

WTIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11837b**Specification**

WTIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [A6NIX2](#)**WTIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 126374**Other Names**

Wilms tumor protein 1-interacting protein, WT1-interacting protein, WTIP

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.

WTIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** WTIP**Function**

Adapter or scaffold protein which participates in the assembly of numerous protein complexes and is involved in several cellular processes such as cell fate determination, cytoskeletal organization, repression of gene transcription, cell-cell adhesion, cell differentiation, proliferation and migration. Positively regulates microRNA (miRNA)-mediated gene silencing. Negatively regulates Hippo signaling pathway and antagonizes phosphorylation of YAP1. Acts as a transcriptional corepressor for SNAI1 and SNAI2/SLUG-dependent repression of E-cadherin transcription. Acts as a hypoxic regulator by bridging an association between the prolyl hydroxylases and VHL enabling efficient degradation of HIF1A. In podocytes, may play a role in the regulation of actin dynamics and/or foot process cytoarchitecture (By similarity). In the course of podocyte injury, shuttles into the nucleus and acts as a transcription regulator that represses WT1-dependent transcription regulation, thereby translating changes in slit diaphragm structure into altered gene expression and a less differentiated phenotype. Involved in the organization of the basal body (By similarity). Involved in cilia growth and positioning (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell junction, adherens junction. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, P-body. Note=Following podocyte injury, caused by treatment with LPS, puromycin aminonucleoside, ultraviolet or hydrogen peroxide, translocates from sites of cell-cell contacts into the cytosol and nucleus. The shift from cell

contacts to intracellular plaques starts as early as 1 hour after LPS stimulation and intranuclear localization begins 3 hours after LPS treatment. Maximal nuclear localization is achieved 6 hours after LPS treatment. Nuclear translocation requires dynein motor activity and intact microtubule network (By similarity). Returns to cell-cell contacts 24 hours after LPS stimulation. In the presence of ROR2, localizes to the plasma membrane (By similarity).

WTIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

WTIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

WTIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

WTIP may monitor slit diaphragm protein assembly, a specialized adherens junction characteristic of podocytes. In case of podocyte injury, it shuttles into the nucleus and acts as a transcription regulator that represses WT1-dependent transcription regulation, thereby translating changes in slit diaphragm structure into altered gene expression and a less differentiated phenotype (By similarity).

WTIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903(2002)