

ALG5 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17876c**Specification**

ALG5 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9Y673](#)**ALG5 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 29880**Other Names**

Dolichyl-phosphate beta-glucosyltransferase, DoIP-glucosyltransferase, Asparagine-linked glycosylation protein 5 homolog, ALG5

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.

ALG5 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** ALG5**Function**

Required for the assembly of lipid-linked oligosaccharides in kidney epithelial cells, and protein N-glycosylation. Required for polycystin-1 (PKD1) glycosylation and maturation.

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed in pancreas, placenta, liver, heart, brain, kidney, skeletal muscle, and lung

ALG5 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ALG5 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

ALG5 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the glycosyltransferase 2 family. The encoded protein participates in glucosylation of the oligomannose core in N-linked glycosylation of proteins. The addition of glucose residues to the oligomannose core is necessary to ensure substrate recognition, and therefore, effectual transfer of the oligomannose core to the nascent glycoproteins. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

ALG5 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Imbach, T., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96(12):6982-6987(1999)