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DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13568a

Specification

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q18PE1

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 285489

Other Names
Protein Dok-7, Downstream of tyrosine kinase 7, DOK7, C4orf25

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13568a was selected from the N-term region of DOK7. 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.

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name DOK7

Synonyms C4orf25

Function
Probable muscle-intrinsic activator of MUSK that plays an essential role in neuromuscular synaptogenesis. Acts in aneural activation of MUSK and subsequent acetylcholine receptor (AchR) clustering in myotubes. Induces autophosphorylation of MUSK.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Synapse. Note=Accumulates at neuromuscular junctions.

Tissue Location
Preferentially expressed in skeletal muscle and heart. Present in thigh muscle, diaphragm and heart but not in the liver or spleen (at protein level).

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DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is essential forneuromuscular synaptogenesis. The protein functions in aneuralactivation of muscle-specific receptor kinase, which is requiredfor postsynaptic differentiation, and in the subsequent clusteringof the acetylcholine receptor in myotubes. This protein can alsoinduce autophosphorylation of muscle-specific receptor kinase.Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial limb-girdlemyasthenia autosomal recessive, which is also known as congenitalmyasthenic syndrome type 1B. Alternative splicing results inmultiple transcript variants.

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Bergamin, E., et al. Mol. Cell 39(1):100-109(2010)Srour, M., et al. Neuromuscul. Disord. 20(7):453-457(2010)Maselli, R.A., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(12):2370-2379(2010)Ben Ammar, A., et al. J. Neurol. 257(5):754-766(2010)Vogt, J., et al. J. Med. Genet. 46(5):338-340(2009)