**abcepta**

## COX4NB Blocking Peptide (Center)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20313c

### Specification

### COX4NB Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

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|---|---|
| Primary Accession | O43402 |
| Other Accession | Q5FVL2, O70378, Q32KL5 |

### COX4NB Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 10328

**Other Names**
ER membrane protein complex subunit 8, Neighbor of COX4, Protein FAM158B, EMC8, C16orf2, C16orf4, COX4AL, COX4NB, FAM158B, NOC4

**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.

### COX4NB Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

**Name** EMC8

**Synonyms** C16orf2, C16orf4, COX4AL, COX4NB, FAM158

**Function**
Part of the endoplasmic reticulum membrane protein complex (EMC) that enables the energy-independent insertion into endoplasmic reticulum membranes of newly synthesized membrane proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30415835" target="_blank">30415835</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29809151" target="_blank">29809151</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29242231" target="_blank">29242231</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32459176" target="_blank">32459176</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32439656" target="_blank">32439656</a>). Preferentially accommodates proteins with transmembrane domains that are weakly hydrophobic or contain destabilizing features such as charged and aromatic residues (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30415835" target="_blank">30415835</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29809151" target="_blank">29809151</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29242231" target="_blank">29242231</a>). Involved in the cotranslational insertion of multi-pass membrane proteins in which stop-transfer membrane-anchor sequences become ER membrane

spanning helices (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30415835" target="_blank">30415835</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29809151" target="_blank">29809151</a>). It is also required for the post-translational insertion of tail-anchored/TA proteins in endoplasmic reticulum membranes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29809151" target="_blank">29809151</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29242231" target="_blank">29242231</a>). By mediating the proper cotranslational insertion of N-terminal transmembrane domains in an N-exo topology, with translocated N- terminus in the lumen of the ER, controls the topology of multi-pass membrane proteins like the G protein-coupled receptors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30415835" target="_blank">30415835</a>). By regulating the insertion of various proteins in membranes, it is indirectly involved in many cellular processes (Probable).

**Cellular Location**
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side

**Tissue Location**
Expressed in liver, pancreas, heart, lung, kidney, brain, skeletal muscle, and placenta. Expression levels are highest in pancreas and moderate in heart, skeletal muscle, and placenta

**COX4NB Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols**

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

• Blocking Peptides

**COX4NB Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images**

**COX4NB Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background**

The function of this protein remains unknown.