

Rat Arg1 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19587b**Specification**

Rat Arg1 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P07824](#)**Rat Arg1 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 29221**Other Names**

Arginase-1, Liver-type arginase, Type I arginase, Arg1

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.

Rat Arg1 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** Arg1**Function**

Key element of the urea cycle converting L-arginine to urea and L-ornithine, which is further metabolized into metabolites proline and polyamides that drive collagen synthesis and bioenergetic pathways critical for cell proliferation, respectively; the urea cycle takes place primarily in the liver and, to a lesser extent, in the kidneys.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05089}. Cytoplasmic granule {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05089}

Tissue Location

Detected in liver (at protein level).

Rat Arg1 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Rat Arg1 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Rat Arg1 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

catalyzes the hydrolysis of arginine to ornithine and urea in arginine metabolism; regulates nitric oxide production [RGD].

Rat Arg1 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Warnken, M., et al. Naunyn Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol. 381(4):297-304(2010) Zhu, W., et al. Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. 298 (4), C952-C960 (2010) :Bagnost, T., et al. Hypertens. Res. 32(12):1130-1135(2009) Kim, J.H., et al. J. Appl. Physiol. 107(4):1249-1257(2009) Deng, K., et al. J. Neurosci. 29(30):9545-9552(2009)