

**SLC16A12 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP10340b****Specification**

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**SLC16A12 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O6ZSM3](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_998771.3](#)

**SLC16A12 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 387700

**Other Names**

Monocarboxylate transporter 12, MCT 12, Creatine transporter 2, CRT2, Solute carrier family 16 member 12, SLC16A12, MCT12

**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.

**SLC16A12 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** SLC16A12 ([HGNC:23094](#))

**Function**

Functions as a transporter for creatine and as well for its precursor guanidinoacetate. Transport of creatine and GAA is independent of resting membrane potential and extracellular Na(+), Cl(-), or pH. Contributes to the process of creatine biosynthesis and distribution.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BGC3}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Interaction with isoform 2 of BSG is required for its localization to the plasma membrane.

**Tissue Location**

Most highly expressed in kidney, followed by retina, lung, heart and testis. Very weakly expressed in brain and liver. Also detected in lens.

**SLC16A12 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **SLC16A12 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

#### **SLC16A12 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

This gene encodes a transmembrane transporter that likely plays a role in monocarboxylic acid transport. A mutation in this gene has been associated with juvenile cataracts with microcornea and renal glucosuria.

#### **SLC16A12 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Zuercher, J., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 51(7):3354-3361(2010) Kloeckener-Gruissem, B., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 82(3):772-779(2008) Halestrap, A.P., et al. Pflugers Arch. 447(5):619-628(2004)