

**USP29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP2153a

**Specification**

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**USP29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O9HBJ7](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_065954](#)

**USP29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 57663

**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 29, Deubiquitinating enzyme 29, Ubiquitin thioesterase 29, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 29, USP29

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2153a](/product/products/AP2153a) was selected from the N-term region of human USP29 . 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.

**USP29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** USP29 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10958632, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:18563}

**Function**

Deubiquitinase involved in innate antiviral immunity by mediating 'Lys-48'-linked deubiquitination of CGAS, thereby promoting its stabilization.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES63}. Note=Localizes to perinuclear region in response to herpes simplex virus-1 (HSV-1) infection {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ES63}

**USP29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **USP29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **USP29 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),<sup>1</sup> 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.

#### **USP29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Puente, X.S., et al., Nat. Rev. Genet. 4(7):544-558 (2003).Tureci, O., et al., Oncogene 21(24):3879-3888 (2002).Kim, J., et al., Genome Res. 10(8):1138-1147 (2000).