

**ARF6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6814b****Specification**

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**ARF6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P62330](#)**ARF6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 382**Other Names**

ADP-ribosylation factor 6, ARF6

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6814b](/products/AP6814b) was selected from the C-term region of human ARF6. 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.

**ARF6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** ARF6 {ECO:0000303|Ref.6, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:659}**Function**

GTP-binding protein involved in protein trafficking that regulates endocytic recycling and cytoskeleton remodeling (PubMed: [11266366](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11266366), PubMed: [21170023](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21170023), PubMed: [16737952](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16737952), PubMed: [7589240](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7589240), PubMed: [18400762](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18400762), PubMed: [32103017](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32103017)). GTP-bound form plays an important role in the transport of multiple palmitoylated proteins from the Golgi to the plasma membrane (PubMed: [37461827](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37461827)). Required for normal completion of mitotic cytokinesis (By similarity). Plays a role in the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and the formation of stress fibers (By similarity). Involved in the regulation of

dendritic spine development, contributing to the regulation of dendritic branching and filopodia extension (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14978216" target="\_blank">14978216</a>). Potentiates the neurite outgrowth in primary neurons by interacting with the molecular adapter APBB1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36250347" target="\_blank">36250347</a>). Plays an important role in membrane trafficking, during junctional remodeling and epithelial polarization (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36017701" target="\_blank">36017701</a>). Regulates surface levels of adherens junction proteins such as CDH1 (By similarity). Required for NTRK1 sorting to the recycling pathway from early endosomes (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Endosome membrane; Lipid-anchor. Recycling endosome membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell projection, filopodium membrane; Lipid- anchor. Cell projection, ruffle. Cleavage furrow. Midbody, Midbody ring. Early endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62331}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62331}. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62331}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62331}. Note=Distributed uniformly on the plasma membrane, as well as throughout the cytoplasm during metaphase Subsequently concentrated at patches in the equatorial region at the onset of cytokinesis, and becomes distributed in the equatorial region concurrent with cleavage furrow ingression. In late stages of cytokinesis, concentrates at the midbody ring/Flemming body (PubMed:23603394). Recruitment to the midbody ring requires both activation by PSD/EFA6A and interaction with KIF23/MKLP1 (PubMed:23603394). After abscission of the intercellular bridge, incorporated into one of the daughter cells as a midbody remnant and localizes to punctate structures beneath the plasma membrane (PubMed:23603394). Recruited to the cell membrane in association with CYTH2 and ARL4C (PubMed:17398095). Colocalizes with DAB2IP at the plasma membrane and endocytic vesicles (PubMed:19948740) Myristoylation is required for proper localization to membranes: myristoylation on Lys-3 allows ARF6 to remain on membranes during the GTPase cycle (PubMed:7589240, PubMed:32103017)

#### **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous, with higher levels in heart, substantia nigra, and kidney.

### **ARF6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **ARF6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **ARF6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ARF6 is a member of the human ARF gene family, which is part of the RAS superfamily. It stimulates the ADP-ribosyltransferase activity of cholera toxin and play a role in vesicular trafficking and as activators of phospholipase D. This protein is localized to the plasma membrane, and regulates vesicular trafficking, remodelling of membrane lipids, and signaling pathways that lead to actin remodeling.

### **ARF6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Jing,J., Eur. J. Cell Biol. 88 (6), 325-341 (2009)