

#### FAM109B Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP13507c

### Specification

# FAM109B Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

### <u>Q6ICB4</u>

# FAM109B Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 150368

**Other Names** 

Sesquipedalian-2, Ses2, 27 kDa inositol polyphosphate phosphatase interacting protein B, IPIP27B, FAM109B

#### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13507c was selected from the Center region of FAM109B. 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.

## FAM109B Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name PHETA2 (<u>HGNC:27161</u>)

#### Function

Plays a role in endocytic trafficking. Required for receptor recycling from endosomes, both to the trans-Golgi network and the plasma membrane.

**Cellular Location** 

Early endosome. Recycling endosome. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Note=Also found on macropinosomes. Not detected in late endosomes, nor in lysosomes

## FAM109B Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols



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

### <u>Blocking Peptides</u>

FAM109B Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

## FAM109B Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

The specific function of the protein remains unknown.

#### FAM109B Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Swan, L.E., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(8):3511-3516(2010)Collins, J.E., et al. Genome Biol. 5 (10), R84 (2004) :Dunham, I., et al. Nature 402(6761):489-495(1999)