

**Mouse Klf4 Blocking Peptide (Center)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP21134a**

**Specification**

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**Mouse Klf4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q60793](#)

**Mouse Klf4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 16600

**Other Names**

Krueppel-like factor 4, Epithelial zinc finger protein EZF, Gut-enriched krueppel-like factor, Klf4, Ezf, Gklf, Zie

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 321-334 of HUMAN Klf4

**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.

**Mouse Klf4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** Klf4

**Synonyms** Ezf, Gklf, Zie

**Function**

Transcription factor; can act both as activator and as repressor. Binds the 5'-CACCC-3' core sequence (PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10431239> target="\_blank">10431239), PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10556311> target="\_blank">10556311, PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15358627> target="\_blank">15358627, PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16954384> target="\_blank">16954384, PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17060454> target="\_blank">17060454, PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19816951> target="\_blank">19816951, PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20071344> target="\_blank">20071344, PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29593216> target="\_blank">29593216). Binds to the promoter region of its own gene and can activate its own transcription (PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10431239> target="\_blank">10431239), PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10556311> target="\_blank">10556311

target="\_blank">>10556311</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15358627" target="\_blank">>15358627</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16954384" target="\_blank">>16954384</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17060454" target="\_blank">>17060454</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19816951" target="\_blank">>19816951</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20071344" target="\_blank">>20071344</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29593216" target="\_blank">>29593216</a>). Regulates the expression of key transcription factors during embryonic development (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10431239" target="\_blank">>10431239</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10556311" target="\_blank">>10556311</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15358627" target="\_blank">>15358627</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16954384" target="\_blank">>16954384</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17060454" target="\_blank">>17060454</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19816951" target="\_blank">>19816951</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20071344" target="\_blank">>20071344</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29593216" target="\_blank">>29593216</a>). Plays an important role in maintaining embryonic stem cells, and in preventing their differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10431239" target="\_blank">>10431239</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10556311" target="\_blank">>10556311</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15358627" target="\_blank">>15358627</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16954384" target="\_blank">>16954384</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17060454" target="\_blank">>17060454</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19816951" target="\_blank">>19816951</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20071344" target="\_blank">>20071344</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29593216" target="\_blank">>29593216</a>). Required for establishing the barrier function of the skin and for postnatal maturation and maintenance of the ocular surface. Involved in the differentiation of epithelial cells and may also function in skeletal and kidney development. Contributes to the down-regulation of p53/TP53 transcription (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm

#### **Tissue Location**

Highest expression in the colon. Lower levels in testis, lung and small intestine

### **Mouse Klf4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **Mouse Klf4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images**

### **Mouse Klf4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background**

Transcription factor; can act both as activator and as repressor. Binds the 5'-CACCC-3' core sequence. Binds to the promoter region of its own gene and can activate its own transcription. Regulates the expression of key transcription factors during embryonic development. Plays an important role in maintaining embryonic stem cells, and in preventing their differentiation. Required for establishing the barrier function of the skin and for postnatal maturation and maintenance of the ocular surface. Involved in the differentiation of epithelial cells and may also function in skeletal and kidney development. Contributes to the down-regulation of p53/TP53 transcription (By similarity).

### **Mouse Klf4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References**

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Mahatan C.S.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 27:4562-4569(1999).  
Chen Z.-Y.,et al.Exp. Cell Res. 281:19-27(2002).  
Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).