# Recombinant COMMD9 Monoclonal Antibody

**catalog number: AN300280P**

**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

## Description

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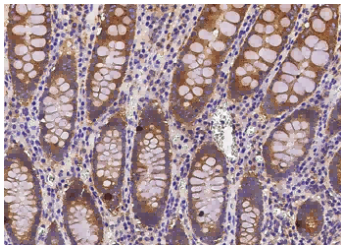
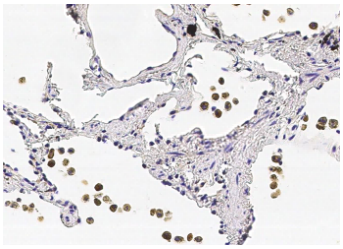
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant Human COMMD9 Protein |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Clone** | 14B9 |
| **Purification** | Protein A |
| **Buffer** | 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **IHC-P** | 1:2500-1:10000 |

## Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human small paraffin using COMMD9 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:5000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung using COMMD9 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:5000.

## Preparation & Storage

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|---|---|
| **Storage** | This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Shipping** | Ice bag |

## 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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