

**IFI30 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP9517b****Specification**

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**IFI30 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P13284](#)**IFI30 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10437**Other Names**

Gamma-interferon-inducible lysosomal thiol reductase, 18--, Gamma-interferon-inducible protein IP-30, Legumaturain, IFI30, GILT, IP30

**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.

**IFI30 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** IFI30**Synonyms** GILT, IP30**Function**

Lysosomal thiol reductase that can reduce protein disulfide bonds. May facilitate the complete unfolding of proteins destined for lysosomal degradation. Plays an important role in antigen processing. Facilitates the generation of MHC class II-restricted epitopes from disulfide bond-containing antigen by the endocytic reduction of disulfide bonds (By similarity). Facilitates also MHC class I- restricted recognition of exogenous antigens containing disulfide bonds by CD8+ T-cells or crosspresentation (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted. Lysosome

**IFI30 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **IFI30 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **IFI30 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

IFI30 cleaves disulfide bonds in proteins by reduction. May facilitate the complete unfolding of proteins destined for lysosomal degradation. It may be involved in MHC class II-restricted antigen processing.

#### **IFI30 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Imami K., et.al., Anal. Sci. 24:161-166(2008).