

USP26 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP2151a

Specification

USP26 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9BXU7
Other Accession NP_114113

USP26 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 83844

Other Names

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 26, Deubiquitinating enzyme 26, Ubiquitin thioesterase 26, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 26, USP26

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2151a was selected from the N-term region of human USP26. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

USP26 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name USP26 (HGNC:13485)

Function

Deubiquitinase regulating several biological processes through the deubiquitination of components of these processes (PubMed:20501646, PubMed:28839133). Involved in somatic cell reprogramming through the 'Lys-48'-linked deubiquitination and stabilization of CBX4 and CBX6, two components of the polycomb- repressive complex 1 (PRC1) (PubMed:28839133). Also deubiquitinates and probably stabilizes the androgen receptor (AR), regulating the androgen receptor signaling pathway (PubMed:20501646). May play a role in spermatogenesis (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34202084" target=" blank">34202084).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, flagellum axoneme

Tissue Location

Expressed in testis..

USP26 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

Blocking Peptides

USP26 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

USP26 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Modification of target proteins by ubiquitin participates in a wide array of biological functions. Proteins destined for degradation or processing via the 26 S proteasome are coupled to multiple copies of ubiquitin. However, attachment of ubiquitin or ubiquitin-related molecules may also result in changes in subcellular distribution or modification of protein activity. An additional level of ubiquitin regulation, deubiquitination, is catalyzed by proteases called deubiquitinating enzymes, which fall into four distinct families. Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolases, ubiquitin-specific processing proteases (USPs),1 OTU-domain ubiquitin-aldehyde-binding proteins, and Jab1/Pad1/MPN-domain-containing metallo-enzymes. Among these four families, USPs represent the most widespread and represented deubiquitinating enzymes across evolution. USPs tend to release ubiquitin from a conjugated protein. They display similar catalytic domains containing conserved Cys and His boxes but divergent N-terminal and occasionally C-terminal extensions, which are thought to function in substrate recognition, subcellular localization, and protein-protein interactions.

USP26 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Puente, X.S., et al., Nat. Rev. Genet. 4(7):544-558 (2003). Wang, P.J., et al., Nat. Genet. 27(4):422-426 (2001).