

**USP3 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP2132b****Specification**

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**USP3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y6I4</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	58897
Antigen Region	489-519

**USP3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9960**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 3, Deubiquitinating enzyme 3, Ubiquitin thioesterase 3, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 3, USP3

**Target/Specificity**

This USP3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 489-519 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human USP3.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:50~100

**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**

USP3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**USP3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** USP3**Function** Hydrolase that deubiquitinates monoubiquitinated target proteins such as histone H2A

and H2B. Required for proper progression through S phase and subsequent mitotic entry. May regulate the DNA damage response (DDR) checkpoint through deubiquitination of H2A at DNA damage sites. Associates with the chromatin.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Note=Localizes preferentially with monoubiquitinated H2A to chromatin

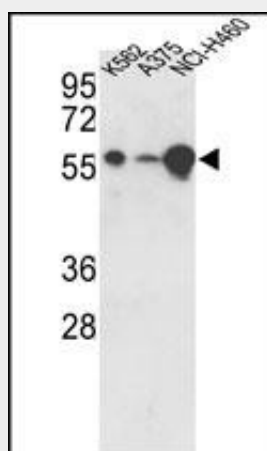
**Tissue Location**

Expressed in all tissues examined, with strongest expression in pancreas

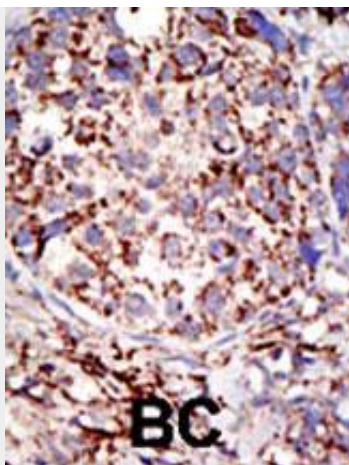
**USP3 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

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](#)

**USP3 Antibody (C-term) - Images**

Western blot analysis of hUSP3-Y505 (Cat.#AP2132b) in K562, A375, NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). USP3 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

#### **USP3 Antibody (C-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),<sup>1</sup> 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.

#### **USP3 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Puente, X.S., et al., Nat. Rev. Genet. 4(7):544-558 (2003). Sloper-Mould, K.E., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 274(38):26878-26884 (1999).