

PIGC Blocking Peptide (C-Term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP22091b**Specification**

PIGC Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Product Information

Primary Accession [O92535](#)
Other Accession [O3ZBX1](#), [O9CXR4](#), [O5PQQ4](#)

PIGC Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5279

Other Names

Phosphatidylinositol N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase subunit C, 2.4.1.198,
Phosphatidylinositol-glycan biosynthesis class C protein, PIG-C, PIGC, GPI2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 284-294 of HUMAN PIGC

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.

PIGC Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name PIGC ([HGNC:8960](#))

Synonyms GPI2

Function

Part of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol-N- acetylglucosaminyltransferase (GPI-GnT) complex that catalyzes the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine from UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to phosphatidylinositol and participates in the first step of GPI biosynthesis.

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

PIGC Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PIGC Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Images

PIGC Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Background

Part of the complex catalyzing the transfer of N- acetylglucosamine from UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to phosphatidylinositol, the first step of GPI biosynthesis.

PIGC Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - References

Inoue N.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 226:193-199(1996).
Hong Y.,et al.Genomics 44:347-349(1997).
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).