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Datasheet for ABIN6262676  
**anti-ITCH antibody (Internal Region)**

1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	ITCH
Binding Specificity:	Internal Region
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ITCH antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human ITCH, corresponding to a region within the internal amino acids.
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	ITCH Antibody detects endogenous levels of total ITCH.
Predicted Reactivity:	Pig,Bovine,Horse,Rabbit,Dog,Chicken
Purification:	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Target Details

Target:	ITCH
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## Target Details

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Alternative Name: [ITCH \(ITCH Products\)](#)

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**Background:** Description: Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates (PubMed:14602072, PubMed:17028573, PubMed:16387660, PubMed:18718448, PubMed:18718449, PubMed:11046148, PubMed:19592251, PubMed:19116316, PubMed:19881509, PubMed:20491914, PubMed:20392206, PubMed:20068034, PubMed:23146885, PubMed:24790097, PubMed:25631046). Catalyzes 'Lys-29', 'Lys-48' and 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin conjugation (PubMed:17028573, PubMed:18718448, PubMed:19131965, PubMed:19881509). Involved in the control of inflammatory signaling pathways (PubMed:19131965). Essential component of a ubiquitin-editing protein complex, comprising also TNFAIP3, TAX1BP1 and RNF11, that ensures the transient nature of inflammatory signaling pathways (PubMed:19131965). Promotes the association of the complex after TNF stimulation (PubMed:19131965). Once the complex is formed, TNFAIP3 deubiquitinates 'Lys-63' polyubiquitin chains on RIPK1 and catalyzes the formation of 'Lys-48'-polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:19131965). This leads to RIPK1 proteasomal degradation and consequently termination of the TNF- or LPS-mediated activation of NFKB1 (PubMed:19131965). Ubiquitinates RIPK2 by 'Lys-63'-linked conjugation and influences NOD2-dependent signal transduction pathways (PubMed:19592251). Regulates the transcriptional activity of several transcription factors, and probably plays an important role in the regulation of immune response (PubMed:18718448, PubMed:20491914). Ubiquitinates NFE2 by 'Lys-63' linkages and is implicated in the control of the development of hematopoietic lineages (PubMed:18718448). Mediates JUN ubiquitination and degradation (By similarity). Mediates JUNB ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:16387660). Critical regulator of type 2 helper T (Th2) cell cytokine production by inducing JUNB ubiquitination and degradation (By similarity). Involved in the negative regulation of MAVS-dependent cellular antiviral responses (PubMed:19881509). Ubiquitinates MAVS through 'Lys-48'-linked conjugation resulting in MAVS proteasomal degradation (PubMed:19881509). Following ligand stimulation, regulates sorting of Wnt receptor FZD4 to the degradative endocytic pathway probably by modulating PI42KA activity (PubMed:23146885). Ubiquitinates PI4K2A and negatively regulates its catalytic activity (PubMed:23146885). Ubiquitinates chemokine receptor CXCR4 and regulates sorting of CXCR4 to the degradative endocytic pathway following ligand stimulation by ubiquitinating endosomal sorting complex required for transport ESCRT-0 components HGS and STAM (PubMed:14602072, PubMed:23146885). Targets DTX1 for lysosomal degradation and controls NOTCH1 degradation, in the absence of ligand, through 'Lys-29'-linked polyubiquitination (PubMed:17028573, PubMed:18628966, PubMed:23886940). Ubiquitinates SNX9

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## Target Details

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(PubMed:20491914). Ubiquitinates MAP3K7 through 'Lys-48'-linked conjugation (By similarity). Involved in the regulation of apoptosis and reactive oxygen species levels through the ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of TXNIP (PubMed:20068034). Mediates the antiapoptotic activity of epidermal growth factor through the ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of p15 BID (PubMed:20392206). Ubiquitinates BRAT1 and this ubiquitination is enhanced in the presence of NDFIP1 (PubMed:25631046).

Gene: ITCH

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Molecular Weight: 103 kDa

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Gene ID: 83737

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UniProt: [Q96J02](#)

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Pathways: [Activation of Innate immune Response](#), [CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events](#)

## Application Details

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Application Notes: WB 1:1000-3000, ELISA(peptide) 1:20000-1:40000

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Liquid

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Concentration: 1 mg/mL

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Buffer: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.

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Preservative: Sodium azide

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Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

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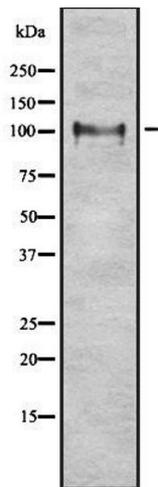
Storage: -20 °C

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Storage Comment: Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

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Expiry Date: 12 months



### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Western blot analysis ITCH using LOVO whole cell lysates