10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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MOCS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19150a

Specification

MOCS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9NZB8

MOCS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4337

Other Names
Molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis protein 1, Cell migration-inducing gene 11 protein, Molybdenum cofactor synthesis-step 1 protein A-B, Cyclic pyranopterin monophosphate synthase, Molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis protein A, Cyclic pyranopterin monophosphate synthase accessory protein, Molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis protein C, MOCS1

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.

MOCS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MOCS1

Function
Isoform MOCS1A and isoform MOCS1B probably form a complex that catalyzes the conversion of 5'-GTP to cyclic pyranopterin monophosphate (cPMP). MOCS1A catalyzes the cyclization of GTP to (8S)- 3',8-cyclo-7,8-dihydroguanosine 5'-triphosphate and MOCS1B catalyzes the subsequent conversion of (8S)-3',8-cyclo-7,8-dihydroguanosine 5'- triphosphate to cPMP.

Tissue Location
Isoform MOCS1A and isoform 2 are widely expressed.

MOCS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

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MOCS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

MOCS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Molybdenum cofactor biosynthesis is a conserved pathwayleading to the biological activation of molybdenum. The proteinencoded by this gene is involved in this pathway. This gene wasoriginally thought to produce a bicistronic mRNA with the potentialto produce two proteins (MOCS1A and MOCS1B) from adjacent openreading frames. However, only the first open reading frame (MOCS1A)has been found to encode a protein from the putative bicistronicmRNA, whereas additional splice variants, whose full-length natureshave yet to be determined, are likely to produce a fusion betweenthe two open reading frames. This gene is defective in patientswith molybdenum cofactor deficiency, type A. A related pseudogenehas been identified on chromosome 16.

MOCS1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Sass, J.O., et al. Brain Dev. (2009) In press :Arenas, M., et al. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 32(4):560-569(2009)Ichida, K., et al. Nucleosides Nucleotides Nucleic Acids 25 (9-11), 1087-1091 (2006) :Macaya, A., et al. Neuropediatrics 36(6):389-394(2005)Leimkuhler, S., et al. Hum. Genet. 117(6):565-570(2005)