

FUCA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP7646a

Specification

FUCA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

Q9BTY2

FUCA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2519

Other Names

Plasma alpha-L-fucosidase, Alpha-L-fucoside fucohydrolase 2, Alpha-L-fucosidase 2, FUCA2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7646a was selected from the N-term region of human FUCA2. 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.

FUCA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name FUCA2

Function

Alpha-L-fucosidase is responsible for hydrolyzing the alpha- 1,6-linked fucose joined to the reducing-end N-acetylglucosamine of the carbohydrate moieties of glycoproteins.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

FUCA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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



• Blocking Peptides

FUCA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

FUCA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Alpha-L-fucosidase catalyzes the hydrolysis of terminal alpha-L-fucosidase linkages in glycosphingolipids and glycoproteins. At least 2 separate polymorphic alpha-L-fucosidases are recognized in man. The FUCA2 locus regulates the level of alpha-fucosidase in plasma and fibroblasts but not in leukocytes. In fucosidosis, deficiency of alpha-L-fucosidase is found in both plasma and leukocytes.

FUCA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Clark, H.F., et al., Genome Res. 13(10):2265-2270 (2003). Eiberg, H., et al., Clin. Genet. 26(1):23-29 (1984).