

## RCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP1919b

## **Specification**

## RCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P18754

# RCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 1104** 

#### **Other Names**

Regulator of chromosome condensation, Cell cycle regulatory protein, Chromosome condensation protein 1, RCC1, CHC1

# **Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP1919b>AP1919b</a> was selected from the C-term region of human RCC1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

### **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.

### RCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

# Name RCC1

# **Synonyms** CHC1

## **Function**

Guanine-nucleotide releasing factor that promotes the exchange of Ran-bound GDP by GTP, and thereby plays an important role in RAN-mediated functions in nuclear import and mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11336674" target="\_blank">11336674</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17435751" target="\_blank">17435751</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1944575" target="\_blank">1944575</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20668449" target="\_blank">20668449</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22215983" target="\_blank">22215983</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29042532" target="\_blank">29042532</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29042532" target="\_blank">29042532</a>). Contributes to the generation of high levels of chromosome-associated, GTP-bound RAN, which is



important for mitotic spindle assembly and normal progress through mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12194828" target="\_blank">12194828</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17435751" target="\_blank">17435751</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22215983" target="\_blank">22215983</a>). Via its role in maintaining high levels of GTP-bound RAN in the nucleus, contributes to the release of cargo proteins from importins after nuclear import (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22215983" target="\_blank">22215983</a>). Involved in the regulation of onset of chromosome condensation in the S phase (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3678831" target="\_blank">3678831</a>). Binds both to the nucleosomes and double-stranded DNA (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17435751" target="\_blank">17435751</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18762580" target=" blank">18762580</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm Note=Predominantly nuclear in interphase cells (PubMed:12194828). Binds to mitotic chromosomes (PubMed:12194828, PubMed:17435751, PubMed:20668449).

## RCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

#### • Blocking Peptides

RCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

# RCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

RCC1 promotes the exchange of Ran-bound GDP by GTP. It is involved in the regulation of onset of chromosome condensation in the S phase. RCC1 binds to chromatin. The RCC1/Ran complex (together with other proteins) acts as a component of a signal transmission pathway that detects unreplicated DNA. Patients with Raynaud disease produce antibodies that bind to RCC1.

#### RCC1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Li, H.Y., et al., Genes Dev. 18(5):512-527 (2004). Cushman, I., et al., Mol. Biol. Cell 15(1):245-255 (2004). Nemergut, M.E., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(20):17385-17388 (2002). Moore, W., et al., Curr. Biol. 12(16):1442-1447 (2002). Nemergut, M.E., et al., Science 292(5521):1540-1543 (2001).