

PAFAH1B1 Blocking Peptide (N-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20863a**Specification****PAFAH1B1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P43034](#)
Other Accession [P63004](#), [Q9GL51](#),
[P63005](#), [Q8HXX0](#),
[Q9PTR5](#), [P43033](#)

PAFAH1B1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5048

Other Names

Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase IB subunit alpha
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141},
Lissencephaly-1 protein
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141},
LIS-1
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141},
PAF acetylhydrolase 45 kDa subunit
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141},
PAF-AH 45 kDa subunit
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141},
PAF-AH alpha
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141},
PAFAH alpha
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141},
PAFAH1B1
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 76-90 of HUMAN PAFAH1B1

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.

PAFAH1B1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Required for proper activation of Rho GTPases and actin polymerization at the leading edge of locomoting cerebellar neurons and postmigratory hippocampal neurons in response to calcium influx triggered via NMDA receptors. Non-catalytic subunit of an acetylhydrolase complex which inactivates platelet- activating factor (PAF) by removing the acetyl group at the SN-2 position (By similarity). Positively regulates the activity of the minus-end directed microtubule motor protein dynein. May enhance dynein-mediated microtubule sliding by targeting dynein to the microtubule plus end. Required for several dynein- and microtubule-dependent processes such as the maintenance of Golgi integrity, the peripheral transport of microtubule fragments and the coupling of the nucleus and centrosome. Required during brain development for the proliferation of neuronal precursors and the migration of newly formed neurons from the ventricular/subventricular zone toward the cortical plate. Neuronal migration involves a process called nucleokinesis, whereby migrating cells extend an anterior process into which the nucleus subsequently translocates. During nucleokinesis dynein at the nuclear surface may translocate the nucleus towards the centrosome by exerting force on centrosomal microtubules. May also play a role in other forms of cell locomotion including the migration of fibroblasts during wound healing.

PAFAH1B1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Reiner O.,et al.Nature 364:717-721(1993).
Lo Nigro C.,et al.Hum. Mol. Genet. 6:157-164(1997).
Zhao M.J.,et al.Submitted (NOV-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Feng Z.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PAFAH1B1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information**Name LIS1****Function**

Regulatory subunit (beta subunit) of the cytosolic type I platelet-activating factor (PAF) acetylhydrolase (PAF-AH (I)), an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolyze of the acetyl group at the sn-2 position of PAF and its analogs and participates to the PAF inactivation. Regulates the PAF-AH (I) activity in a catalytic dimer composition-dependent manner (By similarity). Required for proper activation of Rho GTPases and actin polymerization at the leading edge of locomoting cerebellar neurons and postmigratory hippocampal neurons in response to calcium influx triggered via NMDA receptors (By similarity). Positively regulates the activity of the minus-end directed microtubule motor protein dynein. May enhance dynein-mediated microtubule sliding by targeting dynein to the microtubule plus end. Required for several dynein- and microtubule-dependent processes such as the maintenance of Golgi integrity, the peripheral transport of microtubule fragments and the coupling of the nucleus and centrosome. Required during brain development for the proliferation of neuronal precursors and the migration of newly formed neurons from the ventricular/subventricular zone toward the cortical plate. Neuronal migration involves a process called nucleokinesis, whereby migrating cells extend an anterior process into which the nucleus subsequently translocates. During nucleokinesis dynein at the nuclear surface may translocate the nucleus towards the centrosome by exerting force on centrosomal microtubules. May also play a role in other forms of cell locomotion including the migration of fibroblasts during wound healing. Required for dynein recruitment to microtubule plus ends and BICD2- bound cargos (PubMed:22956769).

May modulate the Reelin pathway through interaction of the PAF-AH (I) catalytic dimer with VLDLR (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}. Nucleus membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}. Note=Redistributes to axons during neuronal development. Also localizes to the microtubules of the manchette in elongating spermatids and to the meiotic spindle in spermatocytes (By similarity). Localizes to the plus end of microtubules and to the centrosome. May localize to the nuclear membrane.

Tissue Location

Fairly ubiquitous expression in both the frontal and occipital areas of the brain

PAFAH1B1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)