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FOXP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5753b

Specification

FOXP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	O15409
Other Accession	NP_055306.1

FOXP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 93986

Other Names
Forkhead box protein P2, CAG repeat protein 44, Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 10 protein, FOXP2, CAGH44, TNRC10

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.

FOXP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name FOXP2

Synonyms CAGH44, TNRC10

Function
Transcriptional repressor that may play a role in the specification and differentiation of lung epithelium. May also play a role in developing neural, gastrointestinal and cardiovascular tissues. Can act with CTBP1 to synergistically repress transcription but CTPBP1 is not essential. Plays a role in synapse formation by regulating SRPX2 levels. Involved in neural mechanisms mediating the development of speech and language.

Cellular Location
Nucleus.

Tissue Location
Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed in adult and fetal brain, caudate nucleus and lung.

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FOXP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

FOXP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

FOXP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

FOXP2 is a member of the forkhead/winged-helix(FOX) family of transcription factors. It is expressed in fetal andadult brain as well as in several other organs such as the lung andgut. The protein product contains a FOX DNA-binding domain and alarge polyglutamine tract and is an evolutionarily conservedtranscription factor, which may bind directly to approximately 300to 400 gene promoters in the human genome to regulate theexpression of a variety of genes. This gene is required for properdevelopment of speech and language regions of the brain duringembryogenesis, and may be involved in a variety of biologicalpathways and cascades that may ultimately influence languagedevelopment. Mutations in this gene cause speech-language disorder1 (SPCH1), also known as autosomal dominant speech and languagedisorder with orofacial dyspraxia. Multiple alternative transcriptsencoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene.

FOXP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Lai, C.S., et al. Nature 413(6855):519-523(2001)Lai, C.S., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 67(2):357-368(2000)Margolis, R.L., et al. Hum. Genet. 100(1):114-122(1997)Hurst, J.A., et al. Dev Med Child Neurol 32(4):352-355(1990)