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AIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12385a

Specification

AIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9NZN9

AIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 23746

Other Names
Aryl-hydrocarbon-interacting protein-like 1, AIPL1, AIPL2

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.

AIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name AIPL1

Synonyms AIPL2

Function
May be important in protein trafficking and/or protein folding and stabilization.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in retina. Specifically localized to the developing photoreceptor layer and within the photoreceptors of the adult retina.

AIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

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AIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

AIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA) accounts for at least 5%of all inherited retinal disease and is the most severe inheritedretinopathy with the earliest age of onset. Individuals affectedwith LCA are diagnosed at birth or in the first few months of lifewith severely impaired vision or blindness, nystagmus and anabnormal or flat electroretinogram. The photoreceptor/pineal-expressed gene, AIPL1, encoding aryl-hydrocarbon interactingprotein-like 1, was mapped within the LCA4 candidate region. Theprotein contains three tetratricopeptide motifs, consistent withnuclear transport or chaperone activity. AIPL1 mutations may causeapproximately 20% of recessive LCA.

AIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Pasadhika, S., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 51(5):2608-2614(2010)Kirschman, L.T., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(6):1076-1087(2010)Sundaresan, P., et al. Mol. Vis. 15, 1781-1787 (2009) :Hidalgo-de-Quintana, J., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 49(7):2878-2887(2008)Booij, J.C., et al. J. Med. Genet. 42 (11), E67 (2005) :