SELM Blocking Peptide (C-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20147b

Specification

SELM Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession   Q8WWX9
Other Accession   NP_536355.1

SELM Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 140606

Other Names
Selenoprotein M, SelM, SELM, SEPM

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 132-145 of HUMAN SELM

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.

SELM Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information

Name SELENOM {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27645994, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:30397}

Function
May function as a thiol-disulfide oxidoreductase that participates in disulfide bond formation.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Endoplasmic reticulum. Golgi apparatus. Note=Localized to perinuclear structures corresponding to Golgi and endoplasmic reticulum

Tissue Location
Widely expressed..

SELM Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SELM Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

SELM Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

 This gene encodes a selenoprotein, which contains a selenocysteine (Sec) residue at its active site. The selenocysteine is encoded by the UGA codon that normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTR of selenoprotein genes have a common stem-loop structure, the sec insertion sequence (SECIS), that is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon rather than as a stop signal. This gene is expressed in a variety of tissues, and the protein is localized to the perinuclear structures. [provided by RefSeq].

SELM Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

 Korotkov, K.V., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 22(5):1402-1411(2002)