10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16909a

Specification

ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q6GPH6

ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 150771

Other Names
Inositol 1, 5-trisphosphate receptor-interacting protein-like 1, ITPRIPL1, KIAA1754L

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.

ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ITPRIPL1 (HGNC:29371)

Synonyms KIAA1754L

Function
Functions as a ligand of CD3E, inhibiting TCR-CD3 complex signaling to regulate T cell activation. Induces stable CD3E-NCK1 binding, thereby preventing the CD3E-ZAP70 interaction and subsequently inhibiting the activation of the downstream ERK-NFkB signaling cascade and calcium influx.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location
Expressed in testis and tumoral cells.

ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

ITPRIPL1 (inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptor-interacting protein-like 1), also known as KIAA1754L, is a 555 amino acid protein belonging to the ITPRIP family. ITPRIPL1 is a single-pass type I membrane protein expressed as two isoforms produced by alternative splicing events. The gene that encodes ITPRIPL1 maps to human chromosome 2, the second largest human chromosome, consisting of 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes and making up approximately 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr?m syndrome is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. It has been hypothesized that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosome due to its composition of a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres.

ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Lim, J., et al. Cell 125(4):801-814(2006)