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VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1561a

Specification

VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P62760
Other Accession	VISL1_HUMAN

VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 7447

Other Names
Visinin-like protein 1, VILIP, VLP-1, Hippocalcin-like protein 3, HLP3, VSNL1, VISL1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1561a was selected from the C-term region of human VILIP1 . 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.

VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name VSNL1

Synonyms VISL1

Function
Regulates (in vitro) the inhibition of rhodopsin phosphorylation in a calcium-dependent manner.

Tissue Location
Brain and retina. Neuron-specific in the central and peripheral nervous system. Increased in the cerebrospinal fluid of Alzheimer disease patients (at protein level)

VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

The visinin and visinin-like peptides represent a family of calcium-binding proteins that are highly expressed in the retina. Visinin has been shown to be a cone cell-specific protein with a molecular weight of 24 kDa. Several members of the visinin family of genes have been isolated and characterized from different species. These peptides are believed to be involved in the processes of phototransduction. The recoverin gene (RCV1) is believed to be involved in the pathophysiology of retinopathy in cancer patients.

VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Braunewell, K.H., et al., Neuropharmacology 44(6):707-715 (2003).Lin, L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(44):41872-41878 (2002).Spilker, C., et al., J. Neurosci. 22(17):7331-7339 (2002).Bernstein, H.G., et al., Neuroreport 13(4):393-396 (2002).Lin, L., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 296(4):827-832 (2002).