

**USP11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2139c****Specification**

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**USP11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P51784](#)  
Other Accession [Q8IUG6](#)

**USP11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 11, Deubiquitinating enzyme 11, Ubiquitin thioesterase 11, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 11, USP11, UHX1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [<a href="/product/products/AP2139c>AP2139c</a>](#) was selected from the C-term region of human USP11 . 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.

**USP11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** USP11

**Synonyms** UHX1

**Function**

Protease that can remove conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins and polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:[12084015](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12084015)), PubMed:[15314155](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15314155)), PubMed:[17897950](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17897950)), PubMed:[19874889](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19874889)), PubMed:[20233726](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20233726)), PubMed:[28992046](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28992046)), PubMed:[24724799](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24724799)). Inhibits the degradation of target proteins by the proteasome (PubMed:[12084015](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12084015)). Cleaves

preferentially 'Lys-6' and 'Lys- 63'-linked ubiquitin chains. Has lower activity with 'Lys-11' and 'Lys-33'-linked ubiquitin chains, and extremely low activity with 'Lys-27', 'Lys-29' and 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin chains (in vitro) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24724799" target="\_blank">24724799</a>). Plays a role in the regulation of pathways leading to NF-kappa-B activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17897950" target="\_blank">17897950</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19874889" target="\_blank">19874889</a>). Plays a role in the regulation of DNA repair after double-stranded DNA breaks (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15314155" target="\_blank">15314155</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20233726" target="\_blank">20233726</a>). Acts as a chromatin regulator via its association with the Polycomb group (PcG) multiprotein PRC1-like complex; may act by deubiquitinating components of the PRC1-like complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20601937" target="\_blank">20601937</a>). Promotes cell proliferation by deubiquitinating phosphorylated E2F1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28992046" target="\_blank">28992046</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Chromosome. Note=Predominantly nuclear (PubMed:12084015, PubMed:15314155). Associates with chromatin (PubMed:20601937, PubMed:20233726).

#### **USP11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **USP11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **USP11 Antibody (C-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.

#### **USP11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002). Swanson, D.A., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 5(4):533-538 (1996). Ideguchi, H., et al., Biochem. J. 367 (Pt 1), 87-95 (2002).