

DDOST Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2403a**Specification**

DDOST Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P39656](#)**DDOST Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1650**Other Names**

Dolichyl-diphosphooligosaccharide--protein glycosyltransferase 48 kDa subunit, DDOST 48 kDa subunit, Oligosaccharyl transferase 48 kDa subunit, DDOST, KIAA0115, OST48

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2403a](/product/products/AP2403a) was selected from the N-term region of human DDOST. 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.

DDOST Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** DDOST ([HGNC:2728](#))**Synonyms** KIAA0115, OST48**Function**

Subunit of the oligosaccharyl transferase (OST) complex that catalyzes the initial transfer of a defined glycan (Glc(3)Man(9)GlcNAc(2) in eukaryotes) from the lipid carrier dolichol-pyrophosphate to an asparagine residue within an Asn-X-Ser/Thr consensus motif in nascent polypeptide chains, the first step in protein N-glycosylation (PubMed:[31831667](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31831667)). N-glycosylation occurs cotranslationally and the complex associates with the Sec61 complex at the channel-forming translocon complex that mediates protein translocation across the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). All subunits are required for a maximal enzyme activity (By similarity). Required for the assembly of both SST3A- and SS3B-containing OST complexes (PubMed:[31831667](#)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22467853" target="_blank">22467853).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q29381}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q29381}

DDOST Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

DDOST Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**DDOST Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Glycosylation is one of the most universal but at the same time complex protein modifications. Modification with sugar moieties can be both co- translational and post- translational, occurring in the endoplasmic reticulum and golgi. Three different forms of glycosylation can be distinguished: N-linked oligosaccharides, O-linked oligosaccharides and glycosyl- phosphatidylinositol (GPI-) anchors. Glycosylation results in thousands of distinct, bioactive glycoproteins resident throughout the cell that strongly determine protein-protein, carbohydrate-protein, membrane, and adhesion properties. Diseases associated with glycosylation defects include Congenital disorders of glycosylation, (CDG), also known as carbohydrate deficient glycoprotein syndromes, and diseases associated with advanced aging.

DDOST Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002). Yamagata, T., et al., Genomics 45(3):535-540 (1997). Nagase, T., et al., DNA Res. 2(1):37-43 (1995).