

GOT1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2947b**Specification**

GOT1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P17174](#)**GOT1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2805**Other Names**

Aspartate aminotransferase, cytoplasmic, cAspAT, Cysteine aminotransferase, cytoplasmic, Cysteine transaminase, cytoplasmic, cCAT, Glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase 1, Transaminase A, GOT1

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.

GOT1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** GOT1 ([HGNC:4432](#))**Function**

Biosynthesis of L-glutamate from L-aspartate or L-cysteine (PubMed:21900944). Important regulator of levels of glutamate, the major excitatory neurotransmitter of the vertebrate central nervous system. Acts as a scavenger of glutamate in brain neuroprotection. The aspartate aminotransferase activity is involved in hepatic glucose synthesis during development and in adipocyte glyceroneogenesis. Using L-cysteine as substrate, regulates levels of mercaptopyruvate, an important source of hydrogen sulfide. Mercaptopyruvate is converted into H(2)S via the action of 3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase (3MST). Hydrogen sulfide is an important synaptic modulator and neuroprotectant in the brain. In addition, catalyzes (2S)-2- aminobutanoate, a by-product in the cysteine biosynthesis pathway (PubMed:27827456).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

GOT1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GOT1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GOT1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase is a pyridoxal phosphate-dependent enzyme which exists in cytoplasmic and mitochondrial forms, GOT1 and GOT2, respectively. GOT plays a role in amino acid metabolism and the urea and tricarboxylic acid cycles. The two enzymes are homodimeric and show close homology.

GOT1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Franke, A., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(4):292-294(2010)Barrett, J.C., et al. Nat. Genet. 41(12):1330-1334(2009)Campos, J., et al. Eur. J. Intern. Med. 20 (3), E53-E56 (2009)