

PIGM Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP4753b**Specification**

PIGM Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9H3S5](#)**PIGM Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 93183**Other Names**

GPI mannosyltransferase 1, 241-, GPI mannosyltransferase I, GPI-MT-I, Phosphatidylinositol-glycan biosynthesis class M protein, PIG-M, PIGM

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.

PIGM Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** PIGM**Function**

Mannosyltransferase involved in glycosylphosphatidylinositol- anchor biosynthesis. Transfers the first alpha-1,4-mannose to GlcN- acyl-PI during GPI precursor assembly.

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

PIGM Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PIGM Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**PIGM Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

PIGM encodes a transmembrane protein that is located in the endoplasmic reticulum and is involved in GPI-anchor biosynthesis. The glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchor is a glycolipid which contains three mannose molecules in its core backbone. The GPI-anchor is found on many blood cells and serves to anchor proteins to the cell surface. PIGM encodes a mannosyltransferase, GPI-MT-I, that transfers the first mannose to GPI on the luminal side of the endoplasmic reticulum.

PIGM Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Almeida, A.M., et al. Nat. Med. 12(7):846-851(2006)Maeda, Y., et al. EMBO J. 20 (1-2), 250-261 (2001) Kinoshita, T., et al. Curr Opin Chem Biol 4(6):632-638(2000)