

PIGH Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13029a**Specification**

PIGH Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q14442](#)**PIGH Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5283**Other Names**

Phosphatidylinositol N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase subunit H, Phosphatidylinositol-glycan biosynthesis class H protein, PIG-H, PIGH

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.

PIGH Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** PIGH ([HGNC:8964](#))**Function**

Part of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol-N- acetylglucosaminyltransferase (GPI-GnT) complex that catalyzes the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine from UDP-N-acetylglucosamine to phosphatidylinositol and participates in the first step of GPI biosynthesis.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

PIGH Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PIGH Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**PIGH Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes an endoplasmic reticulum associated protein that is involved in glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchor biosynthesis. The GPI anchor is a glycolipid found on many blood cells and which serves to anchor proteins to the cell surface. The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of the GPI-N-acetylglucosaminyl (GlcNAc) transferase that transfers GlcNAc to phosphatidylinositol (PI) on the cytoplasmic side of the endoplasmic reticulum.

PIGH Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Lamesch, P., et al. Genomics 89(3):307-315(2007) Kinoshita, T., et al. Curr Opin Chem Biol 4(6):632-638(2000) Watanabe, R., et al. EMBO J. 17(4):877-885(1998) Watanabe, R., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 271(43):26868-26875(1996) Ware, R.E., et al. Blood 83(12):3753-3757(1994)