

DTX4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8872a**Specification**

DTX4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9Y2E6](#)**DTX4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 23220**Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX4, 632-, Protein deltex-4, Deltex4, RING finger protein 155, DTX4, KIAA0937, RNF155

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8872a](/products/AP8872a) was selected from the N-term region of human DTX4. 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.

DTX4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** DTX4**Synonyms** KIAA0937, RNF155**Function**

Regulator of Notch signaling, a signaling pathway involved in cell-cell communications that regulates a broad spectrum of cell-fate determinations (By similarity). Functions as a ubiquitin ligase protein in vivo, mediating 'Lys48'-linked polyubiquitination and promoting degradation of TBK1, targeting to TBK1 requires interaction with NLRP4.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

DTX4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

DTX4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**DTX4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

DTX4 is a regulator of Notch signaling, a signaling pathway involved in cell-cell communications that regulates a broad spectrum of cell-fate determinations

DTX4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Storck,S.,et.al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 25 (4), 1437-1445 (2005)