

**GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term)**

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP20239B

**Specification**

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**GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information**

Primary Accession

[O95843](#)

Other Accession

[NP\\_005450.3](#)**GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9626**Other Names**

Guanylyl cyclase-activating protein 3, GCAP 3, Guanylate cyclase activator 1C, GUCA1C, GCAP3

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 186-199 of HUMAN GUCA1C

**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.

**GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** GUCA1C**Synonyms** GCAP3**Function**

Stimulates guanylyl cyclase 1 (GC1) and GC2 when free calcium ions concentration is low and inhibits guanylyl cyclases when free calcium ions concentration is elevated. This Ca(2+)-sensitive regulation of guanylyl cyclase (GC) is a key event in recovery of the dark state of rod photoreceptors following light exposure.

**Tissue Location**

Retina.

**GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images**

#### **GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background**

GUCA1C stimulates guanylyl cyclase 1 (GC1) and GC2 when free calcium ions concentration is low and inhibits guanylyl cyclases when free calcium ions concentration is elevated. This Ca(2+)-sensitive regulation of guanylyl cyclase (GC) is a key event in recovery of the dark state of rod photoreceptors following light exposure.

#### **GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References**

Stephen, R., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 359(2):266-275(2006)  
Imanishi, Y., et al. Eur. J. Neurosci. 15(1):63-78(2002)  
Haeseleer, F., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 274(10):6526-6535(1999)