

Product datasheet

Human LOX peptide ab28612

Description

Product name	Human LOX peptide
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic
Species	Human

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab28612** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-LOX antibody (ab31238)
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.
------------------------------	--

General Info

Function	Responsible for the post-translational oxidative deamination of peptidyl lysine residues in precursors to fibrous collagen and elastin. In addition to cross-linking of extracellular matrix
-----------------	--

	proteins, may have a direct role in tumor suppression.
Tissue specificity	Heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, kidney, lung and pancreas.
Involvement in disease	Defects in LOX may be a cause of cutis laxa autosomal recessive type 1 (ARCL1) [MIM:219100].
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the lysyl oxidase family.
Post-translational modifications	The lysine tyrosylquinone cross-link (LTQ) is generated by condensation of the epsilon-amino group of a lysine with a topaquinone produced by oxidation of tyrosine.
Cellular localization	Secreted > extracellular space.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours

- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors