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HMGA2 Blocking Peptide (C-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5359b

Specification

HMGA2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession	P52926
Other Accession	P52927, NP_003475.1, NP_003474.1

HMGA2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8091

Other Names
High mobility group protein HMGI-C, High mobility group AT-hook protein 2, HMGA2, HMGIC

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 79-92 of HUMAN HMGA2

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.

HMGA2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information

Name HMGA2

Synonyms HMGIC

Function
Functions as a transcriptional regulator. Functions in cell cycle regulation through CCNA2. Plays an important role in chromosome condensation during the meiotic G2/M transition of spermatocytes. Plays a role in postnatal myogenesis, is involved in satellite cell activation (By similarity). Positively regulates IGF2 expression through PLAG1 and in a PLAG1-independent manner (PubMed:28796236).

Cellular Location
Nucleus.

HMGA2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

HMGA2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

HMGA2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the non-histone chromosomal high mobility group (HMG) protein family. HMG proteins function as architectural factors and are essential components of the enhancesome. This protein contains structural DNA-binding domains and may act as a transcriptional regulating factor. Identification of the deletion, amplification, and rearrangement of this gene that are associated with myxoid liposarcoma suggests a role in adipogenesis and mesenchymal differentiation. A gene knock out study of the mouse counterpart demonstrated that this gene is involved in diet-induced obesity. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized.

HMGA2 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

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