

TBXA2R Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9264c**Specification**

TBXA2R Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P21731](#)**TBXA2R Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6915**Other Names**

Thromboxane A2 receptor, TXA2-R, Prostanoid TP receptor, TBXA2R

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9264c](/products/AP9264c) was selected from the Center region of human TBXA2R. 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.

TBXA2R Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** TBXA2R**Function**

Receptor for thromboxane A2 (TXA2), a potent stimulator of platelet aggregation. The activity of this receptor is mediated by a G- protein that activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. In the kidney, the binding of TXA2 to glomerular TP receptors causes intense vasoconstriction. Activates phospholipase C.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

TBXA2R Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TBXA2R Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

TBXA2R Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

TBXA2R encodes a member of the G protein-coupled receptor family. The protein interacts with thromboxane A2 to induce platelet aggregation and regulate hemostasis.

TBXA2R Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Mumford,A.D., et.al, Blood 115 (2), 363-369 (2010)Saito,M., et.al, Cell. Signal. 22 (1), 41-46 (2010)Gannon,A.M., et.al, J. Mol. Biol. 394 (1), 29-45 (2009)