10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1141b

Specification

CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Other Accession	Q9Z239

CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AM1141b was selected from the region of human CEM15. 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.

CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images

CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background

CEM15 is a member of the cytidine deaminase family. It is produced from one of seven related genes or pseudogenes found in a cluster, thought to result from gene duplication, on chromosome 22. Members of the cluster encode proteins that are structurally and functionally related to the C to U RNA-editing cytidine deaminase APOBEC1. It is thought that the proteins may be RNA editing enzymes and have roles in growth or cell cycle control. The protein encoded by this gene has been found to be a specific inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) infectivity.

CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - References

Kao, S., et al., J. Virol. 77(21):11398-11407 (2003).Stopak, K., et al., Mol. Cell 12(3):591-601 (2003).Mangeat, B., et al., Nature 424(6944):99-103 (2003).Zhang, H., et al., Nature 424(6944):94-98 (2003).Wedekind, J.E., et al., Trends Genet. 19(4):207-216 (2003).