

Product datasheet

Human SPON1 peptide ab41539

Overview

Product name Human SPON1 peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Amino Acid Sequence

Species Human

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab41539** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-SPON1 antibody ([ab40797](#))

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

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

Relevance

SPON1 is a member of a subgroup of the thrombospondin type 1 (TSR) class molecules, defined by two domains of homology, the FS1/FS2 and TSR domains. The TSRs of SPON1 proteins are typical of class 2 TSRs. SPON1, which is similar to thrombospondin, is an extracellular matrix attached molecule that promotes neurite outgrowth and inhibits angiogenesis. Analysis of gain and loss of function experiments reveal that SPON1 is required for accurate pathfinding of embryonic axons, and plays a dual role in patterning axonal trajectories. It promotes the outgrowth of commissural and inhibits the outgrowth of motor axons, and has also been implicated in inflammatory processes in the nervous system.

Cellular localization

Secreted protein; extracellular space; extracellular matrix.

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