10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

PAEP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14580c

Specification

PAEP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P09466

PAEP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5047

Other Names
Glycodelin, GD, Placental protein 14, PP14, Pregnancy-associated endometrial alpha-2 globulin, PAEG, PEG, Progestagen-associated endometrial protein, Progesterone-associated endometrial protein, PAEP

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.

PAEP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PAEP

Function
Glycoprotein that regulates critical steps during fertilization and also has immunomonomodulatory effects. Four glycoforms, namely glycodelin-S, -A, -F and -C have been identified in reproductive tissues that differ in glycosylation and biological activity. Glycodelin-A has contraceptive and immunosuppressive activities (PubMed:9918684, PubMed:7531163). Glycodelin-C stimulates binding of spermatozoa to the zona pellucida (PubMed:17192260). Glycodelin-F inhibits spermatozoa-zona pellucida binding and significantly suppresses progesterone-induced acrosome reaction of spermatozoa (PubMed:12672671). Glycodelin-S in seminal plasma maintains the uncapacitated state of human spermatozoa (PubMed:15883155).

Cellular Location
Secreted

Tissue Location
This protein is, the main protein synthesized and secreted in the endometrium from mid-luteal phase of the menstrual cycle and during the first semester of pregnancy (PubMed:3667877) Glycodelin-A is expressed in amniotic fluid, endometrium/decidua and maternal serum (at protein level) (PubMed:3194393). Glycodelin-F is expressed in follicular fluid, luteinized granulosa cells and the oviduct (at protein level) (PubMed:12672671). Glycodelin-S is expressed in seminal plasma and seminal vesicles (at protein level) (PubMed:9239694). Glycodelin-C is detected in cumulus cells (at protein level), but cumulus cells do not synthesize Glycodelin-C but take up and convert glycodelin-A and -F vis glycan remodeling (PubMed:17192260).

PAEP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

PAEP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

PAEP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene is a member of the kernel lipocalin superfamilywhose members share relatively low sequence similarity but havehighly conserved exon/intron structure and three-dimensionalprotein folding. Most lipocalins are clustered on the long arm ofchromosome 9. The encoded glycoprotein has been previously referredto as pregnancy-associated endometrial alpha-2-globulin, placentalprotein 14, and glycodelin, but has been officially namedprogestagen-associated endometrial protein. Three distinct forms,with identical protein backbones but different glycosylationprofiles, are found in amniotic fluid, follicular fluid and seminalplasma of the reproductive system. These glycoproteins havedistinct and essential roles in regulating a uterine environmentsuitable for pregnancy and in the timing and occurrence of theappropriate sequence of events in the fertilization process. Anumber of alternatively spliced transcript variants have beenobserved at this locus, but the full-length nature of only two,each encoding the same protein, has been determined. [provided byRefSeq].

PAEP Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Soni, C., et al. Mol. Immunol. 47(15):2458-2466(2010)Lee, C.L., et al. Fertil. Steril. 94(2):769-771(2010)Tsviliana, A., et al. Anticancer Res. 30(5):1637-1640(2010)Scholz, C., et al. Anticancer Res. 30(5):1599-1603(2010)Amir, M., et al. Reprod. Biol. Endocrinol. 7, 152 (2009) :