Antigen Region**
195-225**Other Names**
UCHL3; Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase isozyme L3; Ubiquitin thioesterase L3**Dilution**
WB~~1:1000**Target/Specificity**
This UCHL3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 195-225 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human UCHL3.**Format**
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation 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**
UCHL3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**UCHL3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

Name UCHL3**Function**

Deubiquitinating enzyme (DUB) that controls levels of cellular ubiquitin through processing of ubiquitin precursors and ubiquitinated proteins. Thiol protease that recognizes and hydrolyzes a peptide bond at the C-terminal glycine of either ubiquitin or NEDD8. Has a 10-fold preference for Arg and Lys at position P3", and exhibits a preference towards 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin chains. Deubiquitinates ENAC in apical compartments, thereby regulating apical membrane recycling. Indirectly increases the phosphorylation of IGFIR, AKT and FOXO1 and promotes insulin-signaling and insulin-induced adipogenesis. Required for stress-response retinal, skeletal muscle and germ cell maintenance. May be involved in working memory. Can hydrolyze UBB(+1), a mutated form of ubiquitin which is not effectively degraded by the proteasome and is associated with neurogenerative disorders.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

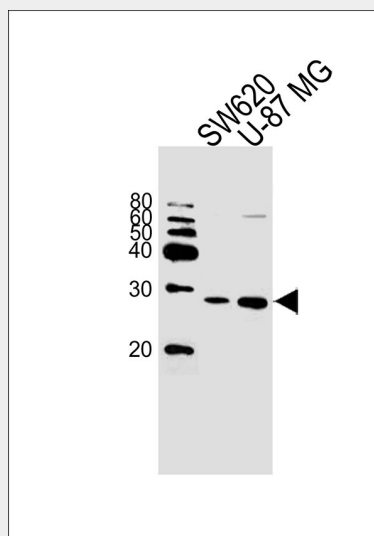
Tissue Location

Highly expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, and testis.

UCHL3 Antibody (C-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](#)

UCHL3 Antibody (C-term) - Images

Western blot analysis of lysates from SW620,U-87 MG cell line (from left to right), using UCHL3 Antibody (C209)(Cat. #AW5143). AW5143 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit

IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

UCHL3 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Covalent attachment of the C-terminus of ubiquitin to cellular proteins plays a role in a variety of cellular processes. Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolysis is catalyzed by deubiquitinating (DUB) enzymes and is necessary for several functions, including liberation of monomeric ubiquitin from the precursors encoded by ubiquitin genes and recycling of ubiquitin monomers. There are 2 distinct families of DUBs, ubiquitin-specific proteases (UBPs) and ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolases (UCHs). Mayer and Wilkinson (1989) identified 4 distinct UCH activities from bovine thymus. All 4 were thiol proteases and had high-affinity binding sites for ubiquitin. Wilkinson et al. (1989) purified the predominant isozyme, UCHL3, and raised antibodies against it. By screening a human B-cell expression library with the antibodies, the authors isolated cDNAs encoding human UCHL3. Sequence comparisons revealed that the sequence of the predicted 230-amino acid human UCHL3 protein is 54% identical to that of UCHL1.

UCHL3 Antibody (C-term) - References

Saito, S., et al., J. Hum. Genet. 48(5):249-270 (2003). Wilkinson, K.D., et al., Science 246(4930):670-673 (1989).