

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16978c**Specification**

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q99574](#)**SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) 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 (Center) 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 (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) 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 (Center) 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)