



TULA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-00544
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	UBASH3A
Protein Name	Ubiquitin-associated and SH3 domain-containing protein A
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human UBASH3A. AA range:311-360
Specificity	TULA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TULA protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	UBASH3A; STS2; Ubiquitin-associated and SH3 domain-containing protein A; Cbl-interacting protein 4; CLIP4; Suppressor of T-cell receptor signaling 2; STS-2; T-cell ubiquitin ligand 1; TULA-1
Observed Band	75kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Highest expression of UBASH3A in tissues belonging to the immune system, including spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and bone marrow.
Function	function:Interferes with CBL-mediated down-regulation and degradation of receptor-type tyrosine kinases. Promotes accumulation of activated target receptors, such as T-cell receptors, EGFR and PDGFRB, on the cell surface.,similarity:Contains 1 SH3 domain.,similarity:Contains 1 UBA domain.,subunit:Homodimer or homooligomer. Interacts with CBL. Part of a complex containing CBL and activated EGFR. Interacts with ubiquitin and with mono-ubiquitinated proteins.,tissue specificity:Highest expression of UBASH3A in tissues belonging to the immune system, including spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and bone marrow.,

Nanjing BYabs science technology Co.,Ltd



Background	This gene encodes one of two family members belonging to the T-cell ubiquitin ligand (TULA) family. Both family members can negatively regulate T-cell signaling. This family member can facilitate growth factor withdrawal-induced apoptosis in T cells, which may occur via its interaction with AIF, an apoptosis-inducing factor. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images

