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MPDU1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2408a

Specification

MPDU1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	O75352
Other Accession	MPU1_HUMAN

MPDU1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 9526

Other Names
Mannose-P-dolichol utilization defect 1 protein, Suppressor of Lec15 and Lec35 glycosylation mutation homolog, SL15, MPDU1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2408a was selected from the Center region of human MPDU1 . 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.

MPDU1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MPDU1

Function
Required for normal utilization of mannose-dolichol phosphate (Dol-P-Man) in the synthesis of N-linked and O-linked oligosaccharides and GPI anchors.

Cellular Location
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

MPDU1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

MPDU1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

MPDU1 Antibody (Center) 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.

MPDU1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Mao, M., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95(14):8175-8180 (1998).Ware, F.E., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271(24):13935-13938 (1996).