

**XLKD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2015a****Specification**

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**XLKD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O9Y5Y7](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_006682](#)

**XLKD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 10894

**Other Names**

Lymphatic vessel endothelial hyaluronic acid receptor 1, LYVE-1, Cell surface retention sequence-binding protein 1, CRSBP-1, Extracellular link domain-containing protein 1, Hyaluronic acid receptor, LYVE1, CRSBP1, HAR, XLKD1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2015a](/product/products/AP2015a) was selected from the N-term region of human XLKD1. 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.

**XLKD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** LYVE1

**Synonyms** CRSBP1, HAR, XLKD1

**Function**

Ligand-specific transporter trafficking between intracellular organelles (TGN) and the plasma membrane. Plays a role in autocrine regulation of cell growth mediated by growth regulators containing cell surface retention sequence binding (CRS). May act as a hyaluronan (HA) transporter, either mediating its uptake for catabolism within lymphatic endothelial cells themselves, or its transport into the lumen of afferent lymphatic vessels for subsequent re-uptake and degradation in lymph nodes (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10037799> target="\_blank">10037799</a>). Binds to pericellular hyaluronan matrices deposited on the

surface of leukocytes and facilitates cell adhesion and migration through lymphatic endothelium (PubMed: [26823460](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26823460)).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Localized to the plasma membrane and in vesicles near extranuclear membranes which may represent trans- Golgi network (TGN) and endosomes/prelysosomal compartments. Undergoes ligand-dependent internalization and recycling at the cell surface Localizes at cell-cell junctions

#### **Tissue Location**

Mainly expressed in endothelial cells lining lymphatic vessels.

### **XLKD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **XLKD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **XLKD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

One of the key groups of molecules regulating leukocyte and tumour cell migration is the glycosaminoglycan hyaluronan (HA). In inflammation, the exit of leukocytes across vascular endothelium to the underlying tissues involves interactions with cell surface lectin-like receptors on the leukocytes that bind HA on the luminal surface of the endothelium. During normal tissue homeostasis and after tissue injury, HA is mobilized from these sites through lymphatic vessels to the lymph nodes where it is degraded before entering the circulation for rapid uptake by the liver. Lymphatic vessel endothelial hyaluronan receptor (LYVE)-1 is a major receptor for HA on the lymph vessel wall. LYVE-1 is expressed primarily on lymphatic vessel endothelium and is likely to be involved in regulating the traffic of leucocytes and tumour cells to lymph nodes.

### **XLKD1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Jackson, D.G., Trends Cardiovasc. Med. 13(1):1-7 (2003).Cursiefen, C., et al., Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 43(7):2127-2135 (2002).Cunnick, G.H., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 288(4):1043-1046 (2001).Mouta Carreira, C., et al., Cancer Res. 61(22):8079-8084 (2001).Banerji, S., et al., J. Cell Biol. 144(4):789-801 (1999).