

COTL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP8819b

Specification

COTL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Other Accession

<u>Q14019</u> <u>NP 066972</u>

COTL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 23406

Other Names Coactosin-like protein, COTL1, CLP

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8819b was selected from the C-term region of human COTL1. 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.

COTL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name COTL1

Synonyms CLP

Function

Binds to F-actin in a calcium-independent manner. Has no direct effect on actin depolymerization. Acts as a chaperone for ALOX5 (5LO), influencing both its stability and activity in leukotrienes synthesis.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus

Tissue Location

Widely expressed with highest levels in placenta, lung, kidney and peripheral blood leukocytes and



lower levels in brain, liver and pancreas.

COTL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

<u>Blocking Peptides</u>

COTL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

COTL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

COTL1 is one of the numerous actin-binding proteins which regulate the actin cytoskeleton. This protein binds F-actin, and also interacts with 5-lipoxygenase, which is the first committed enzyme in leukotriene biosynthesis.

COTL1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Provost, P., et.al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96 (5), 1881-1885 (1999)Provost, P., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 276 (19), 16520-16527 (2001)