

**INF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP17660c****Specification**

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**INF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q27J81](#)

**INF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 64423

**Other Names**

Inverted formin-2, HBEBP2-binding protein C, INF2, C14orf151, C14orf173

**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.

**INF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** INF2

**Synonyms** C14orf151, C14orf173

**Function**

Severs actin filaments and accelerates their polymerization and depolymerization.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, perinuclear region

**Tissue Location**

Widely expressed. In the kidney, expression is apparent in podocytes and some tubule cells

**INF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**INF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

**INF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene represents a member of the formin family of proteins. It is considered a diaphanous formin due to the presence of a diaphanous inhibitory domain located at the N-terminus of the encoded protein. Studies of a similar mouse protein indicate that the protein encoded by this locus may function in polymerization and depolymerization of actin filaments. Mutations at this locus have been associated with focal segmental glomerulosclerosis 5.

**INF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Brown, E.J., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(1):72-76(2010) Chhabra, E.S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 281(36):26754-26767(2006) Bindschadler, M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(41):14685-14686(2004)