Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-02753)

TargetMol

Anti-COMMD9 Antibody (8O554)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8O554
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Immunofluorescence staining of COMMD9 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS,blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-human COMMD9 monoclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm and nucleus.
Application:	ELISA,ICC/IF
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000; ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100

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 COMMD9 Protein (TMPY-03505)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	COMM domain containing 9;HSPC166

Research Background

COMMD9 is a COMM domain-containing or COMMD protein. COMMD family is comprised of ten members which are widely conserved throughout evolution and share certain functional properties. They represent a recently discovered set of evolutionarily conserved factors characterized by the presence of a defining carboxy-terminal motif. COMMD protein functions in the control of the transcription factor NFkappaB. NFkappaB plays a critical role in a number of homeostatic processes in multicellular organisms, including the regulation of immunity and cell survival. COMMD proteins inhibit NFkappaB mediated gene expression, and recent mechanistic studies have revealed that COMMD1 controls the ubiquitination of NFkappaB subunits, an event linked to transcriptional termination. COMMD1 binds to a multimeric ubiquitin ligase containing Elongins B/C, Cul2 and SOCS1 (ECS(SOCS1)). In this complex, COMMD1 facilitates the binding of NFkappaB subunits to the ligase, thereby promoting their ubiquitination and degradation. Additional insights gained from these studies indicate that COMMD proteins likely play a broader role in cellular homeostasis through their participation in the ubiquitination pathway.

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