

LIMCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13141b**Specification**

LIMCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9UPQ0](#)**LIMCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 22998**Other Names**

LIM and calponin homology domains-containing protein 1, LIMCH1, KIAA1102

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13141b was selected from the C-term region of LIMCH1. 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.

LIMCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** LIMCH1 ([HGNC:29191](#))**Function**

Actin stress fibers-associated protein that activates non-muscle myosin IIa. Activates the non-muscle myosin IIa complex by promoting the phosphorylation of its regulatory subunit MRLC/MYL9. Through the activation of non-muscle myosin IIa, positively regulates actin stress fibers assembly and stabilizes focal adhesions. It therefore negatively regulates cell spreading and cell migration.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, stress fiber

LIMCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

LIMCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

LIMCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

LIMCH1 contains one CH (calponin-homology) domain and one LIM zinc-binding domain. There are nine named isoforms.

LIMCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press :Beausoleil, S.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(33):12130-12135(2004)Simpson, J.C., et al. EMBO Rep. 1(3):287-292(2000)