

**SCRATCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2052a****Specification**

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**SCRATCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9BWW7](#)**SCRATCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 83482**Other Names**

Transcriptional repressor scratch 1, Scratch homolog 1 zinc finger protein, SCRT, Scratch 1, hScrt, SCRT1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2052a](/product/products/AP2052a) was selected from the C-term region of human SCRATCH1. 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.

**SCRATCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** SCRT1**Function**

Transcriptional repressor that binds E-box motif CAGGTG. Can modulate the action of basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors, critical for neuronal differentiation.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus.

**Tissue Location**

Brain specific..

## **SCRATCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **SCRATCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **SCRATCH1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Human SCRT cDNA encodes a protein of 348 amino acids expressed predominantly in the brain and spinal cord, but also in retina and in neuroendocrine cells of the lung. SCRT expression by RT-PCR is observed in lung cancers with neuroendocrine features. This protein holds in common with other Snail family members the ability to bind to E-box enhancer motifs, which are targets of basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors. SCRT impairs heterodimeric proneural bHLH protein achaete-scute homolog-1 and E12, leading to active transcriptional repression at E-box motifs. SCRT has been postulated to function in newly differentiating, postmitotic neurons and in cancers with neuroendocrine features by modulating the action of bHLH transcription factors pivotal to neuronal differentiation.