

LRRC29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17734a**Specification**

LRRC29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8WV35](#)**LRRC29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Other Names**

Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 29, F-box and leucine-rich repeat protein 9, F-box protein FBL9, F-box/LRR-repeat protein 9, LRRC29, FBL9, FBXL9

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.

LRRC29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**LRRC29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

LRRC29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**LRRC29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a member of the F-box protein family which is characterized by an approximately 40 amino acid motif, the F-box. The F-box proteins constitute one of the four subunits of ubiquitin protein ligase complex called SCFs (SKP1-cullin-F-box), which function in phosphorylation-dependent ubiquitination. The F-box proteins are divided into 3 classes: F-box proteins containing WD-40 domains, F-box proteins containing leucine-rich repeats, and F-box proteins containing either different protein-protein interaction modules or nonrecognizable motifs. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the F-box class and, in addition to an F-box, contains 9 tandem leucine-rich repeats. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. Other variants may occur, but their full-length natures have not been characterized.

LRRC29 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Winston, J.T., et al. Curr. Biol. 9(20):1180-1182(1999)