



AIP4 rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb770582 (Manual)

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name AIP4 rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;ELISA

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Mouse

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other

applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from

human ITCH. AA range:386-435

Specificity AIP4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AIP4 protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium

azide..

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Itchy homolog

Gene Name ITCH

Cellular localization Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side.

Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Early endosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Endosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Endosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . May be recruited to exosomes by NDFIP1 (PubMed:18819914). Localizes to plasma membrane upon CXCL12 stimulation where it co-localizes with CXCL4 (PubMed:14602072). Localization to early endosomes is increased upon CXCL12 stimulation where it co-localizes with DTX3L and CXCL4 (PubMed:24790097).





Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

epitope-specific immunogen. chromatography using

Clonality Polyclonal

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Observed band 103kD

Human Gene ID 83737

Human Swiss-Prot Number O96J02

Alternative Names

ITCH; E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Itchy homolog; Itch; Atrophin-1-interacting protein 4; AIP4; NFE2-associated polypeptide 1; NAPP1

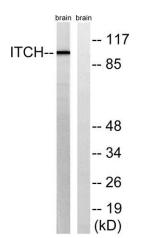
Background

itchy E3 ubiquitin protein ligase(ITCH) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the Nedd4 family of HECT domain E3 ubiquitin ligases. HECT domain E3 ubiquitin ligases transfer ubiquitin from E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes to protein substrates, thus targeting specific proteins for lysosomal degradation. The encoded protein plays a role in multiple cellular processes including erythroid and lymphoid cell differentiation and the regulation of immune responses. Mutations in this

differentiation and the regulation of immune responses. Mutations in this gene are a cause of syndromic multisystem autoimmune disease.

Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have

been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using ITCH Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.