

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13568a**Specification**

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q18PE1](#)**DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 285489**Other Names**

Protein Dok-7, Downstream of tyrosine kinase 7, DOK7, C4orf25

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13568a was selected from the N-term region of DOK7. 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.

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** DOK7**Synonyms** C4orf25**Function**

Probable muscle-intrinsic activator of MUSK that plays an essential role in neuromuscular synaptogenesis. Acts in aneural activation of MUSK and subsequent acetylcholine receptor (AChR) clustering in myotubes. Induces autophosphorylation of MUSK.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Synapse. Note=Accumulates at neuromuscular junctions.

Tissue Location

Preferentially expressed in skeletal muscle and heart. Present in thigh muscle, diaphragm and heart but not in the liver or spleen (at protein level).

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is essential for neuromuscular synaptogenesis. The protein functions in neuronal activation of muscle-specific receptor kinase, which is required for postsynaptic differentiation, and in the subsequent clustering of the acetylcholine receptor in myotubes. This protein can also induce autophosphorylation of muscle-specific receptor kinase. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial limb-girdle myasthenia autosomal recessive, which is also known as congenital myasthenic syndrome type 1B. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

DOK7 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Bergamin, E., et al. Mol. Cell 39(1):100-109(2010) Srouf, M., et al. Neuromuscul. Disord. 20(7):453-457(2010) Maselli, R.A., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(12):2370-2379(2010) Ben Ammar, A., et al. J. Neurol. 257(5):754-766(2010) Vogt, J., et al. J. Med. Genet. 46(5):338-340(2009)