

KLHL7 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9307c**Specification**

KLHL7 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8IXO5](#)**KLHL7 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 55975**Other Names**

Kelch-like protein 7, KLHL7

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9307c](/products/AP9307c) was selected from the Center region of human KLHL7. 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.

KLHL7 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** KLHL7**Function**

Substrate-specific adapter of a BCR (BTB-CUL3-RBX1) E3 ubiquitin ligase complex. The BCR(KLHL7) complex acts by mediating ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of substrate proteins. Probably mediates 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Colocalizes with CUL3 in punctate structures at the perinuclear region of the cytoplasm

Tissue Location

Widely expressed, with highest levels in adult and fetal heart, CNS and adult testis.

KLHL7 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

KLHL7 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

KLHL7 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

KLHL7 encodes a BTB-Kelch-related protein. The encoded protein may be involved in protein degradation.

KLHL7 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Friedman,J.S., et.al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 84 (6), 792-800 (2009)Bredholt,G., et.al, Scand. J. Immunol. 64 (3), 325-335 (2006)