

**RAB40AL Blocking Peptide (N-term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP12011a****Specification**

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**RAB40AL Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information**

Primary Accession [POC0E4](#)  
Other Accession [Q8WXH6](#), [NP\\_001027004.1](#)

**RAB40AL Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 282808

**Other Names**

Ras-related protein Rab-40A-like, Ras-like GTPase, RAB40AL, RLGP

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 22-36 of HUMAN RAB40AL

**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.

**RAB40AL Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** RAB40AL

**Synonyms** RLGP

**Function**

May be a substrate-recognition component of a SCF-like ECS (Elongin-Cullin-SOCS-box protein) E3 ubiquitin ligase complex which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins.

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in brain, lung, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and liver. Highest expression in brain. Expressed in fetal brain and kidney.

## **RAB40AL Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **RAB40AL Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images**

## **RAB40AL Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background**

This gene encodes a member of the Rab40 subfamily of Rab small GTP-binding proteins that contains a C-terminal suppressors of cytokine signaling box. Disruptions in this gene are associated with Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

## **RAB40AL Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References**

Saito-Ohara, F., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 71(3):637-645(2002) Kile, B.T., et al. Trends Biochem. Sci. 27(5):235-241(2002)