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GPLD2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2461a

Specification

GPLD2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P80108
Other Accession	Q15127

GPLD2 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 AP2461a was selected from the N-term region of human GPLD2 . 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.

GPLD2 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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GPLD2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

GPLD2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GPLD2 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.

GPLD2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Tsang, T.C., et al., FASEB J. 6, A1922-A1922 (1992).