

**PROSC Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13026b****Specification**

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**PROSC Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [O94903](#)**PROSC Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 11212**Other Names**

Proline synthase co-transcribed bacterial homolog protein, PROSC

**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.

**PROSC Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** PLPBP {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03225, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:9457}**Function**

Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (PLP)-binding protein, which may be involved in intracellular homeostatic regulation of pyridoxal 5'- phosphate (PLP), the active form of vitamin B6.

**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous.

**PROSC Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**PROSC Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****PROSC Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

PROSC is ubiquitously expressed in human tissues and has been highly conserved among

divergent species from bacteria to mammals, suggesting it has an important cellular function. PROSC is likely to be a soluble cytoplasmic protein, but its function remains to be determined. The *P. aeruginosa* homolog of this novel gene is located upstream of and may be cotranscribed with a known proline biosynthetic gene, hence the human gene was called PROSC, for 'proline synthetase cotranscribed, bacterial homolog.'

#### **PROSC Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Simpson, J.C., et al. EMBO Rep. 1(3):287-292(2000) Ikegawa, S., et al. J. Hum. Genet. 44(5):337-342(1999)