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ITCH/AIP4 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2171b

Specification

ITCH/AIP4 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q96J02
Other Accession	Q9BY75

ITCH/AIP4 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 83737

Other Names
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Itchy homolog, Itch, 632-, Atrophin-1-interacting protein 4, AIP4, NFE2-associated polypeptide 1, NAPP1, ITCH

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2171b was selected from the C-term region of human ITCH . 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.

ITCH/AIP4 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name ITCH

Function
Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates (PubMed:14602072, PubMed:17028573, PubMed:16387660, PubMed:18718448, PubMed:18718449, PubMed:11046148, PubMed:19592251, PubMed:19116316,

PubMed:19881509, PubMed:20491914, PubMed:20392206, PubMed:20068034, PubMed:23146885, PubMed:24790097, PubMed:25631046, PubMed:15051726). Catalyzes 'Lys-29'-, 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin conjugation (PubMed:17028573, PubMed:18718448, PubMed:19131965, PubMed:19881509). Involved in the control of inflammatory signaling pathways (PubMed:19131965). Essential component of a ubiquitin-editing protein complex, comprising also TNFAIP3, TAX1BP1 and RNF11, that ensures the transient nature of inflammatory signaling pathways (PubMed:19131965). Promotes the association of the complex after TNF stimulation (PubMed:19131965). Once the complex is formed, TNFAIP3 deubiquitinates 'Lys-63' polyubiquitin chains on RIPK1 and catalyzes the formation of 'Lys-48'-polyubiquitin chains (PubMed:19131965). This leads to RIPK1 proteasomal degradation and consequently termination of the TNF- or LPS-mediated activation of NFKB1 (PubMed:19131965). Ubiquitinates RIPK2 by 'Lys-63'-linked conjugation and influences NOD2-dependent signal transduction pathways (PubMed:19592251). Regulates the transcriptional activity of several transcription factors, and probably plays an important role in the regulation of immune response (PubMed:18718448, PubMed:20491914). Ubiquitinates NFE2 by 'Lys-63' linkages and is implicated in the control of the development of hematopoietic lineages (PubMed:18718448). Mediates JUN ubiquitination and degradation (By similarity). Mediates JUNB ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:16387660). Critical regulator of type 2 helper T (Th2) cell cytokine production by inducing JUNB ubiquitination and degradation (By similarity). Involved in the negative regulation of MAVS-dependent cellular antiviral responses (PubMed:19881509). Ubiquitinates MAVS through 'Lys-48'-linked conjugation resulting in MAVS proteasomal degradation (PubMed:19881509). Following ligand stimulation, regulates sorting of Wnt receptor FZD4 to the degradative endocytic pathway probably by modulating PI42KA activity (PubMed:23146885). Ubiquitinates PI4K2A and negatively regulates its catalytic activity (PubMed:23146885). Ubiquitinates chemokine receptor CXCR4 and regulates sorting of CXCR4 to the degradative endocytic pathway following ligand stimulation by ubiquitinating endosomal sorting complex required for transport ESCRT-0 components HGS and STAM (PubMed:14602072, PubMed:23146885, PubMed:34927784). Targets DTX1 for lysosomal degradation and controls NOTCH1 degradation, in the absence of ligand, through 'Lys-29'-linked polyubiquitination (PubMed:17028573, PubMed:18628966, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23886940" target="_blank">23886940). Ubiquitinates SNX9 (PubMed:20491914). Ubiquitinates MAP3K7 through 'Lys-48'-linked conjugation (By similarity). Involved in the regulation of apoptosis and reactive oxygen species levels through the ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of TXNIP (PubMed:20068034). Mediates the antiapoptotic activity of epidermal growth factor through the ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of p15 BID (PubMed:20392206). Ubiquitinates BRAT1 and this ubiquitination is enhanced in the presence of NDFIP1 (PubMed:25631046). Inhibits the replication of influenza A virus (IAV) via ubiquitination of IAV matrix protein 1 (M1) through 'Lys-48'-linked conjugation resulting in M1 proteasomal degradation (PubMed:30328013). Ubiquitinates NEDD9/HEF1, resulting in proteasomal degradation of NEDD9/HEF1 (PubMed:15051726).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm. Nucleus Early endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=May be recruited to exosomes by NDFIP1 (PubMed:18819914). Localizes to plasma membrane upon CXCL12 stimulation where it co-localizes with CXCL4 (PubMed:14602072) Localization to early endosomes is increased upon CXCL12 stimulation where it co-localizes with DTX3L and CXCL4 (PubMed:24790097)

Tissue Location
Widely expressed.

ITCH/AIP4 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

ITCH/AIP4 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking peptide - Images

ITCH/AIP4 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking peptide - Background

ITCH is an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates. It regulates the transcriptional activity of several transcription factors, and probably plays an important role in the regulation of immune response. ITCH down-regulates Epstein-Barr virus LMP2A activity in B cell signaling, and has been shown to interact via its WW domains with DRPLA, NFE2 and CBLC. Other potential interaction partners include NOTCH1, OCLN, JUN and JUNB .

ITCH/AIP4 Antibody (C-Term) Blocking peptide - References

Courbard, J.R., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(47):45267-45275 (2002).Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).Deloukas, P., et al., Nature 414(6866):865-871 (2001).Chen, X., et al., Genomics 73(2):238-241 (2001).Winberg, G., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 20(22):8526-8535 (2000).