9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St.,Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218
E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

UCHL1 monoclonal antibody, clone BH7

Catalog Number: MAB2381

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant UCHL1.

Clone Name: BH7

Immunogen: Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human UCHL1.

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Bovine,Human,Rat

Applications: IF, WB-Ti
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Isotype: IgG1

Recommend Usage: Immunofluorescence (1:1000)
Western Blot (1:10000)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In tissue culture supernatant (10 mM sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C for short term. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 7345

Gene Symbol: UCHL1

Gene Alias: PARK5, PGP9.5, Uch-L1

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the peptidase C12 family. This enzyme is a thiol protease that hydrolyzes a peptide bond at the C-terminal glycine of ubiquitin. This gene is specifically expressed in the neurons and in cells of the diffuse neuroendocrine system. Mutations in this gene may be associated with Parkinson disease]

References:

1. The UCH-L1 gene encodes two opposing enzymatic activities that affect alpha-synuclein degradation and Parkinson's disease susceptibility. Liu Y, Fallon L, Lashuel HA, Liu Z, Lansbury PT Jr. Cell. 2002 Oct 18;111(2):209-18.
2. Preferential transformation of human neuronal cells by human adenoviruses and the origin of HEK 293 cells. Shaw G, Morse S, Ararat M, Graham FL. FASEB J. 2002 Jun;16(8):869-71. Epub 2002 Apr 10.
3. The neuron-specific protein PGP 9.5 is a ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase. Wilkinson KD, Lee KM, Deshpande S, Duerksen-Hughes P, Boss JM, Pohl J. Science. 1989 Nov 3;246(4930):670-3.