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ARL4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2307b

Specification

ARL4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P40617

ARL4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10124

Other Names
ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 4A, ARL4A, ARL4

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP2307b was selected from the C-term region of human ARL4 . 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.

ARL4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ARL4A

Synonyms ARL4

Function
Small GTP-binding protein which cycles between an inactive GDP-bound and an active GTP-bound form, and the rate of cycling is regulated by guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEF) and GTPase- activating proteins (GAP). GTP-binding protein that does not act as an allosteric activator of the cholera toxin catalytic subunit. Recruits CYTH1, CYTH2, CYTH3 and CYTH4 to the plasma membrane in GDP-bound form.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Note=Localization in the nucleolus is dependent by nucleotide binding

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ARL4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

ARL4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ARL4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

ADP-ribosylation factors (ARFs) regulate intracellular vesicular membrane trafficking and stimulate a phospholipase D isoform. ARL (ADP-ribosylation like factor) proteins are very similar in sequence to ARFs. ARFs and ARF-like (ARL) proteins, which share sequence similarity with ARFs, form a subfamily of the Ras-related GTPase superfamily. A number of experiments from different laboratories have pointed to a role for ARL4 in sperm production. Mice lacking Arl4 do not have upregulated expression of other Arl genes in testis, were viable and exhibited normal fertility, but presented reduced testicular weight and sperm count. It has been proposed that ARL4 is required for the progression of cells through meiosis and that ARL4 deletion retards production of haploid spermatides.