

SLC5A11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP19993a

## Specification

# SLC5A11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession Other Accession <u>Q8WWX8</u> <u>NP\_443176.2</u>

# SLC5A11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 115584

**Other Names** 

Sodium/myo-inositol cotransporter 2, Na(+)/myo-inositol cotransporter 2, Sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter, Sodium/glucose cotransporter KST1, Sodium/myo-inositol transporter 2, SMIT2, Solute carrier family 5 member 11, SLC5A11 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:EAW557811}

#### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 14-25 of HUMAN SLC5A11

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.

## SLC5A11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name SLC5A11 (<u>HGNC:23091</u>)

#### Function

Involved in the sodium-dependent cotransport of myo-inositol (MI) with a Na(+):MI stoichiometry of 2:1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15172003"

target="\_blank">15172003</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19032932" target="\_blank">19032932</a>). Exclusively responsible for apical MI transport and absorption in intestine (By similarity). Can also transport D-chiro- inositol (DCI) but not L-fucose (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15172003" target="\_blank">15172003</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19032932" target="\_blank">19032932</a>). Exclusively responsible for apical MI transport and absorption in intestine (By similarity). Can also transport D-chiro- inositol (DCI) but not L-fucose (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19032932" target="\_blank">15172003</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19032932" target="\_blank">19032932</a>). Exhibits stereospecific cotransport of both D-glucose and D-xylose (By similarity). May induce apoptosis through the TNF-alpha, PDCD1 pathway (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15172003" target="\_blank">15172003</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18069935" target="\_blank">18069935</a>). May play a role in the regulation of MI concentration in serum, involving reabsorption in at least the proximal



tubule of the kidney (By similarity).

**Cellular Location** 

Membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z1F2}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z1F2}. Note=Located on apical membrane of enterocytes (By similarity). Located on membrane of kidney brush border membrane vesicles (BBMVs) and apical membrane of proximal convoluted tubules (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q28728, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z1F2}

**Tissue Location** 

Highest expression in heart, skeletal muscle, kidney, liver and placenta. Weaker expression in brain, colon, spleen, lung and peripheral blood leukocytes.

# SLC5A11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

#### <u>Blocking Peptides</u>

# SLC5A11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

# SLC5A11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Cotransporters, such as SLC5A11, represent a major class of proteins that make use of ion gradients to drive active transport for the cellular accumulation of nutrients, neurotransmitters, osmolytes, and ions Roll et al. (2002) [PubMed 12039040].

## SLC5A11 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) : Tsai, L.J., et al. Tissue Antigens 71(2):114-126(2008) Coady, M.J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 277(38):35219-35224(2002) Roll, P., et al. Gene 285 (1-2), 141-148 (2002) :