

**SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP14767a****Specification**

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**SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q99719](#)

**SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5413

**Other Names**

Septin-5, Cell division control-related protein 1, CDCrel-1, Peanut-like protein 1, SEPT5, PNUTL1

**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.

**SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** SEPTIN5 ([HGNC:9164](#))

**Synonyms** PNUTL1, SEPT5

**Function**

Filament-forming cytoskeletal GTPase (By similarity). May play a role in cytokinesis (Potential). May play a role in platelet secretion (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=In platelets, found in areas surrounding alpha-granules

**Tissue Location**

Expressed at high levels in the CNS, as well as in heart and platelets (at protein level).

**SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene is a member of the septin gene family of nucleotide binding proteins, originally described in yeast as cell division cycle regulatory proteins. Septins are highly conserved in yeast, *Drosophila*, and mouse and appear to regulate cytoskeletal organization. Disruption of septin function disturbs cytokinesis and results in large multinucleate or polyploid cells. This gene is mapped to 22q11, the region frequently deleted in DiGeorge and velocardiofacial syndromes. A translocation involving the MLL gene and this gene has also been reported in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The presence of a non-consensus polyA signal (AACAA) in this gene also results in read-through transcription into the downstream neighboring gene (GP1BB; platelet glycoprotein Ib), whereby larger, non-coding transcripts are produced. [provided by RefSeq].

### **SEPT5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Jung, A.E., et al. Mol. Ther. 16(6):1048-1055(2008) Amin, N.D., et al. J. Neurosci. 28(14):3631-3643(2008) Xin, X., et al. J. Histochem. Cytochem. 55(11):1089-1094(2007) Blaser, S., et al. J. Pathol. 210(1):103-110(2006) Ballif, B.A., et al. Mol. Cell Proteomics 3(11):1093-1101(2004)