

## USP4

**Reactivity:** Human

**Tested applications:** WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:200 - 1:500 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:** 109kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human USP4

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

USP4;MGC149848;MGC149849;UNP;Unph;

**Catalog #:** A1053

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 7375

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** Q13107

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Ubiquitinating enzymes (UBEs) catalyze protein ubiquitination, a reversible process countered by deubiquitinating enzyme (DUB) action (1,2). Five DUB subfamilies are recognized, including the USP, UCH, OTU, MJD, and JAMM enzymes. USP4 was originally identified during a survey of murine genes near the Mpv20 retroviral insertion site and initially referred to as Ubiquitous Nuclear Protein (UNP). Analysis of the mouse cDNA originally identified Usp4/Unp as a proto-oncogene related to the human tre-2/tre-17/USP6 proto-oncogene (3,4). Usp4/Unp was subsequently observed to contain the conserved Cys and His boxes of the UBP family (5,6) as well as DUB activity (7,8). In a study of primary lung tumor tissue, it was observed that the human homolog of Usp4, USP4/UNPH, had elevated gene expression levels in small cell tumors and adenocarcinomas of the lung, suggesting a causative role for USP4 in neoplasia (6). Another recent study demonstrated overexpression of USP4 in several types of human cancer and that USP4 positively contributes to cell transformation by negatively regulating p53 levels (9). Both murine and human USP4 have been shown to interact with the Rb family of tumor suppressor proteins, providing additional mechanistic evidence of a role for USP4 in cellular transformation (10, 11).

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