

**SNX6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1464c****Specification**

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**SNX6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9UNH7](#)**SNX6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 58533**Other Names**

Sorting nexin-6, TRAF4-associated factor 2, Sorting nexin-6, N-terminally processed, SNX6

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1464c](/product/products/AP1464c) was selected from the Center region of human SNX6. 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.

**SNX6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** SNX6**Function**

Involved in several stages of intracellular trafficking. Interacts with membranes phosphatidylinositol 3,4-bisphosphate and/or phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (Probable). Acts in part as component of the retromer membrane-deforming SNX-BAR subcomplex (PubMed: [19935774](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19935774)). The SNX-BAR retromer mediates retrograde transport of cargo proteins from endosomes to the trans-Golgi network (TGN) and is involved in endosome-to-plasma membrane transport for cargo protein recycling. The SNX-BAR subcomplex functions to deform the donor membrane into a tubular profile called endosome-to-TGN transport carrier (ETC) (Probable). Does not have in vitro vesicle-to-membrane remodeling activity (PubMed: [23085988](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23085988)). Involved in retrograde endosome- to-TGN transport of lysosomal enzyme receptor IGF2R (PubMed: [17148574](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17148574)). May function

as link between transport vesicles and dynactin (Probable). Negatively regulates retrograde transport of BACE1 from the cell surface to the trans-Golgi network (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20354142" target="\_blank">20354142</a>). Involved in E-cadherin sorting and degradation; inhibits PIP5K1C isoform 3-mediated E-cadherin degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24610942" target="\_blank">24610942</a>). In association with GIT1 involved in EGFR degradation. Promotes lysosomal degradation of CDKN1B (By similarity). May contribute to transcription regulation (Probable).

#### **Cellular Location**

Early endosome. Early endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side Cytoplasmic vesicle. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Interaction with SNX1 or SNX2 promotes location at endosome membranes (PubMed:19935774). Only a minor proportion is seen in the nucleus.

### **SNX6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **SNX6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **SNX6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

SNX6 interacts with members of the transforming growth factor-beta family of receptor serine-threonine kinases. These receptors belong to two classes: type II receptors that bind ligand, and type I receptors that are subsequently recruited to transduce the signal. Of the type II receptors, SNX6 was found to interact strongly with ActRIIB and more moderately with wild type and kinase-defective mutants of TbetaRII. Of the type I receptors, SNX6 was found to interact only with inactivated TbetaRI. SNXs 1-4 also interacted with the transforming growth factor-beta receptor family, showing different receptor preferences. Conversely, SNX6 behaved similarly to the other SNX proteins in its interactions with receptor tyrosine kinases. Strong heteromeric interactions were also seen among SNX1, -2, -4, and -6, suggesting the formation in vivo of oligomeric complexes. These findings are the first evidence for the association of the SNX family of molecules with receptor serine-threonine kinases.

### **SNX6 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Parks W.T., J. Biol. Chem. 276:19332-19339(2001).