

UBTD1 Antibody (C-term G195) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1083e**Specification**

UBTD1 Antibody (C-term G195) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9HAC8](#)**UBTD1 Antibody (C-term G195) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 80019**Other Names**

Ubiquitin domain-containing protein 1, UBTD1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1083e](/product/products/AP1083e) was selected from the C-term region of human UBTD1. 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.

UBTD1 Antibody (C-term G195) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** UBTD1**Function**

May be involved in the regulation of cellular senescence through a positive feedback loop with TP53. Is a TP53 downstream target gene that increases the stability of TP53 protein by promoting the ubiquitination and degradation of MDM2.

UBTD1 Antibody (C-term G195) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

UBTD1 Antibody (C-term G195) Blocking Peptide - Images

UBTD1 Antibody (C-term G195) Blocking Peptide - Background

UBTD1 contains a ubiquitin domain, and has been demonstrated to bind to p53 in cells p53 is linked to the ubiquitination pathway through its transcriptional regulation of the four ubiquitin ligases, MDM2, COP1, Siah1b, and Pirh2. The role of UBTD1 has not been elucidated, however preliminary evidence indicates a potential role in p53 signaling.

UBTD1 Antibody (C-term G195) Blocking Peptide - References

Ota, T., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(1):40-45 (2004).