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SLC22A2 Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP21683a

Specification

SLC22A2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession O15244

SLC22A2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6582

Other Names
Solute carrier family 22 member 2, Organic cation transporter 2, hOCT2, SLC22A2, OCT2

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 77-89 of HUMAN SLC22A2

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.

SLC22A2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name SLC22A2

Synonyms OCT2

Function
Mediates tubular uptake of organic compounds from circulation. Mediates the influx of agmatine, dopamine,

SLC22A2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Mediates tubular uptake of organic compounds from circulation. Mediates the influx of agmatine, dopamine, noradrenaline (norepinephrine), serotonin, choline, famotidine, ranitidine, histamin, creatinine, amantadine, memantine, acriflavine, 4-[4-(dimethylamino)-styryl]-N-methylpyridiniu m ASP, amiloride, metformin, N-1-methylnicotinamide (NMN), tetraethylammonium (TEA), 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP), cimetidine, cisplatin and oxaliplatin. Cisplatin may develop a nephrotoxic action. Transport of creatinine is inhibited by fluoroquinolones such as DX-619 and LVFX. This transporter is a major determinant of the anticancer activity of oxaliplatin and may contribute to antitumor specificity.

SLC22A2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Gorboulev V.,et al.DNA Cell Biol. 16:871-881(1997).
Urakami Y.,et al.J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 13:1703-1710(2002).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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noradrenaline (norepinephrine), serotonin, choline, famotidine, ranitidine, histamine, creatinine, amantadine, memantine, acriflavine, 4-[4-(dimethylamino)-styryl]-N-methylpyridinium ASP, amiloride, metformin, N-1-methylnicotinamide (NMN), tetraethylammonium (TEA), 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP), cimetidine, cisplatin and oxaliplatin. Cisplatin may develop a nephrotoxic action. Transport of creatinine is inhibited by fluoroquinolones such as DX-619 and LVFX. This transporter is a major determinant of the anticancer activity of oxaliplatin and may contribute to antitumor specificity.

Cellular Location
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Mainly expressed in kidney. Localized at the luminal membrane and basolateral membrane of kidney distal tubule and proximal tubules. To a lower extent, expressed in neurons of the cerebral cortex and in various subcortical nuclei (at protein levels) Also detected in secretory phase endometrium; in scattered cells in the stroma.

SLC22A2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides