

**USP16 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73014****Specification****USP16 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q9Y5T5</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat      |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |

**USP16 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10600**Other Names**

USP16; MSTP039; Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 16; Deubiquitinating enzyme 16; Ubiquitin thioesterase 16; Ubiquitin-processing protease UBP-M; Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 16

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**USP16 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** USP16 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03062}**Function**

Specifically deubiquitinates 'Lys-120' of histone H2A (H2AK119Ub), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression, thereby acting as a coactivator (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17914355" target="\_blank">17914355</a>).

Deubiquitination of histone H2A is a prerequisite for subsequent phosphorylation at 'Ser- 11' of histone H3 (H3S10ph), and is required for chromosome segregation when cells enter into mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17914355" target="\_blank">17914355</a>).

In resting B- and T- lymphocytes, phosphorylation by AURKB leads to enhance its activity, thereby maintaining transcription in resting lymphocytes. Regulates Hox gene expression via histone H2A deubiquitination (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17914355" target="\_blank">17914355</a>). Prefers nucleosomal substrates (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17914355" target="\_blank">17914355</a>). Does not deubiquitinate histone H2B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17914355" target="\_blank">17914355</a>). Also deubiquitinates non- histone proteins, such as ribosomal protein RPS27A: deubiquitination of monoubiquitinated RPS27A promotes maturation of the 40S ribosomal subunit (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32129764" target="\_blank">32129764</a>).

target="\_blank">32129764</a>). Also mediates deubiquitination of tektin proteins (TEKT1, TEKT2, TEK3, TEKT4 and TEKT5), promoting their stability.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm

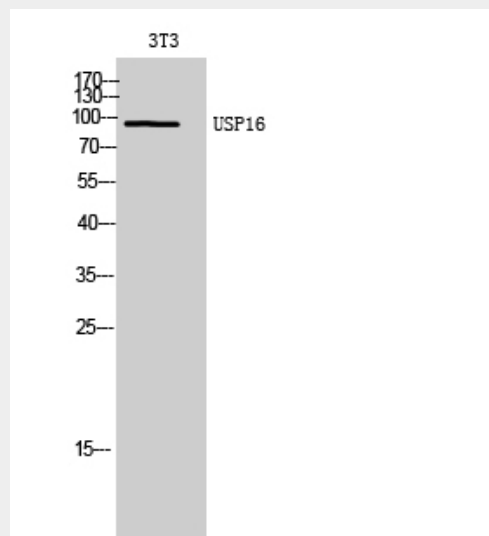
**Tissue Location**

Present in all the tissues examined including fetal brain, lung, liver, kidney, and adult heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas

**USP16 Polyclonal 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**USP16 Polyclonal Antibody - Images****USP16 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Specifically deubiquitinates 'Lys-120' of histone H2A (H2AK119Ub), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression, thereby acting as a coactivator. Deubiquitination of histone H2A is a prerequisite for subsequent phosphorylation at 'Ser-11' of histone H3 (H3S10ph), and is required for chromosome segregation when cells enter into mitosis. In resting B- and T- lymphocytes, phosphorylation by AURKB leads to enhance its activity, thereby maintaining transcription in resting lymphocytes. Regulates Hox gene expression via histone H2A deubiquitination. Prefers nucleosomal substrates. Does not deubiquitinate histone H2B.