

KIAA0319L Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13352b**Specification**

KIAA0319L Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8IZA0](#)**KIAA0319L Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 79932**Other Names**

Dyslexia-associated protein KIAA0319-like protein, KIAA0319L, KIAA1837

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13352b was selected from the C-term region of KIAA0319L. 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.

KIAA0319L Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** KIAA0319L ([HGNC:30071](#))**Function**

Possible role in axon guidance through interaction with RTN4R.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic granule membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Traffics from the plasma membrane to the trans-Golgi network.

Tissue Location

Expressed in cortical neurons in the brain cortex (at protein level).

KIAA0319L Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

KIAA0319L Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**KIAA0319L Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene is a candidate gene for dyslexia susceptibility.

KIAA0319L Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Yoshida, T., et al. Int. J. Mol. Med. 24(2):233-246(2009) Couto, J.M., et al. J. Neurogenet. 22(4):295-313(2008)