10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

EPS15R Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2160a

Specification

EPS15R Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9UBC2

EPS15R Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 58513

Other Names
Epidermal growth factor receptor substrate 15-like 1, Eps15-related protein, Eps15R, EPS15L1, EPS15R

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2160a was selected from the N-term region of human EPS15R . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

EPS15R Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name EPS15L1

Synonyms EPS15R

Function
Seems to be a constitutive component of clathrin-coated pits that is required for receptor-mediated endocytosis. Involved in endocytosis of integrin beta-1 (ITGB1) and transferrin receptor (TFR); internalization of ITGB1 as DAB2-dependent cargo but not TFR seems to require association with DAB2.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus. Membrane, coated pit. Note=Localized to plasma membrane coated pits

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

EPS15R Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

EPS15R Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

EPS15R Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Ubiquitin is a 76 amino acid highly conserved eukaryotic polypeptide that selectively marks cellular proteins for proteolytic degradation by the 26S proteasome. The process of target selection, covalent attachment and shuttle to the 26S proteasome is a vital means of regulating the concentrations of key regulatory proteins in the cell by limiting their lifespans. Polyubiquitination is a common feature of this modification. Serial steps for modification include the activation of ubiquitin, an ATP-dependent formation of a thioester bond between ubiquitin and the enzyme E1, transfer by transacylation of ubiquitin from E1 to the ubiquitin conjugating enzyme E2, and covalent linkage to the target protein directly by E2 or via E3 ligase enzyme. Deubiquitination enzymes also exist to reverse the marking of protein substrates. Posttranslational tagging by Ub is involved in a multitude of cellular processes, including the cell cycle, cell growth and differentiation, embryogenesis, apoptosis, signal transduction, DNA repair, regulation of transcription and DNA replication, transmembrane transport, stress responses, the immune response, and nervous system functions.

EPS15R Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

J Biol Chem. 2002 Aug 23;277(34):30746-53.J Biol Chem. 2002 Mar 15;277(11):8941-8.J Biol Chem. 1998 Jan 30;273(5):3003-12. Cancer Res. 1997 Dec 15;57(24):5498-504. J Biol Chem. 1995 Jun 23;270(25):15341-7.