

GNMT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18057c**Specification**

GNMT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q14749](#)**GNMT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 27232**Other Names**

Glycine N-methyltransferase, GNMT

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.

GNMT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** GNMT ([HGNC:4415](#))**Function**

Catalyzes the methylation of glycine by using S-adenosylmethionine (AdoMet) to form N-methylglycine (sarcosine) with the concomitant production of S-adenosylhomocysteine (AdoHcy), a reaction regulated by the binding of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate. Plays an important role in the regulation of methyl group metabolism by regulating the ratio between S-adenosyl-L-methionine and S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P13255}.

Tissue Location

Expressed only in liver, pancreas, and prostate.

GNMT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GNMT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

GNMT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of S-adenosyl-L-methionine (along with glycine) to S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine and sarcosine. The encoded protein is found in the cytoplasm and acts as a homotetramer. Defects in this gene are a cause of GNMT deficiency (hypermethioninemia).

GNMT Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) ; Lee, C.M., et al. Gene 443 (1-2), 151-157 (2009)
; Boyles, A.L., et al. Genet. Epidemiol. 33(3):247-255 (2009) ; Yen, C.H., et al. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 235(3):296-304 (2009) ; Franke, B., et al. Birth Defects Res. Part A Clin. Mol. Teratol. 85(3):216-226 (2009)