

CRYL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6802b**Specification**

CRYL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9Y2S2](#)**CRYL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 51084**Other Names**

Lambda-crystallin homolog, L-gulonate 3-dehydrogenase, Gul3DH, CRYL1, CRY

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6802b](/products/AP6802b) was selected from the C-term region of human CRYL1. 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.

CRYL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CRYL1**Synonyms** CRY**Function**

Has high L-gulonate 3-dehydrogenase activity. It also exhibits low dehydrogenase activity toward L-3-hydroxybutyrate (HBA) and L-threonate.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P14755}.

Tissue Location

Widely expressed, with highest levels in liver and kidney.

CRYL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CRYL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CRYL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

The uronate cycle functions as an alternative glucose metabolic pathway, accounting for about 5% of daily glucose catabolism. This protein catalyzes the dehydrogenation of L-gulonate into dehydro-L-gulonate in the uronate cycle. The enzyme requires NAD(H) as a coenzyme, and is inhibited by inorganic phosphate.

CRYL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Ishikura,S., et.al., J. Biochem. 137 (3), 303-314 (2005)