Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01988)

TargetMol

Anti-USP7 Antibody (7H195)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	7H195
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human USP7 expression on Jurkat cells. The cells were treated according to manufacturer's manual (BD Pharmingen™ Cat. No. 554714), stained with purified anti-Human USP7, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	ELISA,FCM
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000; FCM: 1:25-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human USP7 / HAUSP protein (TMPY-01463)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	ubiquitin specific peptidase 7 (herpes virus-associated);TEF1;HAUSP

Research Background

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 7, also known as Ubiquitin thioesterase 7, Herpesvirus-associated ubiquitin-specific protease, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 7, USP7 and HAUSP, is a widely expressed protein that belongs to the peptidase C19 family. USP7 is a member of the family of deubiquitinating enzymes. It is involved in the regulation of stress response pathways, epigenetic silencing and the progress of infections by DNA viruses. USP7 is a protein with a cysteine peptidase core, N- and C-terminal domains required for protein-protein interactions. USP7 contributes to epigenetic silencing of homeotic genes by Polycomb (Pc). USP7 cleaves ubiquitin fusion protein substrates. It deubiquitinates TP53/p53 and MDM2 and strongly stabilizes TP53 even in the presence of excess MDM2. USP7 also induces TP53-dependent cell growth repression and apoptosis. USP7 has key roles in the p53 pathway whereby it stabilizes both p53 and MDM2. Herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) regulatory protein ICP stimulates lytic infection and the reactivation of quiescent viral genomes. ICP interacts very strongly with USP7. USP7-mediated stabilization of ICP is dominant over ICP-induced degradation of USP7 during productive HSV-1 infection. The biological significance of the ICP-USP7 interaction may be most pronounced in natural infection situations, in which limited amounts of ICP are expressed.

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