10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

TMED2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13140a

Specification

TMED2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q15363

TMED2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10959

Other Names
Transmembrane emp24 domain-containing protein 2, Membrane protein p24A, p24, p24 family protein beta-1, p24beta1, TMED2, RNP24

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13140a was selected from the N-term region of TMED2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

TMED2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name TMED2

Synonyms RNP24

Function
Involved in vesicular protein trafficking. Mainly functions in the early secretory pathway but also in post-Golgi membranes. Thought to act as cargo receptor at the lumenal side for incorporation of secretory cargo molecules into transport vesicles and to be involved in vesicle coat formation at the cytoplasmic side. In COPII vesicle- mediated anterograde transport involved in the transport of GPI- anchored proteins and proposed to act together with TMED10 as their cargo receptor; the function specifically implies SEC24C and SEC24D of the COPII vesicle coat and lipid raft-like microdomains of the ER. Recognizes GPI anchors structural remodeled in the ER by PGAP1 and MPPE1. In COPI vesicle-mediated retrograde transport inhibits the GTPase-activating activity of ARFGAP1 towards ARF1 thus preventing immature uncoating and allowing cargo selection to take place. Involved in trafficking of G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). Regulates F2RL1, OPRM1 and

P2RY4 exocytic trafficking from the Golgi to the plasma membrane thus contributing to receptor resensitization. Facilitates CASR maturation and stabilization in the early secretory pathway and increases CASR plasma membrane targeting. Proposed to be involved in organization of intracellular membranes such as the maintenance of the Golgi apparatus. May also play a role in the biosynthesis of secreted cargo such as eventual processing.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPI-coated vesicle membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, cis-Golgi network membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, Golgi stack membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Cycles between compartments of the early secretatory pathway

TMED2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

TMED2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

TMED2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

TMED2 could have a role in the budding of coatomer-coated and other species of coated vesicles. It could bind cargo molecules to collect them into budding vesicles.

TMED2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Stepanchick, A., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 395(1):136-140(2010)Luo, W., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 282(41):30246-30255(2007)Chen, F., et al. Nature 440(7088):1208-1212(2006)Breuza, L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(45):47242-47253(2004)Barr, F.A., et al. J. Cell Biol. 155(6):885-891(2001)