abcam

Product datasheet

Human Brachyury / Bry peptide ab21992

製品の概要

製品名 Human Brachyury / Bry peptide

製品の詳細

由来 Synthetic

アミノ酸配列

生物種 Human

特性

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab21992** in the following tested applications.

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

アプリケーション Blocking - Blocking peptide for Human Brachyury / Bry peptide (ab21992)

製品の状態 Liquid

備考

- 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.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- 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.
- 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.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性 Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

関連情報

機能	Involved in the transcriptional regulation of genes required for mesoderm formation and differentiation. Binds to a palindromic site (called T site) and activates gene transcription when bound to such a site.
関連疾患	Genetic variations in T are associated with susceptibility to neural tube defects (NTD) [MIM:182940]. NTD are common congenital malformations. Spina bifida, which results from malformations in the caudal region of the neural tube, is compatible with life but associated with significant morbidity, including lower limb paralysis. T is involved in susceptibility to the development of chordoma (CHDM) [MIM:215400]. Chordomas are rare, clinically malignant tumors derived from notochordal remnants. They occur along the length of the spinal axis, predominantly in the sphenooccipital, vertebral and sacrococcygeal regions. They are characterized by slow growth, local destruction of bone, extension into adjacent soft tissues and rarely, distant metastatic spread. Note=Susceptibility to development of chordomas is due to a T gene duplication.
配列類似性	Contains 1 T-box DNA-binding domain.
細胞内局在	Nucleus.

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