

USP20 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2146a**Specification**

USP20 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession
Other Accession[O9Y2K6](#)
[NP_006667](#)**USP20 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10868**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 20, Deubiquitinating enzyme 20, Ubiquitin thioesterase 20, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 20, VHL-interacting deubiquitinating enzyme 2, hVDU2, USP20, KIAA1003, LSFR3A, VDU2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2146a](/product/products/AP2146a) was selected from the N-term region of human USP20. 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.

USP20 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** USP20**Synonyms** KIAA1003, LSFR3A, VDU2**Function**

Deubiquitinating enzyme that plays a role in many cellular processes including autophagy, cellular antiviral response or membrane protein biogenesis (PubMed: [27801882](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27801882), PubMed: [29487085](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29487085)). Attenuates TLR4-mediated NF-kappa-B signaling by cooperating with beta-arrestin-2/ARRB2 and inhibiting TRAF6 autoubiquitination (PubMed: [26839314](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26839314)). Promotes cellular antiviral responses by deconjugating 'Lys-33'

and 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of STING1 leading to its stabilization (PubMed:27801882). Plays an essential role in autophagy induction by regulating the ULK1 stability through deubiquitination of ULK1 (PubMed:29487085). Acts as a positive regulator for NF-kappa-B activation by TNF-alpha through deubiquitinating 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination of SQSTM1, leading to its increased stability (PubMed:32354117). Acts as a regulator of G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling by mediating the deubiquitination beta-2 adrenergic receptor (ADRB2) (PubMed:19424180). Plays a central role in ADRB2 recycling and resensitization after prolonged agonist stimulation by constitutively binding ADRB2, mediating deubiquitination of ADRB2 and inhibiting lysosomal trafficking of ADRB2. Upon dissociation, it is probably transferred to the translocated beta-arrestins, possibly leading to beta-arrestins deubiquitination and disengagement from ADRB2 (PubMed:19424180). This suggests the existence of a dynamic exchange between the ADRB2 and beta-arrestins. Deubiquitinates DIO2, thereby regulating thyroid hormone regulation. Deubiquitinates HIF1A, leading to stabilize HIF1A and enhance HIF1A-mediated activity (PubMed:15776016). Deubiquitinates MCL1, a pivotal member of the anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 protein family to regulate its stability (PubMed:35063767). Within the endoplasmic reticulum, participates with USP33 in the rescue of post-translationally targeted membrane proteins that are inappropriately ubiquitinated by the cytosolic protein quality control in the cytosol (PubMed:33792613).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8C6M1}. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome

USP20 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

USP20 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

USP20 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),¹ 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.

USP20 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Nagase, T., et al., DNA Res. 6(1):63-70 (1999). Gilley, J., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 8(7):1313-1320 (1999).