

### **NPY5R Blocking Peptide (Center)**

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP21217c

### **Specification**

### NPY5R Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

**Primary Accession** 

**Q15761** 

# NPY5R Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

**Gene ID 4889** 

#### **Other Names**

Neuropeptide Y receptor type 5, NPY5-R, NPY-Y5 receptor, NPYY5-R, Y5 receptor, NPY5R, NPYR5

## Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 305-321 of HUMAN NPY5R

#### **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.

### NPY5R Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name NPY5R

Synonyms NPYR5

#### **Function**

Receptor for neuropeptide Y and peptide YY. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins that inhibit adenylate cyclase activity. Seems to be associated with food intake. Could be involved in feeding disorders.

### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

### **Tissue Location**

Brain; hypothalamus.

# NPY5R Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols





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

• Blocking Peptides

NPY5R Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

## NPY5R Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

Receptor for neuropeptide Y and peptide YY. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins that inhibit adenylate cyclase activity. Seems to be associated with food intake. Could be involved in feeding disorders.

# NPY5R Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Hu Y., et al.J. Biol. Chem. 271:26315-26319(1996). Gerald C., et al.Nature 382:168-171(1996). Herzog H., et al.Genomics 41:315-319(1997). Kopatz S.A., et al.Submitted (JUN-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Hillier L.W., et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).