

**PLTP Blocking Peptide**  
**Catalog # PBV10253b****Specification**

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**PLTP Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">P55058</a>
Gene ID	<b>5360</b>
Calculated MW	<b>54739</b>

**PLTP Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5360**Application & Usage**

The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of active PLTP. It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30 minutes at 37°C

**Other Names**

Phospholipid transfer protein, Lipid transfer protein II, PLTP

**Target/Specificity**

PLTP

**Formulation**

50 µg (0.2 mg/ml) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 0.1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

PLTP Blocking Peptide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PLTP Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** PLTP**Function**

Mediates the transfer of phospholipids and free cholesterol from triglyceride-rich lipoproteins (low density lipoproteins or LDL and very low density lipoproteins or VLDL) into high-density lipoproteins (HDL) as well as the exchange of phospholipids between triglyceride-rich lipoproteins themselves (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7654777">

target="\_blank">7654777</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9132017" target="\_blank">9132017</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11013307" target="\_blank">11013307</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19321130" target="\_blank">19321130</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21515415" target="\_blank">21515415</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883800" target="\_blank">29883800</a>). Facilitates the transfer of a spectrum of different lipid molecules, including diacylglycerol, phosphatidic acid, sphingomyelin, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylglycerol, cerebroside and phosphatidyl ethanolamine (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9132017" target="\_blank">9132017</a>). Plays an important role in HDL remodeling which involves modulating the size and composition of HDL (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29883800" target="\_blank">29883800</a>). Also plays a key role in the uptake of cholesterol from peripheral cells and tissues that is subsequently transported to the liver for degradation and excretion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21736953" target="\_blank">21736953</a>). Two distinct forms of PLTP exist in plasma: an active form that can transfer phosphatidylcholine from phospholipid vesicles to HDL, and an inactive form that lacks this capability (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11013307" target="\_blank">11013307</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Secreted. Nucleus. Note=Nuclear export is XPO1/CRM1- dependent.

### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed. Highest level of expression in the ovary, thymus and placenta, with moderate levels found in the pancreas, small intestine, testis, lung and prostate. Low level expression in the kidney, liver and spleen, with very low levels found in the heart, colon, skeletal muscle, leukocytes and brain. Expressed in the cortical neurons.

### **PLTP Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **PLTP Blocking Peptide - Images**