

PDGFRL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7668a**Specification**

PDGFRL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q15198](#)**PDGFRL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5157**Other Names**

Platelet-derived growth factor receptor-like protein, PDGFR-like protein, PDGF receptor beta-like tumor suppressor, PDGFRL, PRLTS

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7668a](/product/products/AP7668a) was selected from the C-term region of human PDGFRL . 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.

PDGFRL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** PDGFRL**Synonyms** PRLTS**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

Tissue Location

Expressed in colon, lung and liver.

PDGFRL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PDGFRL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PDGFRL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).