

SRF Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6677c**Specification****SRF Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P11831](#)**SRF Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 6722

Other Names

Serum response factor, SRF, SRF

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6677c](/products/AP6677c) was selected from the Center region of human SRF. 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.

SRF Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name SRF

Function

SRF is a transcription factor that binds to

SRF Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

SRF is a ubiquitous nuclear protein that stimulates both cell proliferation and differentiation. It is a member of the MADS (MCM1, Agamous, Deficiens, and SRF) box superfamily of transcription factors. This protein binds to the serum response element (SRE) in the promoter region of target genes. This protein regulates the activity of many immediate-early genes, for example c-fos, and thereby participates in cell cycle regulation, apoptosis, cell growth, and cell differentiation. This gene is the downstream target of many pathways; for example, the mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway (MAPK) that acts through the ternary complex factors (TCFs).

SRF Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Zhu, Y.T., J. Biol. Chem. 284 (21), 14485-14492 (2009)
Raimundo, N., Oncogene 28 (9), 1261-1273 (2009)

the serum response element (SRE), a short sequence of dyad symmetry located 300 bp to the 5' of the site of transcription initiation of some genes (such as FOS). Together with MRTFA transcription coactivator, controls expression of genes regulating the cytoskeleton during development, morphogenesis and cell migration. The SRF-MRTFA complex activity responds to Rho GTPase-induced changes in cellular globular actin (G- actin) concentration, thereby coupling cytoskeletal gene expression to cytoskeletal dynamics. Required for cardiac differentiation and maturation.

Cellular Location

Nucleus

{ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00251,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:19350017}**SRF Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide -
Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)