

**Paxillin (PXN) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6408b****Specification**

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**Paxillin (PXN) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P49023](#)**Paxillin (PXN) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5829**Other Names**

Paxillin, PXN

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6408b](/product/products/AP6408b) was selected from the C-term region of human PXN. 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.

**Paxillin (PXN) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** PXN**Function**

Cytoskeletal protein involved in actin-membrane attachment at sites of cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix (focal adhesion). Recruits other proteins such as TRIM15 to focal adhesion.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cytoplasm, cell cortex {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8VI36}. Note=Colocalizes with integrins at the cell periphery. Colocalize with PXN to membrane ruffles and the leading edge of migrating cells (PubMed:23128389). {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23128389}

**Paxillin (PXN) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **Paxillin (PXN) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

#### **Paxillin (PXN) Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

PXN is a cytoskeletal adapter protein involved in organisation and function of focal adhesions, which are critical to cell adhesion and migration. This in turn plays a role in a wide variety of processes including embryogenesis, organogenesis, wound repair, inflammation and cancer. PXN contains LD motifs, LIM domains, SH3 and SH2 binding domains that serve as docking sites for cytoskeletal proteins, tyrosine kinases (e.g., FAK, Pyk 2, Src), serine/threonine kinases, GTPase activating proteins and other adaptor proteins (e.g., Actin, Vinculin, Crk).