

UBQLN3 (Ubiquilin 3) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2177b**Specification**

UBQLN3 (Ubiquilin 3) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9H347](#)**UBQLN3 (Ubiquilin 3) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 50613**Other Names**
Ubiquilin-3, UBQLN3**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2177b](/product/products/AP2177b) was selected from the C-term region of human Ubiquilin3 . 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.

UBQLN3 (Ubiquilin 3) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** UBQLN3**Tissue Location**
Testis specific..**UBQLN3 (Ubiquilin 3) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

UBQLN3 (Ubiquilin 3) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**UBQLN3 (Ubiquilin 3) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Ubiquilin 3 shares high degree of similarity with related products in yeast, rat and frog. Ubiquilins contain a N-terminal ubiquitin-like domain and a C-terminal ubiquitin-associated domain. They physically associate with both proteasomes and ubiquitin ligases, and are thus thought to functionally link the ubiquitination machinery to the proteasome to affect in vivo protein degradation. The gene is specifically expressed in the testis, and proposed to regulate cell-cycle progression during spermatogenesis.

UBQLN3 (Ubiquilin 3) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Conklin, D., et al., Gene 249 (1-2), 91-98 (2000).