

### **USP16 Polyclonal Antibody**

**Catalog # AP73014** 

## **Specification**

## **USP16 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession Q9Y5T5
Reactivity Human

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit

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

**Cellular Location** Nucleus. Cytoplasm

### **Tissue Location**

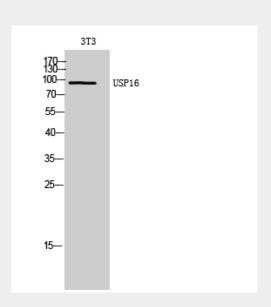
Present in all the tissues examined including fetal brain, lung, liver, kidney, and adult heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas

## **USP16 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- 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.