

TPM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12756a**Specification**

TPM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P67936](#)**TPM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7171**Other Names**

Tropomyosin alpha-4 chain, TM30p1, Tropomyosin-4, TPM4

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.

TPM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** TPM4**Function**

Binds to actin filaments in muscle and non-muscle cells. Plays a central role, in association with the troponin complex, in the calcium dependent regulation of vertebrate striated muscle contraction. Smooth muscle contraction is regulated by interaction with caldesmon. In non-muscle cells is implicated in stabilizing cytoskeleton actin filaments (By similarity). Binds calcium (PubMed:1836432).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09495}. Note=Associates with F-actin stress fibers. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09495}

Tissue Location

Detected in cardiac tissue and platelets, the form found in cardiac tissue is a higher molecular weight than the form found in platelets. Expressed at higher levels in the platelets of hypertensive patients with cardiac hypertrophy than in the platelets of hypertensive patients without cardiac hypertrophy (at protein level)

TPM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TPM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**TPM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a member of the tropomyosin family of actin-binding proteins involved in the contractile system of striated and smooth muscles and the cytoskeleton of non-muscle cells. Tropomyosins are dimers of coiled-coil proteins that polymerize end-to-end along the major groove in most actin filaments. They provide stability to the filaments and regulate access of other actin-binding proteins. In muscle cells, they regulate muscle contraction by controlling the binding of myosin heads to the actin filament. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

TPM4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Martins-de-Souza, D., et al. J Psychiatr Res 44(14):989-991(2010) Vlahovich, N., et al. Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton 65(1):73-85(2008) Montesano Gesualdi, N., et al. Free Radic. Res. 40(5):467-476(2006) Hossain, M.M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 280(51):42442-42453(2005) Bruneel, A., et al. Proteomics 5(15):3876-3884(2005)