COMMD9 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200243P**

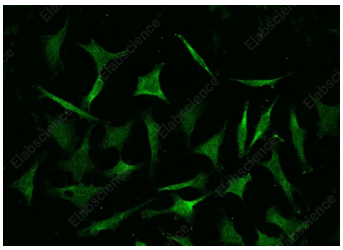
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human COMMD9 Protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a
Clone	A1095
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100

Data



Immunofluorescence analysis 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.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

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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.