

**TMEM184A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP5625b****Specification**

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**TMEM184A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O6ZMB5](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_001091089.1](#)

**TMEM184A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 202915

**Other Names**

Transmembrane protein 184A, TMEM184A

**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.

**TMEM184A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** TMEM184A

**Function**

Acts as a heparin receptor in vascular cells (By similarity). May be involved in vesicle transport in exocrine cells and Sertoli cells (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4QQS1}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q4QQS1}. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q1RMW2}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Early endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3UFJ6}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3UFJ6}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3UFJ6}

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in vascular cells (at protein level).

**TMEM184A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **TMEM184A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

#### **TMEM184A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

TMEM184A is a multi-pass membrane proteinPotential. It belongs to the UPF0206 family. The exact function of TMEM184A remains unknown.

#### **TMEM184A Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Scherer, S.W., et al. Science 300(5620):767-772(2003)