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SEPT9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6215a

Specification

SEPT9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9UHD8
Other Accession	NP_002351

SEPT9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10801

Other Names
Septin-9, MLL septin-like fusion protein MSF-A, MLL septin-like fusion protein, Ovarian/Breast septin, Ov/Br septin, Septin D1, SEPT9, KIAA0991, MSF

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6215a was selected from the C-term region of human MAFK. 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.

SEPT9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name SEPTIN9 (HGNC:7323)

Synonyms KIAA0991, MSF, SEPT9

Function
Filament-forming cytoskeletal GTPase (By similarity). May play a role in cytokinesis (Potential). May play a role in the internalization of 2 intracellular microbial pathogens, Listeria monocytogenes and Shigella flexneri.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=In an epithelial cell line, concentrates at cell-cell contact areas. After TGF-beta1 treatment and induction of epithelial to mesenchymal transition, colocalizes partly with actin stress fibers. During bacterial infection, displays a collar shape structure next to actin at

the pole of invading bacteria

Tissue Location
Widely expressed. Isoforms are differentially expressed in testes, kidney, liver heart, spleen, brain, peripheral blood leukocytes, skeletal muscle and kidney. Specific isoforms appear to demonstrate tissue specificity. Isoform 5 is the most highly expressed in fetal tissue. Isoform 1 is detected in all tissues except the brain and thymus, while isoform 2, isoform 3, and isoform 4 are detected at low levels in approximately half of the fetal tissues

SEPT9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

SEPT9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

SEPT9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The maf oncogene was identified by structural analysis of the AS42 avian transforming retrovirus genome. The Maf family is divided into two subclasses, large Mafs (vMaf, cMaf, MafB and Nrl) and small Mafs (MafF, MafK, and MafG). Both subclasses contain leucinezipper motifs, which allow homodimerization as well as heterodimerization with a variety of other bZip transcription factors. Large Mafs also contain an acidic transactivation domain absent in the small Maf proteins. Although they do not possess inherent transactivation activity, small Maf proteins can act as positive regulators of transcription by targeting transcriptionally active dimerization partners to specific DNA regulatory elements. Conversely, small Mafs can act also as negative regulators of transcription by recruiting transcriptional repressors or by forming homodimers that can replace active dimers. Human MafF was isolated in a yeast one-hybrid system from a human myometrium cDNA library. Human MAFF encodes a 164 amino acids proten. Like other small MAFF proteins, it contains an extended leucine zipper structure and lacks an N-terminal transactivating domain. The three small Maf proteins have been implicated in a number of physiological processes, including development, differentiation, haematopoiesis and stress response. Interestingly, these three proteins regulate the stress response via different mechanisms.

SEPT9 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96:6428-6433(1999).Cancer Res. 60: 4729-4734, 2000. Oncogene 20: 5930-5939, 2001.