

SERPINI1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10388a**Specification**

SERPINI1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [O99574](#)
Other Accession [NP_001116224.1](#), [NP_005016.1](#)

SERPINI1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5274

Other Names

Neuroserpin, Peptidase inhibitor 12, PI-12, Serpin I1, SERPINI1, PI12

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.

SERPINI1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name SERPINI1

Synonyms PI12

Function

Serine protease inhibitor that inhibits plasminogen activators and plasmin but not thrombin (PubMed:9442076, PubMed:26329378, PubMed:19265707, PubMed:19285087, PubMed:11880376). May be involved in the formation or reorganization of synaptic connections as well as for synaptic plasticity in the adult nervous system. May protect neurons from cell damage by tissue-type plasminogen activator (Probable).

Cellular Location

Secreted. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle lumen. Perikaryon

Tissue Location

Detected in brain cortex and hippocampus pyramidal neurons (at protein level)

(PubMed:17040209). Detected in cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level) (PubMed:25326458). Predominantly expressed in the brain (PubMed:9070919).

SERPINI1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SERPINI1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

SERPINI1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the serpin superfamily of serine proteinase inhibitors. The protein is primarily secreted by axons in the brain, and preferentially reacts with and inhibits tissue-type plasminogen activator. It is thought to play a role in the regulation of axonal growth and the development of synaptic plasticity. Mutations in this gene result in familial encephalopathy with neuroserpin inclusion bodies (FENIB), which is a dominantly inherited form of familial encephalopathy and epilepsy characterized by the accumulation of mutant neuroserpin polymers. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified.

SERPINI1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Takehara, S., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 403(5):751-762(2010) Han, S., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(7):727-730(2010) Rajaraman, P., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 19(5):1356-1361(2010) Davies, M.J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(27):18202-18209(2009) Rajaraman, P., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 18(5):1651-1658(2009)