

INA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6284a**Specification**

INA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q16352](#)**INA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9118**Other Names**

Alpha-internexin, Alpha-Inx, 66 kDa neurofilament protein, NF-66, Neurofilament-66, Neurofilament 5, INA, NEF5

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6284a](/product/products/AP6284a) was selected from the N-term region of human INA. 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.

INA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** INA**Synonyms** NEF5**Function**

Class-IV neuronal intermediate filament that is able to self- assemble. It is involved in the morphogenesis of neurons. It may form an independent structural network without the involvement of other neurofilaments or it may cooperate with NEFL to form the filamentous backbone to which NEFM and NEFH attach to form the cross-bridges. May also cooperate with the neuronal intermediate filament protein PRPH to form filamentous networks (By similarity).

Tissue Location

Found predominantly in adult CNS.

INA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

INA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

INA Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

INA is a class-IV neuronal intermediate filament that is able to self-assemble. It is involved in the morphogenesis of neurons. It may form an independent structural network without the involvement of other neurofilaments or it may cooperate with NF-L to form the filamentous backbone to which NF-M and NF-H attach to form the cross-bridges.