

**PTF1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13876b****Specification**

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**PTF1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q7RTS3](#)**PTF1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 256297**Other Names**

Pancreas transcription factor 1 subunit alpha, Class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 29, bHLHa29, Pancreas-specific transcription factor 1a, bHLH transcription factor p48, p48 DNA-binding subunit of transcription factor PTF1, PTF1-p48, PTF1A, BHLHA29, PTF1P48

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13876b was selected from the C-term region of PTF1A. 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.

**PTF1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** PTF1A**Synonyms** BHLHA29, PTF1P48**Function**

Transcription factor implicated in the cell fate determination in various organs. Binds to the E-box consensus sequence 5'-CANNTG-3'. Plays a role in early and late pancreas development and differentiation. Important for determining whether cells allocated to the pancreatic buds continue towards pancreatic organogenesis or revert back to duodenal fates. May be involved in the maintenance of exocrine pancreas-specific gene expression including ELA1 and amylase. Required for the formation of pancreatic acinar and ductal cells. Plays an important role in cerebellar development. Directly regulated by FOXN4 and RORC during retinal development, FOXN4-PTF1A pathway plays a central role in directing the differentiation of retinal progenitors towards horizontal and amacrine fates.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00981}. Cytoplasm. Note=In chronic pancreatitis associated with pancreas cancer preferentially accumulates in the cytoplasm of acinar/ductular complexes. In the cytoplasm loses its ability to form the PTF1 complex (By similarity).

**Tissue Location**

Pancreas-specific (at protein level). Loss of expression is seen in ductal type pancreas cancers

**PTF1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**PTF1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****PTF1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a protein that is a component of the pancreas transcription factor 1 complex (PTF1) and is known to have a role in mammalian pancreatic development. The protein plays a role in determining whether cells allocated to the pancreatic buds continue towards pancreatic organogenesis or revert back to duodenal fates. The protein is thought to be involved in the maintenance of exocrine pancreas-specific gene expression including elastase 1 and amylase. Mutations in this gene cause cerebellar agenesis and loss of expression is seen in ductal type pancreatic cancers.

**PTF1A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Meredith, D.M., et al. J. Neurosci. 29(36):11139-11148(2009) Rodolosse, A., et al. Biochem. J. 418(2):463-473(2009) Tutak, E., et al. Genet. Couns. 20(2):147-152(2009) Yamada, M., et al. J. Neurosci. 27(41):10924-10934(2007) Beres, T.M., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 26(1):117-130(2006)