abcam

Product datasheet

Human LOXL1 peptide ab97928

Description

Product name	Human LOXL1 peptide
Purity	70 - 90% by HPLC.
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic
Species	Human
Predicted molecular weight	63 kDa

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab97928** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Blocking
Form	Lyophilized
Additional notes	*- 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

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Relevance

LOXL1 is a member of the lysyl oxidase gene family. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyses the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagens and elastin. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function. The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family. LOXL1 is active on elastin and collagen substrates. Genetic variations in LOXL1 are associated with risk of developing exfoliation syndrome (XFS) [MIM:177650]; also called exfoliation glaucoma (XFG). Exfoliation syndrome (XFS) is characterized by accumulation of abnormal microfibrillar deposits that line the aqueous bathed surfaces of the anterior segment of the eye. The prevalence of XFS increases with age, and a number of studies have pointed to a geographical clustering of XFS, although this condition is found worldwide; reported prevalence rates average about 10 to 20% of the general population over age 60.

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
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- 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

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