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ATP1B2 Blocking Peptide(C-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19733b

Specification

ATP1B2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession	P14415
Other Accession	P13638, Q8WMG3, P14231, Q28030, NP_001669.3

ATP1B2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 482

Other Names
Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit beta-2, Adhesion molecule in glia, AMOG, Sodium/potassium-dependent ATPase subunit beta-2, ATP1B2

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 262-276 of HUMAN ATP1B2

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.

ATP1B2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Protein Information

Name ATP1B2

Function
This is the non-catalytic component of the active enzyme, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the exchange of Na(+) and K(+) ions across the plasma membrane. The exact function of the beta-2 subunit is not known.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

ATP1B2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

ATP1B2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Images

ATP1B2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of Na+/K+ and H+/K+ ATPases beta chain proteins, and to the subfamily of Na+/K+ -ATPases. Na+/K+ -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The beta subunit regulates, through assembly of alpha/beta heterodimers, the number of sodium pumps transported to the plasma membrane. The glycoprotein subunit of Na+/K+ -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes a beta 2 subunit.

ATP1B2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - References

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Boer, K., et al. Brain Pathol. 20(1):234-244(2010)
Tokhtaeva, E., et al. Biochemistry 48(48):11421-11431(2009)
Hosgood, H.D. III, et al. Respir Med 103(12):1866-1870(2009)