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MOS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8069b

Specification

MOS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P00540
Other Accession	NP_005363

MOS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4342

Other Names
Proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase mos, Oocyte maturation factor mos, Proto-oncogene c-Mos, MOS

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8069b was selected from the C-term region of human MOS. 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.

MOS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name MOS (HGNC:7199)

Function
Serine/threonine kinase involved in the regulation of MAPK signaling. Is an activator of the ERK1/2 signaling cascade playing an essential role in the stimulation of oocyte maturation.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in oocytes. Lower expression is detected in early embryo.

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MOS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

MOS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

MOS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Mos, the c-mos protooncogene product, is a key regulator of meiosis in vertebrates. MOS is a 39kDa proto oncogene (c-Mos) encoded protein serine/threonine kinase. MOS is a monomeric protein that indirectly activates MAP kinase (Erk1/2) by directly phosphorylating MAP kinase kinase (Mck, MAPKK, MKK). MOS is known as a cytostatic factor (CSF) and is also thought to arrest unfertilized amphibian and mammalian cells during M phase, thus regulating oocyte maturation. MOS is destroyed before fertilisation, after exit from meiosis II, making it a good marker for studies of eggs during oogenesis and maturation.

MOS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Caubet, J.F., et al., EMBO J. 4(9):2245-2248 (1985).Watson, R., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 79(13):4078-4082 (1982).Singh, B., et al., Prog Cell Cycle Res 3, 251-259 (1997).