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PP1C gamma (PPP1CC) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8432b

Specification

PP1C gamma (PPP1CC) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P36873

PP1C gamma (PPP1CC) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5501

Other Names
Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase PP1-gamma catalytic subunit, PP-1G, Protein phosphatase 1C catalytic subunit, PPP1CC

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8432b was selected from the C-term region of human PPP1CC. 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.

PP1C gamma (PPP1CC) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name PPP1CC

Function
Protein phosphatase that associates with over 200 regulatory proteins to form highly specific holoenzymes which dephosphorylate hundreds of biological targets. Protein phosphatase 1 (PP1) is essential for cell division, and participates in the regulation of glycogen metabolism, muscle contractility and protein synthesis. Dephosphorylates RPS6KB1. Involved in regulation of ionic conductances and long-term synaptic plasticity. May play an important role in dephosphorylating substrates such as the postsynaptic density- associated Ca(2+)/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II. Component of the PTW/PP1 phosphatase complex, which plays a role in the control of chromatin structure and cell cycle progression during the transition from mitosis into interphase. In balance with CSNK1D and CSNK1E, determines the circadian period length, through the regulation of the speed and rhythmicity of PER1 and PER2 phosphorylation. May dephosphorylate CSNK1D and CSNK1E. Dephosphorylates the 'Ser-418' residue of FOXP3 in regulatory T-cells (Treg)

from patients with rheumatoid arthritis, thereby inactivating FOXP3 and rendering Treg cells functionally defective (PubMed:23396208).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus speckle. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Cleavage furrow. Midbody Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center Note=Colocalizes with SPZ1 in the nucleus (By similarity). Colocalizes with URI1 at mitochondrion (PubMed:17936702). Rapidly exchanges between the nucleolar, nucleoplasmic and cytoplasmic compartments (PubMed:11739654). Highly mobile in cells and can be relocalized through interaction with targeting subunits (PubMed:17965019). In the presence of PPP1R8 relocalizes from the nucleolus to nuclear speckles (PubMed:11739654). Shows a dynamic targeting to specific sites throughout the cell cycle (PubMed:12529430). Highly concentrated in nucleoli of interphase cells and localizes at kinetochores early in mitosis (PubMed:12529430). Relocalization to chromosome-containing regions occurs at the transition from early to late anaphase (PubMed:12529430). Also accumulates at the cleavage furrow and midbody by telophase (PubMed:12529430). Colocalizes with DYNLT4 in the microtubule organizing center (MTOC)(PubMed:23789093) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63087, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11739654, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12529430, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17936702, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17965019, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23789093}

PP1C gamma (PPP1CC) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

PP1C gamma (PPP1CC) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

PP1C gamma (PPP1CC) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Protein phosphatase-1 (PP1) is 1 of 4 major serine/threonine-specific protein phosphatases involved in the dephosphorylation of a variety of proteins. These enzymes work in opposition to the protein kinases to control the level of phosphorylation. Protein phosphatase (PP1) is essential for cell division, and it participates in the regulation of glycogen metabolism, muscle contractility and protein synthesis, as well as in regulation of ionic conductances and long-term synaptic plasticity. PP1 has 3 catalytic subunits, designated alpha (PPP1CA), beta (PPP1CB), and gamma (PPP1CC).