

**ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (N-Term)**

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP21752a

**Specification**

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**ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Product Information**

Primary Accession

[Q99700](#)**ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 6311

**Other Names**

Ataxin-2, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 2 protein, Trinucleotide repeat-containing gene 13 protein, ATXN2, ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 341-355 of HUMAN ATXN2

**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.

**ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Protein Information**

Name ATXN2

Synonyms ATX2, SCA2, TNRC13

**Function**

Involved in EGFR trafficking, acting as negative regulator of endocytic EGFR internalization at the plasma membrane.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in the brain, heart, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas and placenta. Isoform 1 is predominant in the brain and spinal cord. Isoform 4 is more abundant in the cerebellum. In the brain, broadly expressed in the amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, hypothalamus, substantia nigra, subthalamic nucleus and thalamus.

**ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Images****ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Background**

Involved in EGFR trafficking, acting as negative regulator of endocytic EGFR internalization at the plasma membrane.

**ATXN2 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - References**

Pulst S.-M.,et al.Nat. Genet. 14:269-276(1996).  
Sanpei K.,et al.Nat. Genet. 14:277-284(1996).  
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).  
Imbert G.,et al.Nat. Genet. 14:285-291(1996).