

**A2LD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP11357b****Specification**

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**A2LD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9BVM4](#)**A2LD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 87769**Other Names**Gamma-glutamylaminocyclotransferase, GGACT, AIG2-like domain-containing protein 1,  
Gamma-glutamylamine cyclotransferase, GGACT, A2LD1**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.

**A2LD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** GGACT**Synonyms** A2LD1**Function**

Contributes to degradation of proteins cross-linked by transglutaminases by degrading the cross-link between a lysine and a glutamic acid residue. Catalyzes the formation of 5-oxo-L-proline from L-gamma-glutamyl-L-epsilon-lysine. Inactive with L-gamma-glutamyl- alpha-amino acid substrates such as L-gamma-glutamyl-L-alpha-cysteine and L-gamma-glutamyl-L-alpha-alanine.

**A2LD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**A2LD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****A2LD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene aids in the proteolytic degradation of crosslinked fibrin by breaking down isodipeptide L-gamma-glutamyl-L-epsilon-lysine, a byproduct of fibrin degradation. The reaction catalyzed by the encoded gamma-glutamyl aminocyclotransferase produces 5-oxo-L-proline and a free alkylamine. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.

#### **A2LD1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Oakley, A.J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(13):9642-9648(2010)