

**DNAJB7 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13665b****Specification**

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**DNAJB7 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q7Z6W7](#)**DNAJB7 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 150353**Other Names**

DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 7, DNAJB7, HSC3

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13665b was selected from the C-term region of DNAJB7. 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.

**DNAJB7 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** DNAJB7**Synonyms** HSC3**Function**

Probably acts as a co-chaperone.

**DNAJB7 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**DNAJB7 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

**DNAJB7 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

DNAJB7 belongs to the evolutionarily conserved DNAJ/HSP40 family of proteins, which regulate molecular chaperone activity by stimulating ATPase activity. DNAJ proteins may have up to 3 distinct domains: a conserved 70-amino acid J domain, usually at the N terminus; a glycine/phenylalanine (G/F)-rich region; and a cysteine-rich domain containing 4 motifs resembling a zinc finger domain (Ohtsuka and Hata, 2000 [PubMed 11147971]). [supplied by OMIM].

**DNAJB7 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Collins, J.E., et al. Genome Biol. 5 (10), R84 (2004) : Ohtsuka, K., et al. Cell Stress Chaperones 5(2):98-112(2000) Dunham, I., et al. Nature 402(6761):489-495(1999)