abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-ITCH/AIP4 antibody ab79303

1 Abreviews 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-ITCH/AIP4 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ITCH/AIP4
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, ELISA
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse, Human
Immunogen	Synthetic non-phosphopeptide derived from human ITCH/AIP4 around the phosphorylation site of tyrosine 420 (F-I-Y^{P}-G-N).
Positive control	Extracts from mouse brain cells.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS (without Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}), 150mM Sodium chloride, pH 7.4
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab79303** in the following tested applications.

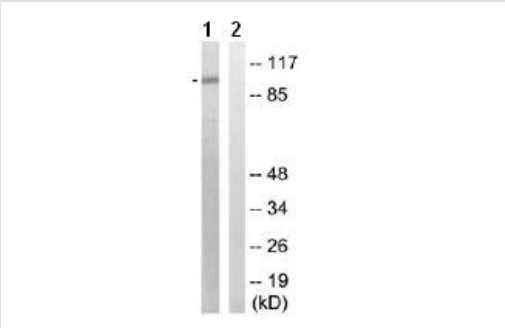
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 103 kDa.
ELISA		1/40000.

Target

Function	Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates. It catalyzes 'Lys-29'-, 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin conjugation. It is involved in the control of inflammatory signaling pathways. Is an essential component of a ubiquitin-editing protein complex, comprising also TNFAIP3, TAX1BP1 and RNF11, that ensures the transient nature of inflammatory signaling pathways. Promotes the association of the complex after TNF stimulation. Once the complex is formed, TNFAIP3 deubiquitinates 'Lys-63' polyubiquitin chains on RIPK1 and catalyzes the formation of 'Lys-48'-polyubiquitin chains. This leads to RIPK1 proteosomal degradation and consequently termination of the TNF- or LPS-mediated activation of NFKB1. Ubiquitinates RIPK2 by 'Lys-63'-linked conjugation and influences NOD2-dependent signal transduction pathways. Regulates the transcriptional activity of several transcription factors, and probably plays an important role in the regulation of immune response. Ubiquitinates NFE2 by 'Lys-63' linkages and is implicated in the control of the development of hematopoietic lineages. Critical regulator of T helper (TH2) cytokine development through its ability to induce JUNB ubiquitination and degradation (By similarity). Ubiquitinates SNX9. Ubiquitinates CXCR4 and HGS/HRS and regulates sorting of CXCR4 to the degradative pathway. It is involved in the negative regulation of MAVS-dependent cellular antiviral responses. Ubiquitinates MAVS through 'Lys-48'-linked conjugation resulting in MAVS proteosomal degradation. Involved in the regulation of apoptosis and reactive oxygen species levels through the ubiquitination and proteosomal degradation of TXNIP. Mediates the antiapoptotic activity of epidermal growth factor through the ubiquitination and proteosomal degradation of p15 BID. Targets DTX1 for lysosomal degradation and controls NOTCH1 degradation, in the absence of ligand, through 'Lys-29'-linked polyubiquitination.
Tissue specificity	Widely expressed.
Pathway	Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.
Involvement in disease	Defects in ITCH are the cause of syndromic multisystem autoimmune disease (SMAD) [MIM:613385]. SMAD is characterized by organomegaly, failure to thrive, developmental delay, dysmorphic features and autoimmune inflammatory cell infiltration of the lungs, liver and gut.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 C2 domain. Contains 1 HECT (E6AP-type E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase) domain. Contains 4 WW domains.
Post-translational modifications	On T-cell activation, phosphorylation by the JNK cascade on serine and threonine residues surrounding the PRR domain accelerates the ubiquitination and degradation of JUN and JUNB. The increased ITCH catalytic activity due to phosphorylation by JNK1 may occur due to a conformational change disrupting the interaction between the PRR/WW motifs domain and the HECT domain and, thus exposing the HECT domain (By similarity). Phosphorylation by FYN reduces interaction with JUNB and negatively controls JUN ubiquitination and degradation. Ubiquitinated; autopolyubiquitination with 'Lys-63' linkages which does not lead to protein degradation.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Associates with endocytic vesicles. May be recruited to exosomes by NDFIP1.

Images



Western blot - Anti-ITCH/AIP4 antibody (ab79303)

All lanes : Anti-ITCH/AIP4 antibody (ab79303) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1 : Extracts from mouse brain cells

Lane 2 : Extracts from mouse brain cells with immunising peptide at 10 µg

Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 103 kDa

Observed band size: 103 kDa

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