

**USP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2132a****Specification**

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**USP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession  
Other Accession[O9Y6I4](#)  
[UBP3\\_HUMAN](#)**USP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9960**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 3, Deubiquitinating enzyme 3, Ubiquitin thioesterase 3, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 3, USP3

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 129~143 of human USP3.

**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.

**USP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** USP3**Function**

Hydrolase that deubiquitinates monoubiquitinated target proteins such as histone H2A and H2B. Required for proper progression through S phase and subsequent mitotic entry. May regulate the DNA damage response (DDR) checkpoint through deubiquitination of H2A at DNA damage sites. Associates with the chromatin.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Note=Localizes preferentially with monoubiquitinated H2A to chromatin

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in all tissues examined, with strongest expression in pancreas

## **USP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **USP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **USP3 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.

## **USP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Puente, X.S., et al., Nat. Rev. Genet. 4(7):544-558 (2003). Sloper-Mould, K.E., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 274(38):26878-26884 (1999).