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

Specification

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 erythematosis 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)