

hCG_1818442 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP13254b

Specification

hCG_1818442 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>C9JLW8</u>

hCG_1818442 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 348262

Other Names Protein FAM195B, FAM195B

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13254b was selected from the C-term region of hCG_1818442. 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.

hCG_1818442 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name MCRIP1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:25728771, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:28007}

Function

The phosphorylation status of MCRIP1 functions as a molecular switch to regulate epithelial-mesenchymal transition. Unphosphorylated MCRIP1 binds to and inhibits the transcriptional corepressor CTBP(s). When phosphorylated by MAPK/ERK, MCRIP1 releases CTBP(s) resulting in transcriptional silencing of the E-cadherin gene and induction of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (PubMed:http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25728771" target="_blank">25728771).

Cellular Location Nucleus. Cytoplasm, Stress granule

hCG_1818442 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols



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

<u>Blocking Peptides</u>

hCG_1818442 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

hCG_1818442 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The specific function of this protein remains unknown.

hCG_1818442 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903(2002)