

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3738a**Specification**

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P01189](#)**Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5443**Other Names**

Pro-opiomelanocortin, POMC, Corticotropin-lipotropin, NPP, Melanotropin gamma, Gamma-MSH, Potential peptide, Corticotropin, Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, ACTH, Melanotropin alpha, Alpha-MSH, Corticotropin-like intermediary peptide, CLIP, Lipotropin beta, Beta-LPH, Lipotropin gamma, Gamma-LPH, Melanotropin beta, Beta-MSH, Beta-endorphin, Met-enkephalin, POMC

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.

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** POMC**Function**

[Corticotropin]: Stimulates the adrenal glands to release cortisol. [Melanocyte-stimulating hormone beta]: Increases the pigmentation of skin by increasing melanin production in melanocytes. [Met-enkephalin]: Endogenous opiate.

Cellular Location

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01193}. Note=Melanocyte-stimulating hormone alpha and beta-endorphin are stored in separate granules in hypothalamic POMC neurons, suggesting that secretion may be under the control of different regulatory mechanisms {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01193}

Tissue Location

ACTH and MSH are produced by the pituitary gland.

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a polypeptide hormone precursor that undergoes extensive, tissue-specific, post-translational processing via cleavage by subtilisin-like enzymes known as prohormone convertases. There are eight potential cleavage sites within the polypeptide precursor and, depending on tissue type and the available convertases, processing may yield as many as ten biologically active peptides involved in diverse cellular functions. The encoded protein is synthesized mainly in corticotroph cells of the anterior pituitary where four cleavage sites are used; adrenocorticotrophin, essential for normal steroidogenesis and the maintenance of normal adrenal weight, and lipotropin beta are the major end products. In other tissues, including the hypothalamus, placenta, and epithelium, all cleavage sites may be used, giving rise to peptides with roles in pain and energy homeostasis, melanocyte stimulation, and immune modulation. These include several distinct melanotropins, lipotropins, and endorphins that are contained within the adrenocorticotrophin and beta-lipotropin peptides. Mutations in this gene have been associated with early onset obesity, adrenal insufficiency, and red hair pigmentation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been described. [provided by RefSeq].

Phospho-ACTH(S168) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

This gene encodes a polypeptide hormone precursor that undergoes extensive, tissue-specific, post-translational processing via cleavage by subtilisin-like enzymes known as prohormone convertases. There are eight potential cleavage sites within the polypeptide precursor and, depending on tissue type and the available convertases, processing may yield as many as ten biologically active peptides involved in diverse cellular functions. The encoded protein is synthesized mainly in corticotroph cells of the anterior pituitary where four cleavage sites are used; adrenocorticotrophin, essential for normal steroidogenesis and the maintenance of normal adrenal weight, and lipotropin beta are the major end products. In other tissues, including the hypothalamus, placenta, and epithelium, all cleavage sites may be used, giving rise to peptides with roles in pain and energy homeostasis, melanocyte stimulation, and immune modulation. These include several distinct melanotropins, lipotropins, and endorphins that are contained within the adrenocorticotrophin and beta-lipotropin peptides. Mutations in this gene have been associated with early onset obesity, adrenal insufficiency, and red hair pigmentation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been described. [provided by RefSeq].