

BTG4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP18501b

Specification

BTG4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

09NY30

BTG4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 54766

Other Names

Protein BTG4, BTG family member 4, Protein PC3b, BTG4, PC3B

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.

BTG4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name BTG4

Synonyms PC3B

Function

Adapter protein that bridges CNOT7, a catalytic subunit of the CCR4-NOT complex, to EIF4E (By similarity). Facilitates maternal mRNAs decay during the maturation of oocytes and in the fertilized egg, and is required for the maternal-zygotic transition (MZT), zygotic cleavage and initiation of embryonic development (PubMed:32502391).

Tissue Location

Expressed in oocytes after germinal vesicle breakdown (PubMed:32502391). Expressed in testis and in olfactory epithelium.

BTG4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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



• Blocking Peptides

BTG4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

BTG4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the BTG/Tob family. This family has structurally related proteins that appear to have antiproliferative properties. This encoded protein can induce G1 arrest in the cell cycle.

BTG4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Xu, Y., et al. Int. J. Cancer (2010) In press: Dong, W., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 387(1):132-138(2009)Toyota, M., et al. Cancer Res. 68(11):4123-4132(2008)Auer, R.L., et al. Genes Chromosomes Cancer 43(1):1-10(2005)Yoshida, Y., et al. Jpn. J. Cancer Res. 92(6):592-596(2001)