

Calponin-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7373a**Specification**

Calponin-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q99439](#)**Calponin-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1265**Other Names**

Calponin-2, Calponin H2, smooth muscle, Neutral calponin, CNN2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7373a](/products/AP7373a) was selected from the N-term region of human Calponin-2. 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.

Calponin-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CNN2**Function**

Thin filament-associated protein that is implicated in the regulation and modulation of smooth muscle contraction. It is capable of binding to actin, calmodulin and tropomyosin. The interaction of calponin with actin inhibits the actomyosin Mg-ATPase activity.

Tissue Location

Heart and smooth muscle.

Calponin-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Calponin-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

Calponin-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Calponin-2, which can bind actin, calmodulin, troponin C, and tropomyosin, may function in the structural organization of actin filaments. The protein could play a role in smooth muscle contraction and cell adhesion.

Calponin-2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Hossain,M.M., Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. 284 (1), C156-C167 (2003)Fukui,Y., J. Dermatol. Sci. 14 (1), 29-36 (1997)