

**TNNC2 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP19581b****Specification**

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**TNNC2 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P02585](#)**TNNC2 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7125**Other Names**

Troponin C, skeletal muscle, TNNC2

**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.

**TNNC2 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** TNNC2**Function**

Troponin is the central regulatory protein of striated muscle contraction. Tn consists of three components: Tn-I which is the inhibitor of actomyosin ATPase, Tn-T which contains the binding site for tropomyosin and Tn-C. The binding of calcium to Tn-C abolishes the inhibitory action of Tn on actin filaments.

**TNNC2 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**TNNC2 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****TNNC2 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Troponin (Tn), a key protein complex in the regulation of striated muscle contraction, is composed of 3 subunits. The Tn-I subunit inhibits actomyosin ATPase, the Tn-T subunit binds tropomyosin and

Tn-C, while the Tn-C subunit binds calcium andovercomes the inhibitory action of the troponin complex on actinfilaments. The protein encoded by this gene is the Tn-C subunit.

#### **TNNC2 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)Robinson, P., et al. FASEB J. 21(3):896-905(2007)Deloukas, P., et al. Nature 414(6866):865-871(2001)Vassilyev, D.G., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95(9):4847-4852(1998)