

## UBASH3A Protein, Human (His)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P76687
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Ubiquitin-associated and SH3 domain-containing protein A; CLIP4; STS-2; TULA-1
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Source:</b>	E. coli
<b>Accession:</b>	P57075-2 (A354-N623)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	53347
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 30 kDa

### PROPERTIES

<b>AA Sequence</b>	<p>           A T V A R K S V L V    V R H G E R V D Q I    F G K A W L Q Q C S    T P D G K Y Y R P D            L N F P C S L P R R    S R G I K D F E N D    P P L S S C G I F Q    S R I A G D A L L D            S G I R I S S V F A    S P A L R C V Q T A    K L I L E E L K L E    K K I K I R V E P G            I F E W T K W E A G    K T T P T L M S L E    E L K E A N F N I D    T D Y R P A F P L S            A L M P A E S Y Q E    Y M D R C T A S M V    Q I V N T C P Q D T    G V I L I V S H G S            T L D S C T R P L L    G L P P R E C G D F    A Q L V R K I P S L    G M C F C E E N K E            E G K W E L V N P P    V K T L T H G A N A    A F N W R N W I S G    N         </p>
<b>Biological Activity</b>	Immobilized Human UBASH3A at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Anti-UBASH3A Antibody. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 1.463 µg/mL.
<b>Appearance</b>	Lyophilized powder
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
<b>Shipping</b>	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

### DESCRIPTION

<b>Background</b>	UBASH3A protein disrupts the CBL-mediated down-regulation and degradation of receptor-type tyrosine kinases, leading to the accumulation of activated target receptors like T-cell receptors, EGFR, and PDGFRB on the cell surface. Despite minimal
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protein tyrosine phosphatase activity at neutral pH, UBASH3A may act as a dominant-negative regulator of UBASH3B-dependent dephosphorylation. Additionally, UBASH3A could potentially hinder dynamin-dependent endocytic pathways by functionally sequestering dynamin through its SH3 domain. It forms homodimers or homooligomers and interacts with CBL, playing a role in a complex with CBL and activated EGFR. Furthermore, UBASH3A interacts with ubiquitin and mono-ubiquitinated proteins, as well as with dynamin, contributing to its multifaceted regulatory functions.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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