

POU3F4 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6989c**Specification**

POU3F4 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P49335](#)**POU3F4 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5456**Other Names**

POU domain, class 3, transcription factor 4, Brain-specific homeobox/POU domain protein 4, Brain-4, Brn-4, Octamer-binding protein 9, Oct-9, Octamer-binding transcription factor 9, OTF-9, POU3F4, BRN4, OTF9

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6989c](/products/AP6989c) was selected from the Center region of human POU3F4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

POU3F4 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** POU3F4**Synonyms** BRN4, OTF9**Function**

Probable transcription factor which exert its primary action widely during early neural development and in a very limited set of neurons in the mature brain.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

Brain specific.

POU3F4 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

POU3F4 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**POU3F4 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

POU3F4 is a member of the POU-III class of neural transcription factors. POU3F4 probable is the transcription factor which exert its primary action widely during early neural development and in a very limited set of neurons in the mature brain.

POU3F4 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Lee,H.K., et.al., Clin. Genet. 75 (6), 572-575 (2009)