

Product datasheet

Human beta Dystroglycan peptide ab43750

Overview

Product name Human beta Dystroglycan peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Amino Acid Sequence

Species Human

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab43750** 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-beta Dystroglycan antibody ([ab43125](#))

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

Dystroglycans are essential elements of the neuromuscular junction (NMJ). The gene for dystroglycan is expressed as a precursor protein that is post translationally cleaved into a 156 kDa extracellular peripheral membrane protein called alpha dystroglycan and a 43 kDa transmembrane protein, beta dystroglycan. The latter protein contains a PPxY motif that promotes binding to WW domain containing proteins, such as utrophin and dystrophin. Phosphorylation at tyrosine 892 within the PPxY motif may regulate c Src interactions with beta dystroglycan, as well as inhibit interactions with WW domain proteins. In skeletal muscle, beta dystroglycan is normally localized to the plasma membrane, however phosphorylation of Tyr892 leads to localization of beta dystroglycan to endosomal compartments along with c Src. Thus, phosphorylation at Tyr892 may have important roles in altering the localization of beta dystroglycan during NMJ formation.

Cellular localization

Type I membrane protein.

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