

BAP1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76400

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q92560
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	80362

Additional Information

Gene ID	8314
Other Names	BAP1
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000
Format	Liquid

Protein Information

Name BAP1 {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:9528852, ECO:0000312 | HGNC:HGNC:950}

Function Deubiquitinating enzyme that plays a key role in chromatin by mediating deubiquitination of histone H2A and HCFC1 (PubMed:[12485996](#), PubMed:[18757409](#), PubMed:[20436459](#), PubMed:[25451922](#), PubMed:[35051358](#)). Catalytic component of the polycomb repressive deubiquitinase (PR-DUB) complex, a complex that specifically mediates deubiquitination of histone H2A monoubiquitinated at 'Lys-120' (H2AK119ub1) (PubMed:[20436459](#), PubMed:[25451922](#), PubMed:[30664650](#), PubMed:[35051358](#)). Does not deubiquitinate monoubiquitinated histone H2B (PubMed:[20436459](#), PubMed:[30664650](#)). The PR-DUB complex is an epigenetic regulator of gene expression and acts as a transcriptional coactivator, affecting genes involved in development, cell communication, signaling, cell proliferation and cell viability (PubMed:[20805357](#), PubMed:[30664650](#), PubMed:[36180891](#)). Antagonizes PRC1 mediated H2AK119ub1 monoubiquitination (PubMed:[30664650](#)). As part of the PR-DUB complex, associates with chromatin enriched in histone marks H3K4me1, H3K4me3, and H3K27Ac, but not in H3K27me3 (PubMed:[36180891](#)). Recruited to specific gene-regulatory regions by YY1 (PubMed:[20805357](#)). Acts as a regulator of cell growth by mediating deubiquitination of HCFC1 N-terminal and C-terminal chains, with some specificity toward 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin chains compared to 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:[19188440](#), PubMed:[19815555](#)). Deubiquitination of HCFC1 does not lead to increase stability of HCFC1 (PubMed:[19188440](#), PubMed:[19815555](#)).

Interferes with the BRCA1 and BARD1 heterodimer activity by inhibiting their ability to mediate ubiquitination and autoubiquitination (PubMed:[19117993](#)). It however does not mediate deubiquitination of BRCA1 and BARD1 (PubMed:[19117993](#)). Able to mediate autodeubiquitination via intramolecular interactions to counteract monoubiquitination at the nuclear localization signal (NLS), thereby protecting it from cytoplasmic sequestration (PubMed:[24703950](#)). Negatively regulates epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) of trophoblast stem cells during placental development by regulating genes involved in epithelial cell integrity, cell adhesion and cytoskeletal organization (PubMed:[34170818](#)).

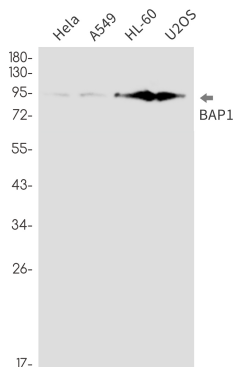
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Mainly nuclear (PubMed:24703950, PubMed:30664650). Binds to chromatin (PubMed:30664650). Localizes to the cytoplasm when monoubiquitinated by the E2/E3 hybrid ubiquitin- protein ligase UBE2O (PubMed:24703950). Recruitment to chromatin is dependent on ASXL1/2/3 and recruitment to specific genes on FOXK1/2 (By similarity). Nuclear localization is redundantly mediated by the importin and transportin systems; TNPO1/transportin-1 is the major mediator of nuclear localization (PubMed:35446349) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99PU7, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24703950, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30664650, ECO:0000269|PubMed:35446349}

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in testis, placenta and ovary (PubMed:9528852). Expressed in breast (PubMed:9528852). levels in the placenta increase over the course of pregnancy (PubMed:34170818)

Images



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