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CP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7340a

Specification

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

Primary Accession P00450

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

Gene ID 1356

Other Names
Ceruloplasmin, Ferroxidase, CP

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7340a was selected from the N-term region of human CP. 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.

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

Name CP

Function
Ceruloplasmin is a blue, copper-binding (6-7 atoms per molecule) glycoprotein. It has ferroxidase activity oxidizing Fe(2+) to Fe(3+) without releasing radical oxygen species. It is involved in iron transport across the cell membrane. Provides Cu(2+) ions for the ascorbate-mediated deaminase degradation of the heparan sulfate chains of GPC1. May also play a role in fetal lung development or pulmonary antioxidant defense (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Secreted. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Note=Colocalizes with GCP1 in secretory intracellular compartments.

Tissue Location
Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

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CP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

CP is a metalloprotein that binds most of the copper in plasma and is involved in the peroxidation of Fe(II)transferrin to Fe(III) transferrin. Mutations in this protein cause aceruloplasminemia, which results in iron accumulation and tissue damage, and is associated with diabetes and neurologic abnormalities.

CP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Park,Y., Lee,I.S. Arch. Pharm. Res. 32 (5), 693-698 (2009)Altamura,C., Squitti,R. Stroke 40 (4), 1282-1288 (2009)Squitti,R., Quattrocchi,C.C. Prion 2 (1), 23-27 (2008)