

PLTP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7620a**Specification****PLTP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Product Information**Primary Accession [P55058](#)**PLTP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Additional Information****Gene ID** 5360**Other Names**Phospholipid transfer protein, Lipid transfer
protein II, PLTP**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7620a](/products/AP7620a) was selected from the N-term region of human PLTP. 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.

**PLTP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Protein Information****Name** PLTP**Function****PLTP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Background**

PLTP is one of at least two lipid transfer proteins found in human plasma. The protein transfers phospholipids from triglyceride-rich lipoproteins to high density lipoprotein (HDL). In addition to regulating the size of HDL particles, this protein may be involved in cholesterol metabolism.

**PLTP Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
References**

Moerland,M., Samyn,H. Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol. 28 (7), 1277-1282 (2008)Albers,J.J., Wolfbauer,G. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1258 (1), 27-34 (1995)

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:7654777, PubMed:9132017, PubMed:11013307, PubMed:19321130, PubMed:21515415, PubMed:29883800). Facilitates the transfer of a spectrum of different lipid molecules, including diacylglycerol, phosphatidic acid, sphingomyelin, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylglycerol, cerebroside and phosphatidyl ethanolamine (PubMed:9132017). Plays an important role in HDL remodeling which involves modulating the size and composition of HDL (PubMed:29883800). 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:21736953). 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:11013307).

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 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)