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TSG101 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2155b

Specification

TSG101 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q99816
Other Accession	NP_006283

TSG101 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 7251

Other Names
Tumor susceptibility gene 101 protein, ESCRT-I complex subunit TSG101, TSG101

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2155b was selected from the C-term region of human TSG101 . 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.

TSG101 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name TSG101

Function
Component of the ESCRT-I complex, a regulator of vesicular trafficking process. Binds to ubiquitinated cargo proteins and is required for the sorting of endocytic ubiquitinated cargos into multivesicular bodies (MVBs). Mediates the association between the ESCRT-0 and ESCRT-I complex. Required for completion of cytokinesis; the function requires CEP55. May be involved in cell growth and differentiation. Acts as a negative growth regulator. Involved in the budding of many viruses through an interaction with viral proteins that contain a late-budding motif P-[ST]-A-P. This interaction is essential for viral particle budding of numerous retroviruses. Required for the exosomal release of SDCBP, CD63 and syndecan (PubMed:22660413). It may also play a role in the extracellular release of microvesicles that differ from the exosomes (PubMed:22315426).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Early endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Late endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Midbody, Midbody ring. Nucleus. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic. Membrane- associated when active and soluble when inactive. Nuclear localization is cell cycle-dependent. Interaction with CEP55 is required for localization to the midbody during cytokinesis

Tissue Location
Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal, kidney and pancreas

TSG101 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

TSG101 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

TSG101 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

TSG101 belongs to a group of apparently inactive homologs of ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes. The gene product contains a coiled-coil domain that interacts with stathmin, a cytosolic phosphoprotein implicated in tumorigenesis. The protein may play a role in cell growth and differentiation and act as a negative growth regulator. In vitro steady-state expression of this tumor susceptibility gene appears to be important for maintenance of genomic stability and cell cycle regulation. Mutations and alternative splicing in this gene occur in high frequency in breast cancer and suggest that defects occur during breast cancer tumorigenesis and/or progression.

TSG101 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Favre, M., et al., J. Acquir. Immune Defic. Syndr. 34(2):127-133 (2003).Lu, Q., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 100(13):7626-7631 (2003).Goila-Gaur, R., et al., J. Virol. 77(11):6507-6519 (2003).Blanco, S., et al., FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 221(2):151-154 (2003).Martin-Serrano, J., et al., J. Virol. 77(8):4794-4804 (2003).