

**USP25 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2150a****Specification**

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**USP25 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O9UHP3](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_037528](#)

**USP25 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 29761

**Other Names**

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 25, Deubiquitinating enzyme 25, USP on chromosome 21, Ubiquitin thioesterase 25, Ubiquitin-specific-processing protease 25, USP25, USP21

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2150a](/product/products/AP2150a) was selected from the N-term region of human USP25. 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.

**USP25 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** USP25

**Synonyms** USP21

**Function**

Deubiquitinating enzyme that hydrolyzes ubiquitin moieties conjugated to substrates and thus, functions in various biological processes including inflammation and immune response (PubMed: [29518389](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29518389), PubMed: [37683630](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37683630)). Modulates the Wnt/beta-catenin pathway by deubiquitinating and stabilizing tankyrases TNKS1 and TNKS2 (PubMed: [28619731](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28619731), PubMed: [30926243](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30926243), PubMed: [38875478](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38875478)

target="\_blank">38875478</a>). Regulates KEAP1- NRF2 axis in the defense against oxidative assaults by deubiquitinating KEAP1 and protecting it from degradation leading to degradation of the NRF2 transcription factor that is responsible for mounting an anti-oxidation gene expression program (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37339955" target="\_blank">37339955</a>). Positively regulates RNA virus-induced innate signaling by interacting with and deubiquitinating ERLIN1 and ERLIN2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37683630" target="\_blank">37683630</a>). In turn, restricts virus production by regulating cholesterol biosynthetic flux (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37683630" target="\_blank">37683630</a>). Acts as a negative regulator of interleukin-17-mediated signaling and inflammation through the removal of 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of TRAF5 and TRAF6 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23042150" target="\_blank">23042150</a>). Prevents the ubiquitination and degradation of TRAF3 to reduce the phosphorylation levels of JNK and P38, the secretion of IL-1B and to induce endotoxin tolerance (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30579117" target="\_blank">30579117</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm

### Tissue Location

Isoform USP25a is found in most adult and fetal tissues; expression is moderately high in testis, pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, liver, lung, placenta, heart, but very low in peripheral blood, colon, small intestine, ovary, prostate, thymus and spleen. Expressed in the brain, with high levels in the cerebral cortex (PubMed:38875478). Isoform USP25b is found in all tissues except heart and skeletal muscle. Isoform USP25m is heart and skeletal muscle specific.

## USP25 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## USP25 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

## USP25 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),<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.

## USP25 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Ota, T., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(1):40-45 (2004). Groet, J., et al., Genes Chromosomes Cancer 27(2):153-161 (2000). Valero, R., et al., Genomics 62(3):395-405 (1999).