

SPB3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6579a

Specification

SPB3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P29508](#)

SPB3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 6317

Other Names

Serpin B3, Protein T4-A, Squamous cell carcinoma antigen 1, SCCA-1, SERPINB3, SCCA, SCCA1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6579a](#) was selected from the N-term region of human SPB3. 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.

SPB3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name SERPINB3

Synonyms SCCA, SCCA1

Function

May act as a papain-like cysteine protease inhibitor to modulate the host immune response against tumor cells. Also functions as an inhibitor of UV-induced apoptosis via suppression of the activity of c-Jun NH(2)-terminal kinase (JNK1).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Note=Seems to also be secreted in plasma by cancerous cells but at a low level

Tissue Location

Squamous cells. Expressed in some hepatocellular carcinoma (at protein level).

SPB3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SPB3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

SPB3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

SPB3 may act as a protease inhibitor to modulate the host immune response against tumor cells.

SPB3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Turato,C., Dig Liver Dis 41 (3), 212-216 (2009)Ahmed,S.T., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 378 (4), 821-825 (2009)