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KISS1 Blocking Peptide (C-Term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP21473b

Specification

KISS1 Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Product Information

Primary Accession Q15726

KISS1 Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3814

Other Names
Metastasis-suppressor KiSS-1, Kisspeptin-1, Metastin, Kisspeptin-54, Kisspeptin-14, Kisspeptin-13, Kisspeptin-10, KISS1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 115-125 of HUMAN KISS1

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.

KISS1 Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name KISS1

Function
Metastasis suppressor protein in malignant melanomas and in some breast cancers. May regulate events downstream of cell-matrix adhesion, perhaps involving cytoskeletal reorganization. Generates a C- terminally amidated peptide, metastin which functions as the endogenous ligand of the G-protein coupled receptor GPR54. Activation of the receptor inhibits cell proliferation and cell migration, key characteristics of tumor metastasis. Kp-10 is a decapeptide derived from the primary translation product, isolated in conditioned medium of first trimester trophoblast. Kp-10, but not other kisspeptins, increased intracellular Ca(2+) levels in isolated first trimester trophoblasts. Kp-10 is a paracrine/endocrine regulator in fine-tuning trophoblast invasion generated by the trophoblast itself. The receptor is also essential for normal gonadotropin-released hormone physiology and for puberty. The hypothalamic KiSS1/GPR54 system is a pivotal factor in central regulation of the gonadotropic axis at puberty and in adulthood.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location
Very high expression in placenta, with the next highest level in testis and moderate levels in pancreas, liver, small intestine and brain at much lower levels. Expression levels increased in both early placentas and molar pregnancies and are reduced in choriocarcinoma cells. Expressed at higher levels in first trimester trophoblasts than at term of gestation, but only expressed in the villous trophoblast.

KISS1 Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

KISS1 Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Images

KISS1 Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Background

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KISS1 Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - References

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