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Afadin (MLLT4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6191b

Specification

Afadin (MLLT4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P55196
Other Accession	Q5TIG7

Afadin (MLLT4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4301

Other Names
Afadin, ALL1-fused gene from chromosome 6 protein, Protein AF-6, MLLT4, AF6

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6191b was selected from the N-term region of human MLLT4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

Afadin (MLLT4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name AFDN (HGNC:7137)

Synonyms AF6, MLLT4

Function
Belongs to an adhesion system, probably together with the E- cadherin-catenin system, which plays a role in the organization of homotypic, interneuronal and heterotypic cell-cell adherens junctions (AJs) (By similarity). Nectin- and actin-filament-binding protein that connects nectin to the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:11024295). May play a key role in the organization of epithelial structures of the embryonic ectoderm (By similarity). Essential for the organization of adherens junctions (PubMed:30463011).

Cellular Location

Cell junction, adherens junction. Note=Not found at cell-matrix AJs {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35889}

Afadin (MLLT4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Afadin (MLLT4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Afadin (MLLT4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Most acute leukemias in infancy and at least 5% of acute lymphoblastic leukemias and acute myeloid leukemias of older children and adults show abnormalities of chromosome band 11q23. In these cases, translocation results in fusion of a gene at 11q23, variously called ALL1, MLL, and the human homolog of Drosophila trithorax, with part of a gene on chromosome 4, chromosome 9, or chromosome 19. The cloning and characterization of the partner gene involved in a fourth common translocation involving 11q23, t(6;11)(q27;q23) has been described. The gene, designated MLLT4 or alternatively AF6, expressed in a variety of cell types and encoded a protein of 1,612 amino acids. The protein contains short stretches rich in proline, charged amino acids, serines, or glutamines. In addition, the AF6 protein contains the GLGF motif shared with several proteins of vertebrates and invertebrates thought to be involved in signal transduction at special cell-cell junctions. Using rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) by PCR, the breakpoint in AF6 was confirmed and a cDNA clone that was used as a probe to screen a chromosome 6 cosmid library was identified. By fluorescence in situ hybridization, the single clone that was isolated was found to map distal to the critically deleted region associated with ovarian malignancies. AF6 is therefore distinct from and lies telomeric to that region.

Afadin (MLLT4) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Beausoleil, S.A., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(33):12130-12135 (2004).Mungall, A.J., et al., Nature 425(6960):805-811 (2003).Saito, S., et al., DNA Res. 5(2):115-120 (1998).Prasad, R., et al., Cancer Res. 53(23):5624-5628 (1993).Takai, Y., et al., J. Cell. Sci. 116 (PT 1), 17-27 (2003).