

**TMED6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP16626c

**Specification**

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**TMED6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q8WW62](#)

**TMED6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 146456

**Other Names**

Transmembrane emp24 domain-containing protein 6, p24 family protein gamma-5, p24gamma5, TMED6

**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.

**TMED6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

Name TMED6

**Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

**TMED6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**TMED6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

**TMED6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

TMED6 (transmembrane emp24 domain-containing protein 6) is a 240 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein that belongs to the EMP24/GP25L family and contains one GOLD domain. The gene that encodes TMED6 contains around 8,564 bases and maps to human chromosome 16q22.1. Encoding over 900 genes and consisting of approximately 90 million base pairs, chromosome 16

makes up nearly 3% of the human genome and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, when mutated, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. Alterations in the CREB gene and NOD2 gene, both of which are located on chromosome 16, result in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome and Crohn's disease, respectively. An association with systemic lupus erythematosus and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier.

#### **TMED6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Clark, H.F., et al. Genome Res. 13(10):2265-2270(2003)