

**CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1141b****Specification**

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**CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Other Accession [Q9Z239](#)**CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AM1141b](/product/products/AM1141b) was selected from the region of human CEM15. 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.

**CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images****CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background**

CEM15 is a member of the cytidine deaminase family. It is produced from one of seven related genes or pseudogenes found in a cluster, thought to result from gene duplication, on chromosome 22. Members of the cluster encode proteins that are structurally and functionally related to the C to U RNA-editing cytidine deaminase APOBEC1. It is thought that the proteins may be RNA editing enzymes and have roles in growth or cell cycle control. The protein encoded by this gene has been found to be a specific inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) infectivity.

**CEM15 Antibody Blocking Peptide - References**

Kao, S., et al., J. Virol. 77(21):11398-11407 (2003). Stopak, K., et al., Mol. Cell 12(3):591-601 (2003). Mangeat, B., et al., Nature 424(6944):99-103 (2003). Zhang, H., et al., Nature 424(6944):94-98 (2003). Wedekind, J.E., et al., Trends Genet. 19(4):207-216 (2003).