

FXC1 Blocking Peptide (N-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP21868a**Specification**

FXC1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession [O9Y5J6](#)
Other Accession [O3SZW4](#), [O9WV96](#), [O5RDJ0](#), [O9R1B1](#)

FXC1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 26515

Other Names

Mitochondrial import inner membrane translocase subunit Tim10 B, Fracture callus protein 1, FxC1, Mitochondrial import inner membrane translocase subunit Tim9 B, TIMM10B, Tim10b, TIMM10B, FXC1, TIM9B, TIMM9B

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 15-28 of HUMAN TIMM10B

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.

FXC1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TIMM10B

Synonyms FXC1, TIM9B, TIMM9B

Function

Component of the TIM22 complex, a complex that mediates the import and insertion of multi-pass transmembrane proteins into the mitochondrial inner membrane. The TIM22 complex forms a twin-pore translocase that uses the membrane potential as the external driving force. In the TIM22 complex, it may act as a docking point for the soluble 70 kDa complex that guides the target proteins in transit through the aqueous mitochondrial intermembrane space.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous, with highest expression in heart, kidney, liver and skeletal muscle.

FXC1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

FXC1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

FXC1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Component of the TIM22 complex, a complex that mediates the import and insertion of multi-pass transmembrane proteins into the mitochondrial inner membrane. The TIM22 complex forms a twin-pore translocase that uses the membrane potential as the external driving force. In the TIM22 complex, it may act as a docking point for the soluble 70 kDa complex that guides the target proteins in transit through the aqueous mitochondrial intermembrane space.

FXC1 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

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