

SLITRK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16537b**Specification**

SLITRK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q8IW52](#)

SLITRK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 139065

Other Names

SLIT and NTRK-like protein 4, SLITRK4

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.

SLITRK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name SLITRK4

Function

It is involved in synaptogenesis and promotes synapse differentiation (PubMed:27812321). Suppresses neurite outgrowth (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell membrane

Tissue Location

Expressed in the cerebral cortex of the brain and at higher levels in some astrocytic brain tumors such as astrocytomas, glioblastomas and primitive neuroectodermal tumors

SLITRK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SLITRK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**SLITRK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a transmembrane protein belonging to the SLITRK family. These family members include two N-terminal leucine-rich repeat domains similar to those found in the axonal growth-controlling protein SLIT, as well as C-terminal regions similar to neurotrophin receptors. Studies of an homologous protein in mouse suggest that this family member functions to suppress neurite outgrowth. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

SLITRK4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Aruga, J., et al. Gene 315, 87-94 (2003) ; Aruga, J., et al. Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 24(1):117-129(2003)