

**USP24 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2149b****Specification**

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**USP24 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9UPU5](#)**USP24 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 23358**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 24, Deubiquitinating enzyme 24, Ubiquitin thioesterase 24, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 24, USP24, KIAA1057

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2149b](/product/products/AP2149b) was selected from the C-term region of human USP24. 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.

**USP24 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** USP24**Synonyms** KIAA1057**Function**

Ubiquitin-specific protease that regulates cell survival in various contexts through modulating the protein stability of some of its substrates including DDB2, MCL1 or TP53. Plays a positive role on ferritinophagy where ferritin is degraded in lysosomes and releases free iron.

**USP24 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **USP24 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **USP24 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.

### **USP24 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Li Y, et al., Hum Mutat. Oct;27(10):1017-23 (2006). Oliveira SA, et al., Am J Hum Genet. Aug;77(2):252-64 (2005). Ota, T., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(1):40-45 (2004). Kikuno, R., et al., DNA Res. 6(3):197-205 (1999).