

**RSPH4A Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP5645a****Specification**

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**RSPH4A Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q5TD94](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_001010892.1](#)

**RSPH4A Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 345895

**Other Names**

Radial spoke head protein 4 homolog A, Radial spoke head-like protein 3, RSPH4A, RSHL3

**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.

**RSPH4A Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** RSPH4A

**Synonyms** RSHL3

**Function**

Component of the axonemal radial spoke head which plays an important role in ciliary motility (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19200523" target="\_blank">19200523</a>). Essential for triplet radial spokes (RS1, RS2 and RS3) head assembly in the motile cilia (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme. Cell projection, cilium

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in trachea, lungs, and testes (PubMed:23993197). Very strong expression is detected in nasal brushings (PubMed:19200523).

**RSPH4A Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **RSPH4A Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

#### **RSPH4A Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a protein that appears to be a component of the radial spoke head, as determined by homology to similar proteins in the biflagellate alga *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* and other ciliates. Radial spokes, which are regularly spaced along cilia, sperm, and flagella axonemes, consist of a thin 'stalk' and a bulbous 'head' that form a signal transduction scaffold between the central pair of microtubules and dynein. Mutations in this gene cause primary ciliary dyskinesia 1, a disease arising from dysmotility of motile cilia and sperm.

#### **RSPH4A Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Castleman, V.H., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 84(2):197-209(2009)