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# ALX4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide

**Synthetic peptide**
**Catalog # BP10386c**

## Specification

### ALX4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Accession | Q9H161 |
| Other Accession | NP_068745.2 |

### ALX4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 60529

**Other Names**
Homeobox protein aristaless-like 4, ALX4, KIAA1788

**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.

### ALX4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

**Name** ALX4

**Synonyms** KIAA1788

**Function**
Transcription factor involved in skull and limb development. Plays an essential role in craniofacial development, skin and hair follicle development.

**Cellular Location**
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00108, ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00138, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19692347}

**Tissue Location**
Expression is likely to be restricted to bone. Found in parietal bone

### ALX4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

**ALX4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**

**ALX4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a paired-like homeodomain transcriptionfactor expressed in the mesenchyme of developing bones, limbs,hair, teeth, and mammary tissue. Mutations in this gene causeparietal foramina 2 (PFM2); an autosomal dominant diseasecharacterized by deficient ossification of the parietal bones.Mutations in this gene also cause a form of frontonasal dysplasiawith alopecia and hypogonadism; suggesting a role for this gene incraniofacial development, mesenchymal-epithelial communication, andhair follicle development. Deletion of a segment of chromosome 11containing this gene, del(11)(p11p12), causes Potocki-Shaffersyndrome (PSS); a syndrome characterized by craniofacial anomalies,mental retardation, multiple exostoses, and genital abnormalitiesin males. In mouse, this gene has been shown to use dualtranslation initiation sites located 16 codons apart. [provided byRefSeq].

**ALX4 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References**

Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :Tanzer, M., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (2), E9061 (2010) :Kayserili, H., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 18(22):4357-4366(2009)Chang, H., et al. J. Clin. Pathol. 62(10):908-914(2009)Drenos, F., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 18(12):2305-2316(2009)