

PXK Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7017a**Specification**

PXK Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [O7Z7A4](#)
Other Accession [Q32NE9](#)

PXK Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 54899

Other Names

PX domain-containing protein kinase-like protein, Modulator of Na, K-ATPase, MONaKA, PXK (HGNC:23326)

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7017a was selected from the N-term region of human PXK. 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.

PXK Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PXK ([HGNC:23326](#))

Function

Binds to and modulates brain Na,K-ATPase subunits ATP1B1 and ATP1B3 and may thereby participate in the regulation of electrical excitability and synaptic transmission. May not display kinase activity.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Also associates with the plasma membrane. Isoform 3 is present throughout the cell

Tissue Location

Widely expressed in all tissues examined except in heart. Isoform 1 is expressed in high levels in the brain, skeletal muscle, spleen and testis. Isoform 7 expression has yet to be demonstrated.

PXK Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PXK Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PXK Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

PXK is widely expressed in all tissues examined except in heart. It binds to and modulates brain Na,K-ATPase subunits ATP1B1 and ATP1B3 and may thereby participate in the regulation of electrical excitability and synaptic transmission. However, the protein kinase domain is predicted to be catalytically inactive.