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Peptide C-Terminal Modification

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Creative Peptides



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The post-translation modification of eukaryotic proteins by the addition of isoprenyl lipids at their C-termini was first observed in the 1970s and 1980s. Since then, more than a hundred proteins have been shown to be modified by C15 farnesyl or C20 geranylgeranyl groups, including most members of the Ras, Rho, and Rab families of G proteins. The C-terminal of the peptide is synthesized as an amide to neutralize the negative charge created by the C-terminal COOH. This modification is added to prevent enzyme degradation, to mimic native proteins, and in some cases to remove hydrogen bonding at the C-terminal of the peptides which may interfere with the assays.

Creative Peptides specialized in the [custom synthesis of C-terminal modification peptides](#), providing a confidential and efficient service at competitive prices. Every step of peptide synthesis is subject to Creative Peptides' stringent quality control. Typical delivery specifications include

1. HPLC chromatogram
2. Mass spec analysis
3. Synthesis report
4. Certificate of analyses

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