

**SHOX Blocking Peptide (N-term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP21698a****Specification**

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**SHOX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information**Primary Accession [O15266](#)**SHOX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6473**Other Names**

Short stature homeobox protein, Pseudoautosomal homeobox-containing osteogenic protein, Short stature homeobox-containing protein, SHOX, PHOG

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 4-18 of HUMAN SHOX

**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.

**SHOX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information****Name** SHOX**Synonyms** PHOG**Function**

Controls fundamental aspects of growth and development.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00108, ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00138}

**Tissue Location**

SHOXA is expressed in skeletal muscle, placenta, pancreas, heart and bone marrow fibroblast and SHOXB is highly expressed in bone marrow fibroblast followed by kidney and skeletal muscle. SHOXB is not expressed in brain, kidney, liver and lung. Highly expressed in osteogenic cells

## **SHOX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **SHOX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images**

## **SHOX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background**

Controls fundamental aspects of growth and development.

## **SHOX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References**

Rao E.,et al.Nat. Genet. 16:54-63(1997).  
Ellison J.W.,et al.Hum. Mol. Genet. 6:1341-1347(1997).  
Ross M.T.,et al.Nature 434:325-337(2005).  
Grigeliuniene G.,et al.Hum. Genet. 107:145-149(2000).  
Cormier-Daire V.,et al.Am. J. Med. Genet. 106:272-274(2001).