

GPC6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11674b**Specification**

GPC6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q9Y625](#)

GPC6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10082

Other Names

Glypican-6, Secreted glypican-6, GPC6

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.

GPC6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name GPC6

Function

Cell surface proteoglycan that bears heparan sulfate. Putative cell surface coreceptor for growth factors, extracellular matrix proteins, proteases and anti-proteases (By similarity). Enhances migration and invasion of cancer cells through WNT5A signaling.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI- anchor; Extracellular side

Tissue Location

Widely expressed. High expression in fetal kidney and lung and lower expressions in fetal liver and brain. In adult tissues, very abundant in ovary, high levels also observed in liver, kidney, small intestine and colon. Not detected in peripheral blood leukocytes. Detected in breast cancer cells (at protein level)

GPC6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GPC6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

GPC6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene belongs to the Ras oncogene family, whose members are related to the transforming genes of mammalian sarcoma retroviruses. The products encoded by these genes function in signal transduction pathways. These proteins can bind GTP and GDP, and they have intrinsic GTPase activity. This protein undergoes a continuous cycle of de- and re-palmitoylation, which regulates its rapid exchange between the plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus. Mutations in this gene cause Costello syndrome, a disease characterized by increased growth at the prenatal stage, growth deficiency at the postnatal stage, predisposition to tumor formation, mental retardation, skin and musculoskeletal abnormalities, distinctive facial appearance and cardiovascular abnormalities. Defects in this gene are implicated in a variety of cancers, including bladder cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, and oral squamous cell carcinoma. Multiple transcript variants, which encode different isoforms, have been identified for this gene.

GPC6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Ma, Z., et al. Oncogene 29(41):5559-5567(2010) van Engen-van Grunsven, A.C., et al. Am. J. Surg. Pathol. 34(10):1436-1441(2010) Li, H., et al. Oncogene 29(36):5083-5094(2010) Kwack, K.B., et al. Korean J Gastroenterol 56(2):78-82(2010) Amosenko, F.A., et al. Genetika 46(5):700-708(2010)