

GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP20239B

Specification

GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[O95843](#)

Other Accession

[NP_005450.3](#)**GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9626**Other Names**

Guanylyl cyclase-activating protein 3, GCAP 3, Guanylate cyclase activator 1C, GUCA1C, GCAP3

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 186-199 of HUMAN GUCA1C

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.

GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** GUCA1C**Synonyms** GCAP3**Function**

Stimulates guanylyl cyclase 1 (GC1) and GC2 when free calcium ions concentration is low and inhibits guanylyl cyclases when free calcium ions concentration is elevated. This Ca(2+)-sensitive regulation of guanylyl cyclase (GC) is a key event in recovery of the dark state of rod photoreceptors following light exposure.

Tissue Location

Retina.

GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

GUCA1C stimulates guanylyl cyclase 1 (GC1) and GC2 when free calcium ions concentration is low and inhibits guanylyl cyclases when free calcium ions concentration is elevated. This Ca(2+)-sensitive regulation of guanylyl cyclase (GC) is a key event in recovery of the dark state of rod photoreceptors following light exposure.

GUCA1C Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Stephen, R., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 359(2):266-275(2006)
Imanishi, Y., et al. Eur. J. Neurosci. 15(1):63-78(2002)
Haeseleer, F., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 274(10):6526-6535(1999)