

VAX2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP19557c

Specification

VAX2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>Q9UIW0</u>

VAX2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 25806

Other Names Ventral anterior homeobox 2, VAX2

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.

VAX2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name VAX2

Function

Transcription factor that may function in dorsoventral specification of the forebrain. Regulates the expression of Wnt signaling antagonists including the expression of a truncated TCF7L2 isoform that cannot bind CTNNB1 and acts therefore as a potent dominant-negative Wnt antagonist. Plays a crucial role in eye development and, in particular, in the specification of the ventral optic vesicle (By similarity). May be a regulator of axial polarization in the retina.

Cellular Location Nucleus.

VAX2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides

VAX2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Images



VAX2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a homeobox protein and is almostexclusively expressed in the ventral portion of the retina duringdevelopment. In mouse studies, this gene was found to be required for the correct formation of the optic fissure and other aspects of retinal development.

VAX2 Antibody(Center) Blocking peptide - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)Holland, P.W., et al. BMC Biol. 5, 47 (2007) :Beaty, T.H., et al. Hum. Genet. 120(4):501-518(2006)Barbieri, A.M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96(19):10729-10734(1999)