

Phospho-NPTX1(Y344) Antibody Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP3557a

Specification

Phospho-NPTX1(Y344) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P47971

Phospho-NPTX1(Y344) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 266777

Other Names

Neuronal pentraxin-1, NP1, 47 kDa taipoxin-binding protein, Neuronal pentraxin I, NP-I, Nptx1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP3557a was selected from the region of human Phospho-NPTX1-pY344. 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.

Phospho-NPTX1(Y344) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name Nptx1

Function

May be involved in mediating uptake of synaptic material during synapse remodeling or in mediating the synaptic clustering of AMPA glutamate receptors at a subset of excitatory synapses.

Cellular Location

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q15818}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle. Endoplasmic reticulum

Tissue Location

Cerebellum, hippocampus and cerebral cortex.



Phospho-NPTX1(Y344) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

Phospho-NPTX1(Y344) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-NPTX1(Y344) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

NPTX1 is a member of the neuronal pentraxin family. Human neuronal pentraxin 1 is similar to the rat NP1, a binding protein for the snake venom toxin taipoxin.

Phospho-NPTX1(Y344) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

Hossain, M.A., J. Neurosci. 24 (17), 4187-4196 (2004) Schlimgen, A.K., Neuron 14 (3), 519-526 (1995)