ARG45509
anti-FAT10 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes FAT10
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Specificity	FAT10
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	FAT10
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to N-terminal region of human FAT10.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	UBD; Ubiquitin D; FAT10; Ubiquitin-Like Protein FAT10; Diubiquitin; UBD-3

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	0.5-1 µg/ml
WB	0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Observed Size: 91 kDa

Properties

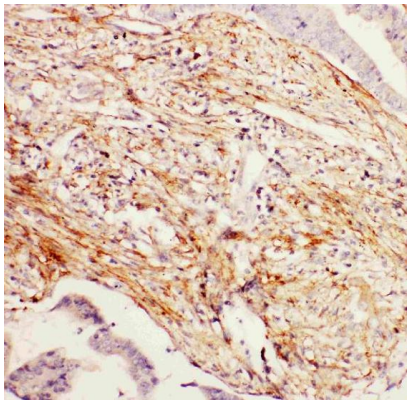
Form	Powder
Purification	Affinity purified
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.05% Thimerosal, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Thimerosal and 0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to 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

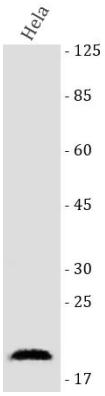
Gene Symbol	UBD
Gene Full Name	Ubiquitin D
Background	This gene encodes a protein which contains two ubiquitin-like domains and appears to have similar function to ubiquitin. Through covalent attachment, the encoded protein targets other proteins for 26S proteasome degradation. This protein has been implicated to function in many cellular processes, including caspase-dependent apoptosis, formation of aggresomes, mitotic regulation, and dendritic cell maturation. Upregulation of this gene may promote inflammation in chronic kidney disease and has been observed in many cancer types. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]
Function	Ubiquitin-like protein modifier which can be covalently attached to target protein and subsequently leads to their degradation by the 26S proteasome, in a NUB1-dependent manner. Probably functions as a survival factor. Conjugation ability activated by UBA6. Promotes the expression of the proteasome subunit beta type-9 (PSMB9/LMP2). Regulates TNF-alpha-induced and LPS-mediated activation of the central mediator of innate immunity NF-kappa-B by promoting TNF-alpha-mediated proteasomal degradation of ubiquitinated-I-kappa-B-alpha. Required for TNF-alpha-induced p65 nuclear translocation in renal tubular epithelial cells (RTECs). May be involved in dendritic cell (DC) maturation, the process by which immature dendritic cells differentiate into fully competent antigen-presenting cells that initiate T-cell responses. Mediates mitotic non-disjunction and chromosome instability, in long-term in vitro culture and cancers, by abbreviating mitotic phase and impairing the kinetochore localization of MAD2L1 during the prometaphase stage of the cell cycle. May be involved in the formation of aggresomes when proteasome is saturated or impaired. Mediates apoptosis in a caspase-dependent manner, especially in renal epithelium and tubular cells during renal diseases such as polycystic kidney disease and Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-associated nephropathy (HIVAN). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	18 kDa
PTM	Acetylation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm; Nucleus. [UniProt]

Images



ARG45509 anti-FAT10 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human intestinal cancer stained with ARG45509 anti-FAT10 antibody.



ARG45509 anti-FAT10 antibody WB image

Western blot: Hela stained with ARG45509 anti-FAT10 antibody.