

Serine Palmitoyltransferase (SPTLC2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2533b**Specification**

Serine Palmitoyltransferase (SPTLC2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession
Other Accession[O15270](#)
[NP_004854](#)**Serine Palmitoyltransferase (SPTLC2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9517**Other Names**

Serine palmitoyltransferase 2, Long chain base biosynthesis protein 2, LCB 2, Long chain base biosynthesis protein 2a, LCB2a, Serine-palmitoyl-CoA transferase 2, SPT 2, SPTLC2, KIAA0526, LCB2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2533b](/product/products/AP2533b) was selected from the C-term region of human SPTLC2. 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.

Serine Palmitoyltransferase (SPTLC2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** SPTLC2 ([HGNC:11278](#))**Synonyms** KIAA0526, LCB2**Function**

Component of the serine palmitoyltransferase multisubunit enzyme (SPT) that catalyzes the initial and rate-limiting step in sphingolipid biosynthesis by condensing L-serine and activated acyl-CoA (most commonly palmitoyl-CoA) to form long-chain bases (PubMed:[19416851](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19416851)), PubMed:[19416851](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19416851)

[19648650](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19648650), PubMed: [20504773](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20504773), PubMed: [20920666](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20920666)). The SPT complex is composed of SPTLC1, SPTLC2 or SPTLC3 and SPTSSA or SPTSSB. Within this complex, the heterodimer consisting of SPTLC1 and SPTLC2/SPTLC3 forms the catalytic core (PubMed: [19416851](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19416851)). The composition of the serine palmitoyltransferase (SPT) complex determines the substrate preference (PubMed: [19416851](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19416851)). The SPTLC1-SPTLC2-SPTSSA complex shows a strong preference for C16-CoA substrate, while the SPTLC1-SPTLC3-SPTSSA isozyme uses both C14-CoA and C16-CoA as substrates, with a slight preference for C14-CoA (PubMed: [19416851](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19416851), PubMed: [19648650](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19648650)). The SPTLC1-SPTLC2-SPTSSB complex shows a strong preference for C18-CoA substrate, while the SPTLC1-SPTLC3-SPTSSB isozyme displays an ability to use a broader range of acyl-CoAs, without apparent preference (PubMed: [19416851](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19416851), PubMed: [19648650](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19648650)). Crucial for adipogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97363}; Single-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97363}

Tissue Location

Widely expressed..

Serine Palmitoyltransferase (SPTLC2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Serine Palmitoyltransferase (SPTLC2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Serine Palmitoyltransferase (SPTLC2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Serine palmitoyltransferase (SPT) is the key enzyme in sphingolipid biosynthesis. It catalyzes the pyridoxal-5-prime-phosphate-dependent condensation of L-serine and palmitoyl-CoA to 3-oxosphinganine.

Serine Palmitoyltransferase (SPTLC2) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Stachowitz, S., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 119(5):1048-1052 (2002). Dias Neto, E., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(7):3491-3496 (2000). Weiss, B., et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 249(1):239-247 (1997). Hillier, L.D., et al., Genome Res. 6(9):807-828 (1996). Takeda, J., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 2(11):1793-1798 (1993).