



## **Product** Data Sheet

## **USP9X Protein, Human**

Cat. No.: HY-P701432

USP9X; Probable ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase FAF-X; Deubiquitinating enzyme FAF-X; Synonyms:

> Fat facets in mammals; hFAM; Fat facets protein-related; X-linked; Ubiquitin thioesterase FAF-X; Ubiquitin-specific protease 9; X chromosome; Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease FAF-X

Species: Human Source: E. coli

Accession: Q93008 (K1554-N1995)

Gene ID: 8239

Molecular Weight:

| Ρ |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
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|   |  |  |  |  |

| Appearance          | Solution.  |
|---------------------|--|
| Formulation         | Supplied as a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol.   |
| Endotoxin Level     | <1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.  |
| Reconsititution     | Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.   |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping            | Shipping with dry ice.   |

## **DESCRIPTION**

Background

The USP9X Protein, subject to this description, plays a crucial role as a deubiquitinase involved in both the processing of ubiquitin precursors and ubiquitinated proteins. With a significant impact on protein turnover, USP9X prevents degradation by removing conjugated ubiquitin. It exhibits specificity in hydrolyzing various polyubiquitin chain linkages, including 'Lys-63, 'Lys-48,' 'Lys-29,' and 'Lys-33.' USP9X is an essential component of the TGF-beta/BMP signaling cascade, deubiquitinating SMAD4 and opposing the activity of the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRIM33. Additionally, it regulates alkylated DNA lesion repair by deubiquitinating ALKBH3, collaborating with OTUD4. USP9X stabilizes the mTORC2 complex component RICTOR, enhancing its binding to MTOR and promoting complex assembly. In mitosis, it regulates chromosome alignment and segregation by controlling the localization of BIRC5/survivin to centromeres. USP9X influences axonal growth, neuronal cell migration, and cellular clock function, enhancing BMAL1 stability and transcriptional activity. Furthermore, it acts as a regulator of peroxisome import by deubiquitinating PEX5 and deubiquitinates PEG10. This multifaceted role highlights the diverse cellular functions orchestrated by USP9X through its deubiquitinating activity.

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