

USP28 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2152a**Specification**

USP28 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q96RU2
Other Accession	NP_065937
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	122491
Antigen Region	111-141

USP28 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 57646**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 28, Deubiquitinating enzyme 28, Ubiquitin thioesterase 28, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 28, USP28, KIAA1515

Target/Specificity

This USP28 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 111-141 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human USP28.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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

USP28 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

USP28 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** USP28

Synonyms KIAA1515

Function Deubiquitinase involved in DNA damage response checkpoint and MYC proto-oncogene stability. Involved in DNA damage induced apoptosis by specifically deubiquitinating proteins of the DNA damage pathway such as CLSPN. Also involved in G2 DNA damage checkpoint, by deubiquitinating CLSPN, and preventing its degradation by the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C). In contrast, it does not deubiquitinate PLK1. Specifically deubiquitinates MYC in the nucleoplasm, leading to prevent MYC degradation by the proteasome: acts by specifically interacting with isoform 1 of FBXW7 (FBW7alpha) in the nucleoplasm and counteracting ubiquitination of MYC by the SCF(FBW7) complex. In contrast, it does not interact with isoform 4 of FBXW7 (FBW7gamma) in the nucleolus, allowing MYC degradation and explaining the selective MYC degradation in the nucleolus. Deubiquitinates ZNF304, hence preventing ZNF304 degradation by the proteasome and leading to the activated KRAS-mediated promoter hypermethylation and transcriptional silencing of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) in a subset of colorectal cancers (CRC) cells (PubMed:[24623306](#)).

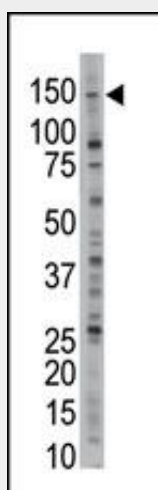
Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleoplasm

USP28 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](#)

USP28 Antibody (N-term) - Images

The anti-USP28 Pab (Cat. #AP2152a) is used in Western blot to detect USP28 in Jurkat cell lysate.

USP28 Antibody (N-term) - 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.

USP28 Antibody (N-term) - References

Puente, X.S., et al., Nat. Rev. Genet. 4(7):544-558 (2003).
Valero, R., et al., Genome Biol. 2 (10), RESEARCH0043 (2001).