

**METAP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2319b****Specification**

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**METAP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P53582](#)  
Other Accession [AMPM1\\_HUMAN](#)

**METAP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 23173

**Other Names**

Methionine aminopeptidase 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03174}, MAP 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03174}, MetAP 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03174}, 341118 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03174}, Peptidase M 1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03174}, METAP1, KIAA0094

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2319b](/product/products/AP2319b) was selected from the C-term region of human METAP1. 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.

**METAP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** METAP1

**Synonyms** KIAA0094

**Function**

Cotranslationally removes the N-terminal methionine from nascent proteins. The N-terminal methionine is often cleaved when the second residue in the primary sequence is small and uncharged (Met- Ala-, Cys, Gly, Pro, Ser, Thr, or Val). Required for normal progression through the cell cycle.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03174}.

### **METAP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **METAP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **METAP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

The ADP-ribosylation factor (Arf) family are highly conserved members of the Ras superfamily of regulatory GTP-binding proteins. Arf proteins participate in routing of intracellular proteins to and within the Golgi complex. Cellular functions include maintenance of organelle integrity, coat protein assembly, as an activator of phospholipase D. The Arf family is divided functionally into the Arf and the Arf-like (Arl) proteins. The ARF proteins are categorized as class I (ARF1, ARF2, and ARF3), class II (ARF4 and ARF5) and class III (ARF6) and members of each class share a common gene organization.

### **METAP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002). Nagase, T., et al., DNA Res. 2(1):37-43 (1995).