

BDK_1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP8735c

Specification

BDK_1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>P46663</u>

BDK_1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 623

Other Names B1 bradykinin receptor, B1R, BK-1 receptor, BDKRB1, BRADYB1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8735c was selected from the Center region of human BDKRB1. 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.

BDK_1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name BDKRB1

Synonyms BRADYB1

Function This is a receptor for bradykinin. Could be a factor in chronic pain and inflammation.

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

BDK_1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

BDK_1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

BDK_1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

Bradykinin, a 9 aa peptide, is generated in pathophysiologic conditions such as inflammation, trauma, burns, shock, and allergy. Two types of G-protein coupled receptors have been found which bind bradykinin and mediate responses to these pathophysiologic conditions. BDKRB1 is one of these receptors and is synthesized de novo following tissue injury. Receptor binding leads to an increase in the cytosolic calcium ion concentration, ultimately resulting in chronic and acute inflammatory responses.

BDK_1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Bachvarov, D.R., et.al., Genomics 33 (3), 374-381 (1996)