

BGN Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6740c**Specification**

BGN Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P21810](#)**BGN Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 633**Other Names**

Biglycan, Bone/cartilage proteoglycan I, PG-S1, BGN, SLRR1A

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6740c](/products/AP6740c) was selected from the Center region of human BGN. 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.

BGN Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** BGN**Synonyms** SLRR1A**Function**

May be involved in collagen fiber assembly.

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix

Tissue Location

Detected in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:32337544). Found in several connective tissues, especially in articular cartilages.

BGN Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

BGN Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

BGN Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

BGN is a small cellular or pericellular matrix proteoglycan that is closely related in structure to two other small proteoglycans, decorin and fibromodulin. The protein and decorin are thought to be the result of a gene duplication. Decorin contains one attached glycosaminoglycan chain, while this protein probably contains two chains. For this reason, this protein is called biglycan. This protein is thought to function in connective tissue metabolism by binding to collagen fibrils and transferring growth factor-beta. It may promote neuronal survival.

BGN Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Sardo,M.A., Clin. Chim. Acta 406 (1-2), 89-93 (2009)Hwang,J.Y., Am. J. Pathol. 173 (6), 1919-1928 (2008)Traupe,H., Genomics 13 (2), 481-483 (1992)