

FOXN4 Blocking Peptide (Center)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP20908a

Specification

FOXN4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[Q96NZ1](#)**FOXN4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 121643

Other Names

Forkhead box protein N4, FOXN4

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 314-329 of HUMAN FOXN4

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.

FOXN4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name FOXN4

Function

Transcription factor essential for neural and some non-neural tissues development, such as retina and lung respectively. Binds to an 11-bp consensus sequence containing the invariant tetranucleotide 5'-ACGC-3'. During development of the central nervous system, is required to specify the amacrine and horizontal cell fates from multipotent retinal progenitors while suppressing the alternative photoreceptor cell fates through activating DLL4-NOTCH signaling. Also acts synergistically with ASCL1/MASH1 to activate DLL4-NOTCH signaling and drive commitment of p2 progenitors to the V2b interneuron fates during spinal cord neurogenesis. In development of non-neural tissues, plays an essential role in the specification of the atrioventricular canal and is indirectly required for patterning the distal airway during lung development (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00089}.

FOXN4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

FOXN4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

FOXN4 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Scherer S.E., et al. Nature 440:346-351(2006).

Danilova N., et al. Brain Res. Dev. Brain Res. 153:115-119(2004).

Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).