

## Product datasheet

# Rat VAP1 peptide ab42883

### Overview

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**Product name** Rat VAP1 peptide

### Description

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**Nature** Synthetic

### Amino Acid Sequence

**Species** Rat

### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab42883** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Form** Liquid

### Additional notes

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

### Preparation and Storage

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**Stability and Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

### General Info

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<b>Function</b>	Cell adhesion protein that participates in lymphocyte recirculation by mediating the binding of lymphocytes to peripheral lymph node vascular endothelial cells in an L-selectin-independent fashion. Has a monoamine oxidase activity. May play a role in adipogenesis.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Strongly expressed on the high endothelial venules of peripheral lymph nodes and on hepatic endothelia. Also highly expressed in appendix, lung and small intestine. Expressed also in adipose tissue, in bone marrow, colon, heart, kidney, ovary, pancreas, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, spleen and testis.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the copper/topaquinone oxidase family.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Topaquinone (TPQ) is generated by copper-dependent autoxidation of a specific tyrosyl residue. N- and O-glycosylated.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Membrane.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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