

Serum amyloid P-component(1-203) Blocking Peptide (Center) Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP20670c

Specification

Serum amyloid P-component(1-203) Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>P02743</u>

Serum amyloid P-component(1-203) Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 325

Other Names Serum amyloid P-component, SAP, 95S alpha-1-glycoprotein, Serum amyloid P-component(1-203), APCS, PTX2

Target/Specificity The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 153-167 of HUMAN APCS

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.

Serum amyloid P-component(1-203) Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name APCS

Synonyms PTX2

Function

Can interact with DNA and histones and may scavenge nuclear material released from damaged circulating cells. May also function as a calcium-dependent lectin.

Cellular Location Secreted.

Tissue Location Found in serum and urine.

Serum amyloid P-component(1-203) Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols



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

Blocking Peptides

Serum amyloid P-component(1-203) Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

Serum amyloid P-component(1-203) Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

Can interact with DNA and histones and may scavenge nuclear material released from damaged circulating cells. May also function as a calcium-dependent lectin.

Serum amyloid P-component(1-203) Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Mantzouranis E.C., et al.J. Biol. Chem. 260:7752-7756(1985). Ohnishi S., et al.J. Biochem. 100:849-858(1986). Kalnine N., et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Ebert L., et al.Submitted (MAY-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Gregory S.G., et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).