

ARID3A Blocking Peptide (C-Term)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP21893b

Specification

ARID3A Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[Q99856](#)**ARID3A Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 1820

Other Names

AT-rich interactive domain-containing protein 3A, ARID domain-containing protein 3A, B-cell regulator of IgH transcription, Bright, Dead ringer-like protein 1, E2F-binding protein 1, ARID3A, DRIL1, DRIL3, DRX, E2FBP1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 449-462 of HUMAN ARID3A

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.

ARID3A Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name ARID3A

Synonyms DRIL1, DRIL3, DRX, E2FBP1

Function

Transcription factor which may be involved in the control of cell cycle progression by the RB1/E2F1 pathway and in B-cell differentiation.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00355, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17400556}.
Cytoplasm Note=Shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm

Tissue Location

Widely expressed, with highest expression in skeletal muscle, thalamus, and colon

ARID3A Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ARID3A Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Images**ARID3A Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - Background**

Transcription factor which may be involved in the control of cell cycle progression by the RB1/E2F1 pathway and in B-cell differentiation.

ARID3A Blocking Peptide (C-Term) - References

Kortschak R.D.,et al.Genomics 51:288-292(1998).
Suzuki M.,et al.Oncogene 17:853-865(1998).
Paulin Y.G.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004).
Peeper D.S.,et al.Nat. Cell Biol. 4:148-153(2002).