

ASAP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11003a

Specification

ASAP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q8TDY4](#)

ASAP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 55616

Other Names

Arf-GAP with SH3 domain, ANK repeat and PH domain-containing protein 3, Development and differentiation-enhancing factor-like 1, Protein up-regulated in liver cancer 1, ASAP3, DDEFL1, UPLC1

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.

ASAP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name ASAP3

Synonyms DDEFL1, UPLC1

Function

Promotes cell proliferation.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in primary hepatocarcinoma. Detected in lung, liver and blood leukocytes

ASAP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ASAP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

ASAP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of a subfamily of ADP-ribosylation factor (Arf) GTPase-activating proteins that contain additional ankyrin repeat and pleckstrin homology domains. The Arf GAP domain of this protein catalyzes the hydrolysis of GTP bound to Arf proteins. The encoded protein promotes cell differentiation and migration and has been implicated in cancer cell invasion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

ASAP3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Ismail, S.A., et al. Cell 141(5):812-821(2010) Ha, V.L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(22):14915-14926(2008) Fang, Z., et al. Mol. Cell Proteomics 5(8):1437-1449(2006) Okabe, H., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 24(1):43-48(2004)