

Latexin Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP1467a

Specification

Latexin Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>Q9BS40</u>

Latexin Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 56925

Other Names

Latexin, Endogenous carboxypeptidase inhibitor, ECI, Protein MUM, Tissue carboxypeptidase inhibitor, TCI, LXN

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1467a was selected from the N-term region of human Latexin. 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.

Latexin Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name LXN

Function Hardly reversible, non-competitive, and potent inhibitor of CPA1, CPA2 and CPA4. May play a role in inflammation.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location Highly expressed in heart, prostate, ovary, kidney, pancreas, and colon, moderate or low in other tissues including brain



Latexin Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides

Latexin Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

Latexin Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Latexin possesses nearly irreversible, non-competitive and potent inhibition of zinc-dependent metallocarboxypeptidases CPA1, CPA2, and CPA4. It is expressed in a neuronal subset in the cerebral cortex and cells in other neural and non-neural tissues of rat. Latexin plays a role in regional specification and/or morphogenesis of the forebrain.

Latexin Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Pallares, I., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 102 (11), 3978-3983 (2005)