

SLC6A8 Blocking Peptide (N-Term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP22082a**Specification**

SLC6A8 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Product Information

Primary Accession [P48029](#)
Other Accession [O18875](#), [Q8VBW1](#), [P28570](#)

SLC6A8 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6535

Other Names

Sodium- and chloride-dependent creatine transporter 1, CT1, Creatine transporter 1, Solute carrier family 6 member 8, SLC6A8

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 200-212 of HUMAN SLC6A8

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.

SLC6A8 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Protein Information

Name SLC6A8

Function

Creatine:sodium symporter which mediates the uptake of creatine (PubMed:17465020, PubMed:22644605, PubMed:25861866, PubMed:7945388, PubMed:7953292, PubMed:9882430). Plays an important role in supplying creatine to the brain via the blood-brain barrier (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle and kidney. Also found in brain, heart, colon, testis and prostate

SLC6A8 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SLC6A8 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Images**SLC6A8 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - Background**

Required for the uptake of creatine in muscles and brain.

SLC6A8 Blocking Peptide (N-Term) - References

Nash S.R., et al. Recept. Channels 2:165-174(1994).
Sora I., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 204:419-427(1994).
Sandoval N., et al. Genomics 35:383-385(1996).
Barnwell L.F., et al. Gene 159:287-288(1995).
Martinez-Munoz C., et al. Gene 418:53-59(2008).