

**ASPH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP12780c****Specification**

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**ASPH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q12797](#)

**ASPH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 444

**Other Names**

Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase, Aspartate beta-hydroxylase, ASP beta-hydroxylase, Peptide-aspartate beta-dioxygenase, ASPH, BAH

**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.

**ASPH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** ASPH

**Synonyms** BAH

**Function**

[Isoform 1]: Specifically hydroxylates an Asp or Asn residue in certain epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) domains of a number of proteins.

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q28056} [Isoform 8]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

Isoform 1 is detected in all tissues tested. Isoform 8 is mainly expressed in pancreas, heart, brain, kidney and liver. Isoform 8 is expressed in kidney (at protein level)

**ASPH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **ASPH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**

#### **ASPH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene is thought to play an important role in calcium homeostasis. The gene is expressed from two promoters and undergoes extensive alternative splicing. The encoded set of proteins share varying amounts of overlap near their N-termini but have substantial variations in their C-terminal domains resulting in distinct functional properties. The longest isoforms (a and f) include a C-terminal Aspartyl/Asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase domain that hydroxylates aspartic acid or asparagine residues in the epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains of some proteins, including protein C, coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and the complement factors C1R and C1S. Other isoforms differ primarily in the C-terminal sequence and lack the hydroxylase domain, and some have been localized to the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some of these isoforms are found in complexes with calsequestrin, triadin, and the ryanodine receptor, and have been shown to regulate calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some isoforms have been implicated in metastasis.

#### **ASPH Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References**

Xue, T., et al. Hybridoma (Larchmt) 28(4):251-257(2009) Luu, M., et al. Hum. Pathol. 40(5):639-644(2009) Finotti, A., et al. BMC Mol. Biol. 9, 110 (2008) :Beausoleil, S.A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(33):12130-12135(2004) Treves, S., et al. J. Cell Biol. 166(4):537-548(2004)