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EMAL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6733a

Specification

EMAL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession O00423

EMAL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2009

Other Names
Echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 1, EMAP-1, HuEMAP-1, EML1, EMAP1, EMAPL, EMAPL1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6733a was selected from the N-term region of human EMAL1. 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.

EMAL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name EML1

Synonyms EMAP1, EMAPL, EMAPL1

Function
Modulates the assembly and organization of the microtubule cytoskeleton, and probably plays a role in regulating the orientation of the mitotic spindle and the orientation of the plane of cell division. Required for normal proliferation of neuronal progenitor cells in the developing brain and for normal brain development. Does not affect neuron migration per se.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05BC3}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05BC3} Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Detected in cytoplasmic punctae. Co- localizes with microtubules (PubMed:24859200, PubMed:25740311) Enriched in

perinuclear regions during interphase and in the region of spindle microtubules during metaphase. Enriched at the midzone during telophase and cytokinesis. Detected at growth cones in neurons (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05BC3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24859200, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25740311}

Tissue Location
Ubiquitous; expressed in most tissues with the exception of thymus and peripheral blood lymphocytes

EMAL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

EMAL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

EMAL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Human echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like is a strong candidate for the Usher syndrome type 1A gene. Usher syndromes (USHs) are a group of genetic disorders consisting of congenital deafness, retinitis pigmentosa, and vestibular dysfunction of variable onset and severity depending on the genetic type. The disease process in USHs involves the entire brain and is not limited to the posterior fossa or auditory and visual systems. The USHs are catagorized as type I (USH1A, USH1B, USH1C, USH1D, USH1E and USH1F), type II (USH2A and USH2B) and type III (USH3). The type I is the most severe form.

EMAL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Ly,C.D., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 291 (1), 85-90 (2002)Lepley,D.M., Gene 237 (2), 343-349 (1999)