

**CKMT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP7071a**Specification**

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**CKMT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P12532](#)**CKMT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 1159;548596

**Other Names**

Creatine kinase U-type, mitochondrial, Acidic-type mitochondrial creatine kinase, Mia-CK, Ubiquitous mitochondrial creatine kinase, U-MtCK, CKMT1A, CKMT

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7071a](/product/products/AP7071a) was selected from the N-term region of human CKMT1. 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.

**CKMT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

Name CKMT1A

Synonyms CKMT

**Function**

Reversibly catalyzes the transfer of phosphate between ATP and various phosphogens (e.g. creatine phosphate). Creatine kinase isoenzymes play a central role in energy transduction in tissues with large, fluctuating energy demands, such as skeletal muscle, heart, brain and spermatozoa.

**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Intermembrane side

## **CKMT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **CKMT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **CKMT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Mitochondrial creatine kinase (MtCK) is responsible for the transfer of high energy phosphate from mitochondria to the cytosolic carrier, creatine. It belongs to the creatine kinase isoenzyme family. It exists as two isoenzymes, sarcomeric MtCK and ubiquitous MtCK, encoded by separate genes. Mitochondrial creatine kinase occurs in two different oligomeric forms: dimers and octamers, in contrast to the exclusively dimeric cytosolic creatine kinase isoenzymes. Many malignant cancers with poor prognosis have shown overexpression of ubiquitous mitochondrial creatine kinase, this may be related to high energy turnover and failure to eliminate cancer cells via apoptosis. Ubiquitous mitochondrial creatine kinase has 80% homology with the coding exons of sarcomeric mitochondrial creatine kinase.