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PXN Antibody (Y118) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6408d

Specification

PXN Antibody (Y118) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P49023

PXN Antibody (Y118) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5829

Other Names
Paxillin, PXN

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6408d was selected from the Y118 region of human PXN. 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.

PXN Antibody (Y118) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PXN

Function
Cytoskeletal protein involved in actin-membrane attachment at sites of cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix (focal adhesion). Recruits other proteins such as TRIM15 to focal adhesion.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm, cell cortex {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8VI36}. Note=Colocalizes with integrins at the cell periphery. Colocalize with PXN to membrane ruffles and the leading edge of migrating cells (PubMed:23128389). {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23128389}

PXN Antibody (Y118) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

PXN Antibody (Y118) Blocking Peptide - Images

PXN Antibody (Y118) Blocking Peptide - Background

PXN is a cytoskeletal adapter protein involved in organisation and function of focal adhesions, which are critical to cell adhesion and migration. This in turn plays a role in a wide variety of processes including embryogenesis, organogenesis, wound repair, inflammation and cancer. PXN contains LD motifs, LIM domains, SH3 and SH2 binding domains that serve as docking sites for cytoskeletal proteins, tyrosine kinases (e.g., FAK, Pyk 2, Src), serine/threonine kinases, GTPase activating proteins and other adaptor proteins (e.g., Actin, Vinculin, Crk).