

ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (Center)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP21768c

Specification

ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[Q99700](#)**ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 6311

Other Names

Ataxin-2, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein, Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein, ATXN2, ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 745-757 of HUMAN ATXN2

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.

ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name ATXN2

Synonyms ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13

Function

Involved in EGFR trafficking, acting as negative regulator of endocytic EGFR internalization at the plasma membrane.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Expressed in the brain, heart, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas and placenta. Isoform 1 is predominant in the brain and spinal cord. Isoform 4 is more abundant in the cerebellum. In the brain, broadly expressed in the amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, hypothalamus, substantia nigra, subthalamic nucleus and thalamus.

ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

Involved in EGFR trafficking, acting as negative regulator of endocytic EGFR internalization at the plasma membrane.

ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Pulst S.-M.,et al.Nat. Genet. 14:269-276(1996).
Sanpei K.,et al.Nat. Genet. 14:277-284(1996).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).
Imbert G.,et al.Nat. Genet. 14:285-291(1996).