

ARG44672
anti-HERC5 antibodyPackage: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes HERC5
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	HERC5
Species	Human
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	HECT domain and RCC1-like domain-containing protein 5; EC 6.3.2.-; CEB1; E3 ISG15--protein ligase HERC5; CEBP1; Cyclin-E-binding protein 1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	5-10 µg/mL
	IP	10 µg/mL
	WB	1 µg/mL
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

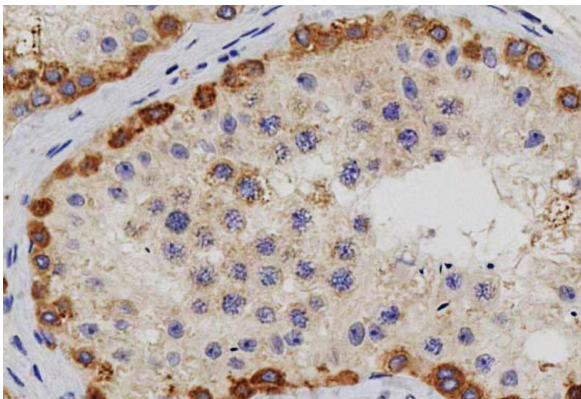
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.09% sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	HERC5
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Gene Full Name	HECT and RLD domain containing E3 ubiquitin protein ligase 5
Background	This gene is a member of the HERC family of ubiquitin ligases and encodes a protein with a HECT domain and five RCC1 repeats. Pro-inflammatory cytokines upregulate expression of this gene in endothelial cells. The protein localizes to the cytoplasm and perinuclear region and functions as an interferon-induced E3 protein ligase that mediates ISGylation of protein targets. The gene lies in a cluster of HERC family genes on chromosome 4. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Major E3 ligase for ISG15 conjugation. Acts as a positive regulator of innate antiviral response in cells induced by interferon. Functions as part of the ISGylation machinery that recognizes target proteins in a broad and relatively non-specific manner. Catalyzes ISGylation of IRF3 which results in sustained activation, it attenuates IRF3-PIN1 interaction, which antagonizes IRF3 ubiquitination and degradation, and boosts the antiviral response. Catalyzes ISGylation of influenza A viral NS1 which attenuates virulence; ISGylated NS1 fails to form homodimers and thus to interact with its RNA targets. Catalyzes ISGylation of papillomavirus type 16 L1 protein which results in dominant-negative effect on virus infectivity. Physically associated with polyribosomes, broadly modifies newly synthesized proteins in a cotranslational manner. In an interferon-stimulated cell, newly translated viral proteins are primary targets of ISG15. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	117 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylation enhances cell surface expression and lengthens receptor half-life by preventing degradation in the ER.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Note=Associated with the polyribosomes, probably via the 60S subunit. [UniProt]

Images



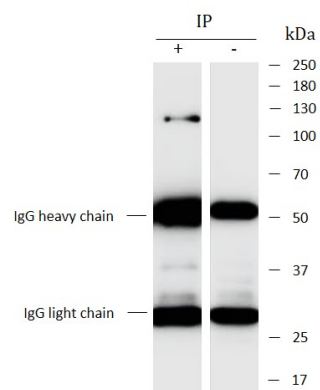
ARG44672 anti-HERC5 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human Testis stained with ARG44672 anti-HERC5 antibody at 5 µg/mL dilution.



ARG44672 anti-HERC5 antibody WB image

ARG44672 anti-HERC5 antibody WB image



ARG44672 anti-HERC5 antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: HEK293 lysate immunoprecipitated with 2.5 μ g of ARG44672 anti-HERC5 antibody.