

TTF1 peptide ab187893

1 图像

描述

产品名称	TTF1多肽
无动物成分	No
性质	Synthetic

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab187893** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-TTF1 antibody [EP1584Y] (ab76013)
形式	Liquid
补充说明	<p>- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.</p> <p>- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.</p> <p>- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.</p> <p>- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.</p> <p>- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.</p>

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C.
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常规信息

功能	Transcription factor that binds and activates the promoter of thyroid specific genes such as thyroglobulin, thyroperoxidase, and thyrotropin receptor. Crucial in the maintenance of the thyroid differentiation phenotype. May play a role in lung development and surfactant homeostasis.
组织特异性	Thyroid and lung.
疾病相关	Defects in NKX2-1 are the cause of benign hereditary chorea (BHC) [MIM:118700]; also known

as hereditary chorea without dementia. BHC is an autosomal dominant movement disorder. The early onset of symptoms (usually before the age of 5) and the observation that in some BHC families the symptoms tend to decrease in adulthood suggests that the disorder results from a developmental disturbance of the brain. BHC is non-progressive and patients have normal or slightly below normal intelligence. There is considerable inter- and intrafamilial variability, including dysarthria, axial dystonia and gait disturbances.

Defects in NKX2-1 are the cause of choreoathetosis, hypothyroidism, and neonatal respiratory distress (CHNRD) [MIM:610978]. This syndrome include neurological, thyroid, and respiratory problems.

序列相似性

Belongs to the NK-2 homeobox family.

翻译后修饰





Phosphorylated on serine residues.

细胞定位

Nucleus.

图片

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TTF1 peptide (ab187893)

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