

**ENDOGL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7384a****Specification**

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**ENDOGL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9Y2C4](#)**ENDOGL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9941**Other Names**

Nuclease EXOG, mitochondrial, 3130-, Endonuclease G-like 1, Endo G-like 1, EXOG, ENDOGL1, ENDOGL2, ENGL

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7384a](/products/AP7384a) was selected from the N-term region of human ENDOGL1. 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.

**ENDOGL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** EXOG**Synonyms** ENDOGL1, ENDOGL2, ENGL**Function**

Endo/exonuclease with nicking activity towards supercoiled DNA, a preference for single-stranded DNA and 5'-3' exonuclease activity.

**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion inner membrane

**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous.

**ENDOGL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**ENDOGL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****ENDOGL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ENDOGL1 is an endo/exonuclease with 5'-3' exonuclease activity. The enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of ester linkages at the 5' end of a nucleic acid chain. This enzyme is localized to the mitochondria and may play a role in programmed cell death.

**ENDOGL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Cymerman, I.A., Nucleic Acids Res. 36 (4), 1369-1379 (2008)