

RFX4 Blocking Peptide (C-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP21391b**Specification**

RFX4 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q33E94](#)**RFX4 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5992**Other Names**

Transcription factor RFX4, Regulatory factor X 4, Testis development protein NYD-SP10, RFX4

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 684-700 of HUMAN RFX4

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.

RFX4 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** RFX4**Function**

Transcription factor that plays a role in early brain development. May activate transcription by interacting directly with the X-box. May activate transcription from CX3CL1 promoter through the X-box during brain development. May be required for neural tube ciliogenesis during embryogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00858}.

Tissue Location

Isoform 1: Expressed in brain and gliomas (at protein level). Isoform 2: Testis-specific (at protein level). Isoform 3: Testis-specific (at protein level). Isoform 3: Expressed at a higher level in adult testes and ejaculated spermatozoa than in fetal testes Isoform 4: Testis-specific.

RFX4 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

RFX4 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images**RFX4 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background**

May activate transcription by interacting directly with the X-box.

RFX4 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Blackshear P.J.,et al.Development 130:4539-4552(2003).
Matsushita H.,et al.Cancer Sci. 96:801-809(2005).
Huang X.,et al.J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol. 5:1236-1239(2005).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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