

EGFLAM Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9672a**Specification**

EGFLAM Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q63HQ2](#)**EGFLAM Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 133584**Other Names**

Pikachurin, Agrin-like protein, EGF-like, fibronectin type-III and laminin G-like domain-containing protein, EGFLAM, AGRINL, AGRNL

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.

EGFLAM Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** EGFLAM**Synonyms** AGRINL, AGRNL, PIKA**Function**

Involved in both the retinal photoreceptor ribbon synapse formation and physiological functions of visual perception. Plays a key role in the synaptic organization of photoreceptors by mediating transsynaptic interaction between alpha-dystroglycan and GPR179 on the postsynaptic membrane. Necessary for proper bipolar dendritic tip apposition to the photoreceptor ribbon synapse. Promotes matrix assembly and cell adhesiveness.

Cellular Location

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4VBE4}. Synaptic cleft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4VBE4}. Presynaptic active zone {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4VBE4}. Note=Detected in the synaptic cleft of the ribbon synapse around the postsynaptic terminals of bipolar cells Colocalizes with BSN, CTBP2 and DAG1 in photoreceptor synaptic terminals. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4VBE4}

EGFLAM Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

EGFLAM Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

EGFLAM Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

EFNB3, a member of the ephrin gene family, is important in brain development as well as in its maintenance. Moreover, since levels of EFNB3 expression were particularly high in several forebrain subregions compared to other brain subregions, it may play a pivotal role in forebrain function. The EPH and EPH-related receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. EPH Receptors typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. The ephrin ligands and receptors have been named by the Eph Nomenclature Committee (1997). Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins.

EGFLAM Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Guey, L.T., et al. Eur. Urol. 57(2):283-292(2010) Sokolowski, M., et al. Mol. Psychiatry 15(1):10-11(2010) Shen, M., et al. Environ. Mol. Mutagen. 50(4):285-290(2009) Hosgood, H.D. III, et al. Carcinogenesis 29(10):1938-1943(2008) Xu, K., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 105(29):9953-9958(2008)