

DAD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17433b**Specification**

DAD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P61803](#)**DAD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1603**Other Names**

Dolichyl-diphosphooligosaccharide--protein glycosyltransferase subunit DAD1, Oligosaccharyl transferase subunit DAD1, Defender against cell death 1, DAD-1, DAD1

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.

DAD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** DAD1 ([HGNC:2664](#))**Function**

Subunit of the oligosaccharyl transferase (OST) complex that catalyzes the initial transfer of a defined glycan (Glc(3)Man(9)GlcNAc(2) in eukaryotes) from the lipid carrier dolichol-pyrophosphate to an asparagine residue within an Asn-X-Ser/Thr consensus motif in nascent polypeptide chains, the first step in protein N-glycosylation (PubMed:22467853, PubMed:31831667). N-glycosylation occurs cotranslationally and the complex associates with the Sec61 complex at the channel-forming translocon complex that mediates protein translocation across the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). All subunits are required for a maximal enzyme activity (By similarity). Required for the assembly of both SST3A- and SS3B- containing OST complexes. Loss of the DAD1 protein triggers apoptosis (PubMed:22467853).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

DAD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

DAD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

DAD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

DAD1, the defender against apoptotic cell death, was initially identified as a negative regulator of programmed cell death in the temperature sensitive tsBN7 cell line. The DAD1 protein disappeared in temperature-sensitive cells following a shift to the nonpermissive temperature, suggesting that loss of the DAD1 protein triggered apoptosis. DAD1 is believed to be a tightly associated subunit of oligosaccharyltransferase both in the intact membrane and in the purified enzyme, thus reflecting the essential nature of N-linked glycosylation in eukaryotes. [provided by RefSeq].

DAD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Shimada, M., et al. Hum. Genet. 128(4):433-441(2010) Liu, C.Y., et al. Carcinogenesis 31(7):1259-1263(2010) Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :Kulke, M.H., et al. Genes Chromosomes Cancer 47(7):591-603(2008) Shibatani, T., et al. Biochemistry 44(16):5982-5992(2005)