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# GPLD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

**Synthetic peptide**
**Catalog # BP2405a**

## Specification

### GPLD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Accession | P80108 |
| Other Accession | NP_001494 |

### GPLD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 2822

**Other Names**
Phosphatidylinositol-glycan-specific phospholipase D, PI-G PLD, Glycoprotein phospholipase D, Glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase D, GPI-PLD, GPI-specific phospholipase D, GPLD1, PIGPLD1

**Target/Specificity**
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP2405a>AP2405a</a> was selected from the N-term region of human GPLD1 . 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.

### GPLD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

**Name** GPLD1

**Synonyms** PIGPLD1

**Function**
This protein hydrolyzes the inositol phosphate linkage in proteins anchored by phosphatidylinositol glycans (GPI-anchor) thus releasing these proteins from the membrane.

**Cellular Location**
Secreted.

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## GPLD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

## GPLD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

## GPLD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Glycosylation is one of the most universal but at the same time complex protein modifications. Modification with sugar moeties can be both co- translational and post- translational, occurring in the endoplasmatic reticulum and golgi. Three different forms of glycosylation can be distinguished: N-linked oligosaccharides, O-linked oligosaccharides and glycosyl- phosphatidylinositol (GPI-) anchors. Glycosylation results in thousands of distinct, bioactive glycoproteins resident throughout the cell that strongly determine protein-protein, carbohydrate-protein, membrane, and adhesion properties. Diseases associated with glycosylation defects include Congenital disorders of glycosylation, (CDG), also known as carbohydrate deficient glycoprotein syndromes, and diseases associated with advanced aging.

## GPLD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Hoener, M.C., et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 206(3):747-757 (1992).Tsang, T.C., et al., FASEB J. 6, A1922-A1922 (1992).