

NPTXR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13143c**Specification**

NPTXR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O95502](#)**NPTXR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 23467**Other Names**

Neuronal pentraxin receptor, NPTXR

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13143c was selected from the Center region of NPTXR. 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.

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

May be involved in mediating uptake of synaptic material during synapse remodeling or in mediating the synaptic clustering of AMPA glutamate receptors at a subset of excitatory synapses.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

NPTXR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

NPTXR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**NPTXR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a protein similar to the rat neuronal pentraxin receptor. The rat pentraxin receptor is an integral membrane protein that is thought to mediate neuronal uptake of the snake venom toxin, taipoxin, and its transport into the synapses. Studies in rat indicate that translation of this mRNA initiates at a non-AUG (CUG) codon. This may also be true for mouse and human, based on strong sequence conservation amongst these species.

NPTXR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Rose, J. Phd, et al. Mol. Med. (2010) In press ; Yin, G.N., et al. Brain Res. 1265, 158-170 (2009)
; Andersson, K.B., et al. Acta Physiol (Oxf) 186(1):17-27(2006) Poulsen, T.T., et al. Lung Cancer 50(3):329-337(2005) Kirkpatrick, L.L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 275(23):17786-17792(2000)