

SPANXE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19072c**Specification**

SPANXE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8TAD1](#)**SPANXE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Other Names**

Sperm protein associated with the nucleus on the X chromosome E, Nuclear-associated protein SPAN-Xe, SPANX-E, SPANX family member E, SPANXE

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.

SPANXE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**SPANXE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SPANXE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**SPANXE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Temporally regulated transcription and translation of several testis-specific genes is required to initiate the series of molecular and morphological changes in the male germ cell lineage necessary for the formation of mature spermatozoa. This gene is a member of the SPANX family of cancer/testis-associated genes, which are located in a cluster on chromosome X. The SPANX genes encode differentially expressed testis-specific proteins that localize to various subcellular compartments. This particular gene encodes a sperm protein that contains a consensus nuclear localization signal but, although a role in spermatogenesis is suggested, the specific function of this family member has not yet been determined.

SPANXE Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Hansen, S., et al. Syst Biol Reprod Med 55, 18-26 (2010) :Kouprina, N., et al. Genome Res. 15(11):1477-1486(2005)Zendman, A.J., et al. Gene 309(2):125-133(2003)Westbrook, V.A., et al. Biol. Reprod. 64(1):345-358(2001)