

**Dsk2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2175a****Specification**

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**Dsk2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9UHD9](#)**Dsk2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 29978**Other Names**

Ubiquilin-2, Chap1, DSK2 homolog, Protein linking IAP with cytoskeleton 2, PLIC-2, hPLIC-2, Ubiquitin-like product Chap1/Dsk2, UBQLN2, N4BP4, PLIC2

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2175a](/product/products/AP2175a) was selected from the N-term region of human Dsk2. 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.

**Dsk2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** UBQLN2**Synonyms** N4BP4, PLIC2**Function**

Plays an important role in the regulation of different protein degradation mechanisms and pathways including ubiquitin- proteasome system (UPS), autophagy and the endoplasmic reticulum- associated protein degradation (ERAD) pathway. Mediates the proteasomal targeting of misfolded or accumulated proteins for degradation by binding (via UBA domain) to their polyubiquitin chains and by interacting (via ubiquitin-like domain) with the subunits of the proteasome (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10983987> target="\_blank">10983987</a>). Plays a role in the ERAD pathway via its interaction with ER-localized proteins FAF2/UBXD8 and HERPUD1 and may form a link between the polyubiquitinated ERAD substrates and the proteasome (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18307982" target="\_blank">18307982</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24215460" target="\_blank">24215460</a>). Involved in the regulation of macroautophagy and autophagosome formation; required for maturation of autophagy-related protein LC3 from the cytosolic form LC3-I to the membrane-bound form LC3-II and may assist in the maturation of autophagosomes to autolysosomes by mediating autophagosome-lysosome fusion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19148225" target="\_blank">19148225</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20529957" target="\_blank">20529957</a>). Negatively regulates the endocytosis of GPCR receptors: AVPR2 and ADRB2, by specifically reducing the rate at which receptor-arrestin complexes concentrate in clathrin-coated pits (CCPs) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18199683" target="\_blank">18199683</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QZM0} Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome Note=Colocalizes with a subset of proteasomes, namely those that are cytoskeleton associated or free in the cytosol. Associated with fibers in mitotic cells.

### **Dsk2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **Dsk2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **Dsk2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Dsk2 increases the half-life of proteins destined to be degraded by the proteasome, and may modulate proteasome-mediated protein degradation. The Dsk2 protein binds UBE3A and BTRC, and interacts with the 19S proteasome subunit. In the cytoplasm, Dsk2 colocalizes with the proteasome; it is also associated with fibers in mitotic cells in the nucleus. Dsk2 is highly expressed in mitotic cells from metaphase to telophase, while expression in non-mitotic cells is very low.

### **Dsk2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Walters, K.J., et al., Biochemistry 41(6):1767-1777 (2002).Kleijnen, M.F., et al., Mol. Cell 6(2):409-419 (2000).Ueki, N., et al., Nat. Biotechnol. 16(13):1338-1342 (1998).