

ECEL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18053c

Specification

ECEL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [O95672](#)

ECEL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 9427

Other Names

Endothelin-converting enzyme-like 1, 3424-, Xce protein, ECEL1, XCE

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.

ECEL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ECEL1

Synonyms XCE

Function

May contribute to the degradation of peptide hormones and be involved in the inactivation of neuronal peptides.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in the CNS, in particular in putamen, spinal cord, medulla and subthalamic nucleus. A strong signal was also detected in uterine subepithelial cells and around renal blood vessels. Detected at lower levels in amygdala, caudate, thalamus, pancreas and skeletal muscle. Detected at very low levels in substantia nigra, cerebellum, cortex, corpus callosum and hippocampus

ECEL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ECEL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

ECEL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the M13 family of endopeptidases. In general, M13 family members are zinc-containing type II integral-membrane proteins that are important regulators of neuropeptide and peptide hormone activity. This gene is expressed specifically in the central nervous system and its protein localizes predominately to the endoplasmic reticulum or, in trace amounts, to the cell surface. Disruption of this gene in mouse embryonic stem cells results in neonatal lethality due to respiratory failure shortly after birth. Based on the specific expression of this gene and the phenotype of the gene deficiency in mouse embryos, it is suggested that this protein plays a critical role in neural regulation of the respiratory system. This gene has multiple pseudogenes.

ECEL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Kiryu-Seo, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(11):6988-6996(2008) Hillier, L.W., et al. Nature 434(7034):724-731(2005) Benoit, A., et al. Biochem. J. 380 (PT 3), 881-888 (2004) :Clark, H.F., et al. Genome Res. 13(10):2265-2270(2003) Kawamoto, T., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 22(4):815-822(2003)