

## Product datasheet

# P2X7 peptide ab191248

### Description

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<b>Product name</b>	P2X7 peptide
<b>Animal free</b>	No
<b>Nature</b>	Synthetic

### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab191248** in the following tested applications.

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

<b>Applications</b>	Blocking
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Additional notes</b>	<p>This is the blocking peptide for <a href="#">ab109246</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 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.</li><li>- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.</li></ul>

### Preparation and Storage

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<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C.
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### General Info

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<b>Function</b>	Receptor for ATP that acts as a ligand-gated ion channel. Responsible for ATP-dependent lysis of macrophages through the formation of membrane pores permeable to large molecules. Could function in both fast synaptic transmission and the ATP-mediated lysis of antigen-presenting cells.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Widely expressed with highest levels in brain and immune tissues.

<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the P2X receptor family.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Phosphorylation results in its inactivation. ADP-ribosylation at Arg-125 is necessary and sufficient to activate P2RX7 and gate the channel. Palmitoylation of several cysteines in the C-terminal cytoplasmic tail is required for efficient localization to cell surface.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane.

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
  
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

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