

Anti-ISG15 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12635**Specification**

Anti-ISG15 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P05161
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Ubiquitin-like protein ISG15(ISG15) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-ISG15 Picoband Antibody - 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

Calculated MW

17888 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

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

Tissue Specificity

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. .

Protein Name

Ubiquitin-like protein ISG15

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human ISG15 recombinant protein (Position: G2-G157). Human ISG15 shares 65.8% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse ISG15.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-ISG15 Picoband Antibody - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27564865), PubMed: [39465252](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39465252)). 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33727702)). Its target proteins include IFIT1, MX1/MxA, PPM1B, UBE2L6, UBA7, CHMP5, CHMP2A, CHMP4B and CHMP6. Isylation 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33727702)). Can also isylate: 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 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- γ -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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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

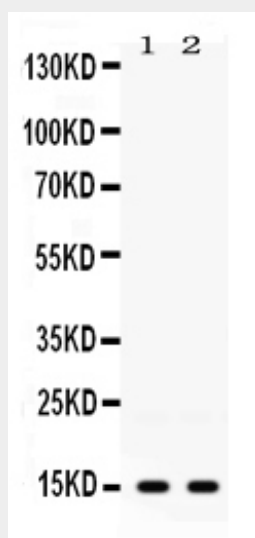
Tissue Location

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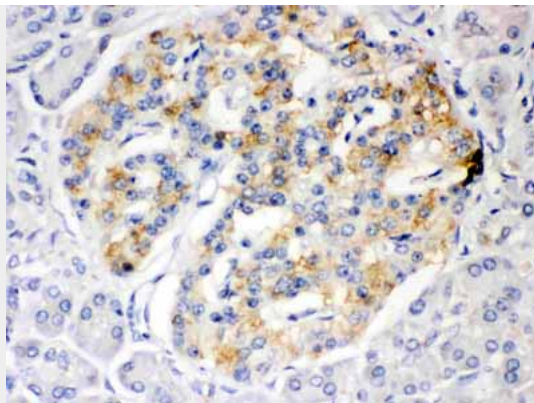
Anti-ISG15 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-ISG15 Picoband Antibody - Images

Western blot analysis of ISG15 expression in 22RV1 whole cell lysates (lane 1) and HELA whole cell lysates (lane 2). ISG15 at 15KD was detected using rabbit anti- ISG15 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12635) at 0.5 µg/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .



ISG15 was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human pancreatic cancer tissues using rabbit anti- ISG15 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12635) at 1 μ g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .

Anti-ISG15 Picoband Antibody - Background

Interferon-stimulated gene 15 (ISG15) is a 17 kDA secreted protein that in humans is encoded by the ISG15 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a ubiquitin-like protein that is conjugated to intracellular target proteins upon activation by interferon-alpha and interferon-beta. Several functions have been ascribed to the encoded protein, including chemotactic activity towards neutrophils, direction of ligated target proteins to intermediate filaments, cell-to-cell signaling, and antiviral activity during viral infections. While conjugates of this protein have been found to be noncovalently attached to intermediate filaments, this protein is sometimes secreted.