

PROSER1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17899a

Specification

PROSER1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q86XN7](#)

PROSER1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 80209

Other Names

Proline and serine-rich protein 1, PROSER1, C13orf23, KIAA2032

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.

PROSER1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name PROSER1 ([HGNC:20291](#))

Function

Mediates OGT interaction with and O-GlcNAcylation of TET2 to control TET2 stabilization at enhancers and CpG islands (CGIs).

PROSER1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PROSER1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

PROSER1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloprotease domain) family. Members of this family are membrane-anchored proteins structurally related to snake venom disintegrins, and have been implicated in a variety of biological processes involving cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, including fertilization, muscle development, and neurogenesis.

The protein encoded by this gene is highly expressed in testis and maybe involved in human spermatogenesis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein.

PROSER1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Maloum, K., et al. Ann. Hematol. 88(12):1215-1221(2009) Oppezzo, P., et al. Blood 106(2):650-657(2005) Xu, R., et al. Genomics 62(3):537-539(1999) Cerretti, D.P., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 263(3):810-815(1999)