10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.622.0609

ROR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7672b

Specification

ROR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q01974

ROR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4920

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase transmembrane receptor ROR2, Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 2, ROR2, NTRKR2

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7672b was selected from the C-term region of human ROR2 . 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.

ROR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ROR2

ROR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

ROR2 is a tyrosine-protein kinase receptor which may be involved in the early formation of the chondrocytes. It seems to be required for cartilage and growth plate development. This Type I membrane protein is expressed at high levels during early embryonic development. The expression levels drop strongly around day 16 and there are only very low levels in adult tissues. Defects in ROR2 are a cause of brachydactyly type B1 (BDB1). BDB1 is an autosomal dominant skeletal disorder characterized by hypoplasia/aplasia of distal phalanges and nails. In BDB1 the middle phalanges are short but in addition the terminal phalanges are rudimentary or absent. Both fingers and toes are affected. The thumbs and big toes are usually deformed. Defects in ROR2 are a cause of recessive Robinow syndrome (RRS). RRS is an autosomal disorder characterized by skeletal dysplasia with generalized limb bone shortening, segmental defects of the spine, brachydactyly and a dysmorphic facial appearance. The protein contains 1 frizzled (FZ) domain, 1 immunoglobulin-like C2-type domain, and 1 kringle domain.

ROR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Afzal, A.R., et al., Nat. Genet. 25(4):419-422 (2000).Oldridge, M., et al., Nat. Genet. 24(3):275-278 (2000).van Bokhoven, H., et al., Nat. Genet. 25(4):423-426 (2000).Schwabe, G.C., et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 67(4):822-831 (2000).Masiakowski, P., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267(36):26181-26190 (1992).

Synonyms NTRKR2

Function
Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor which may be involved in the early formation of the chondrocytes. It seems to be required for cartilage and growth plate development (By similarity). Phosphorylates YWHAB, leading to induction of osteogenesis and bone formation (PubMed:17717073). In contrast, has also been shown to have very little tyrosine kinase activity in vitro. May act as a receptor for wnt ligand WNT5A which may result in the inhibition of WNT3A-mediated signaling (PubMed:25029443).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

ROR2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides