

GAN Antibody (Center H205) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6726c**Specification**

GAN Antibody (Center H205) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9H2C0](#)**GAN Antibody (Center H205) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8139**Other Names**

Gigaxonin, Kelch-like protein 16, GAN, GAN1, KLHL16

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6726c](/products/AP6726c) was selected from the Center region of human GAN. 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.

GAN Antibody (Center H205) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** GAN**Synonyms** GAN1, KLHL16**Function**

Probable cytoskeletal component that directly or indirectly plays an important role in neurofilament architecture. May act as a substrate-specific adapter of an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. Controls degradation of TBCB. Controls degradation of MAP1B and MAP1S, and is critical for neuronal maintenance and survival.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue Location

Expressed in brain, heart and muscle.

GAN Antibody (Center H205) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GAN Antibody (Center H205) Blocking Peptide - Images

GAN Antibody (Center H205) Blocking Peptide - Background

GAN is a member of the cytoskeletal BTB/kelch (Broad-Complex, Tramtrack and Bric a brac) repeat family. The protein plays a role in neurofilament architecture and is involved in mediating the ubiquitination and degradation of some proteins. Defects in its gene are a cause of giant axonal neuropathy (GAN).

GAN Antibody (Center H205) Blocking Peptide - References

Nalini,A., Eur J Med Genet 51 (5), 426-435 (2008)Koop,O., Neuromuscul. Disord. 17 (8), 624-630 (2007)