

ACIN1

Synthetic Human ACIN1 (aa 1329-1341)(CT) Blocking Peptide

Catalog No.	PX002BP	Quantity:	50 µg
Alternate Names:	ACINUS, ACN, DKFZp667N107, KIAA0670, fSAP152, apoptotic chromatin condensation inducer in the nucleus, functional spliceosome-associated protein 152, apoptotic chromatin condensation inducer in the nucleus , functional spliceosome-associated protein 152		
Location:	Amino acids 1329 to 1341 of human AcinusL, 602 to 614 of human AcinusS', or 571 to 583 of human AcinusS.		
Description:	Apoptosis is defined by several morphologic nuclear changes, including chromatin condensation and nuclear fragmentation. This gene encodes a nuclear protein that induces apoptotic chromatin condensation after activation by caspase-3, without inducing DNA fragmentation. This protein has also been shown to be a component of a splicing-dependent multiprotein exon junction complex (EJC) that is deposited at splice junctions on mRNAs, as a consequence of pre-mRNA splicing. It may thus be involved in mRNA metabolism associated with splicing. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene.		
Gene ID:	22985		
Application:	The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of Acinus (catalog number: PX002). It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30 min at 37°C		
Buffer:	PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. Precaution: Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.		
Species:	Human		
Applications:	BI		
Storage & Stability:	It is supplied as 50 µg at 200 µg/ml + in PBS pH7.2 (10 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ + 10 mM Na ₂ HPO ₄ + 130 mM NaCl) containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin and 0.02% sodium azide. Precaution: Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only. Stable for one year if stored at -20°C.		

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