10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

FOXP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9849b

Specification

FOXP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9H334

FOXP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 27086

Other Names
Forkhead box protein P1, Mac-1-regulated forkhead, MFH, FOXP1

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.

FOXP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name FOXP1

Function
Transcriptional repressor (PubMed:18347093, PubMed:26647308). Can act with CTBP1 to synergistically repress transcription but CTPBP1 is not essential (By similarity). Plays an important role in the specification and differentiation of lung epithelium. Acts cooperatively with FOXP4 to regulate lung secretory epithelial cell fate and regeneration by restricting the goblet cell lineage program; the function may involve regulation of AGR2. Essential transcriptional regulator of B-cell development. Involved in regulation of cardiac muscle cell proliferation. Involved in the columnar organization of spinal motor neurons. Promotes the formation of the lateral motor neuron column (LMC) and the preganglionic motor column (PGC) and is required for respective appropriate motor axon projections. The segment-appropriate generation of spinal cord motor columns requires cooperation with other Hox proteins. Can regulate PITX3 promoter activity; may promote midbrain identity in embryonic stem cell-derived dopamine neurons by regulating PITX3. Negatively regulates the differentiation of T follicular helper cells T(FH)s. Involved in maintenance of hair follicle stem cell quiescence; the function probably involves regulation of FGF18 (By similarity). Represses transcription of various pro-apoptotic genes and cooperates with NF- kappa B-signaling in promoting B-cell expansion by inhibition of caspase-dependent apoptosis (PubMed:25267198). Binds to

CSF1R promoter elements and is involved in regulation of monocyte differentiation and macrophage functions; repression of CSF1R in monocytes seems to involve NCOR2 as corepressor (PubMed:15286807, PubMed:18799727, PubMed:18347093). Involved in endothelial cell proliferation, tube formation and migration indicative for a role in angiogenesis; the role in neovascularization seems to implicate suppression of SEMA5B (PubMed:24023716). Can negatively regulate androgen receptor signaling (PubMed:18640093). Acts as a transcriptional activator of the FBXL7 promoter; this activity is regulated by AURKA (PubMed:28218735).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Note=Not found in the nucleolus

Tissue Location
Isoform 8 is specifically expressed in embryonic stem cells.

FOXP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

FOXP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

FOXP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene belongs to subfamily P of the forkhead box (FOX) transcription factor family. Forkhead box transcription factors play important roles in the regulation of tissue- and cell type-specific gene transcription during both development and adulthood. Forkhead box P1 protein contains both DNA-binding- and protein-protein binding-domains. This gene may act as a tumor suppressor as it is lost in several tumor types and maps to a chromosomal region (3p14.1) reported to contain a tumor suppressor gene(s).

FOXP1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Johansson, A., et al. Obesity (Silver Spring) 18(4):803-808(2010)Baro, C., et al. Histol. Histopathol. 24(11):1399-1404(2009)Rayoo, M., et al. J. Clin. Pathol. 62(10):896-902(2009)Courts, C., et al. J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol. 68(9):972-976(2009)