

DDX55 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9162b**Specification**

DDX55 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8NHQ9](#)**DDX55 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 57696**Other Names**

ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX55, DEAD box protein 55, DDX55, KIAA1595

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9162b](/products/AP9162b) was selected from the C-term region of human DDX55. 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.

DDX55 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** DDX55**Synonyms** KIAA1595**Function**

Probable ATP-binding RNA helicase.

DDX55 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

DDX55 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

DDX55 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

DDX55 is a member of the DEAD box protein family. DEAD box proteins, characterized by the conserved motif Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp (DEAD), are putative RNA helicases. They are implicated in a number of cellular processes involving alteration of RNA secondary structure, such as translation initiation, nuclear and mitochondrial splicing, and ribosome and spliceosome assembly. Based on their distribution patterns, some members of this family are believed to be involved in embryogenesis, spermatogenesis, and cellular growth and division.

DDX55 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Choudhary C., et.al., Science 325:834-840(2009). Mayya V., et.al., Sci. Signal. 2:RA46-RA46(2009).