

**MAEA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP17927a****Specification**

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**MAEA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q7L5Y9](#)**MAEA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10296**Other Names**

Macrophage erythroblast attacher, Cell proliferation-inducing gene 5 protein, Erythroblast macrophage protein, Human lung cancer oncogene 10 protein, HLC-10, MAEA, EMP

**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.

**MAEA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** MAEA**Function**

Core component of the CTLH E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex that selectively accepts ubiquitin from UBE2H and mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of the transcription factor HBP1. MAEA and RMND5A are both required for catalytic activity of the CTLH E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex (PubMed: [29911972](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29911972)). MAEA is required for normal cell proliferation (PubMed: [29911972](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29911972)). The CTLH E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex is not required for the degradation of enzymes involved in gluconeogenesis, such as FBP1 (PubMed: [29911972](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29911972)). Plays a role in erythroblast enucleation during erythrocyte maturation and in the development of mature macrophages (By similarity). Mediates the attachment of erythroid cell to mature macrophages; this MAEA-mediated contact inhibits erythroid cell apoptosis (PubMed: [9763581](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9763581)). Participates in erythroblastic island formation, which is the functional unit of definitive erythropoiesis. Associates with F-actin to regulate actin distribution in erythroblasts and macrophages (By similarity). May contribute to nuclear architecture and cells division events (Probable).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4VC33}. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus matrix. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Detected in a nuclear, speckled- like pattern (PubMed:16510120). Localized with condensed chromatin at prophase; Detected in nuclear spindle poles at metaphase and in the contractile ring during telophase and cytokinesis (PubMed:16510120) Present in cytoplasm, nuclear matrix and at the cell surface in macrophages; predominantly nuclear in immature macrophages and predominantly detected at the cell surface in mature macrophages Colocalizes with F-actin in macrophages (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4VC33, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16510120}

**Tissue Location**

Detected at macrophage membranes (at protein level). Ubiquitous.

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

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**MAEA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****MAEA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene product mediates the attachment of erythroblaststo macrophages. This attachment promotes terminal maturation andenucleation of erythroblasts, presumably by suppressing apoptosis.This protein is an integral membrane protein with the N-terminus onthe extracellular side and the C-terminus on the cytoplasmic sideof the cell. Two immunologically related isoforms of erythroblastmacrophage protein with apparent molecular weights of 33 kD and 36kD were detected in macrophage membranes; this gene encodes thelarger isoform. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variantsencoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene, but thebiological validity of some variants has not been determined.

**MAEA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Kobayashi, N., et al. Gene 396(2):236-247(2007)Bala, S., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 342(4):1040-1048(2006)Hanspal, M., et al. Blood 92(8):2940-2950(1998)