



## TRPC6 blocking peptide (DAG-P1260)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Antigen Description</b>	The protein encoded by this gene forms a receptor-activated calcium channel in the cell membrane. The channel is activated by diacylglycerol and is thought to be under the control of a phosphatidylinositol second messenger system. Activation of this channel occurs independently of protein kinase C and is not triggered by low levels of intracellular calcium. Defects in this gene are a cause of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis 2 (FSGS2). [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]
<b>Specificity</b>	Expressed primarily in placenta, lung, spleen, ovary and small intestine. Expressed in podocytes and is a component of the glomerular slit diaphragm.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	BL
<b>Sequence Similarities</b>	Belongs to the transient receptor (TC 1.A.4) family. STpC subfamily. TRPC6 sub-subfamily. Contains 4 ANK repeats.
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide Constituents: 0.1% BSA, PBS, pH 7.2
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. After reconstitution store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide Constituents: 0.1% BSA, PBS, pH 7.2

### GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">TRPC6 transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily C, member 6 [ Homo sapiens (human) ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	TRPC6
<b>Synonyms</b>	TRPC6; transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily C, member 6; TRP6; FSGS2; short transient receptor potential channel 6; TRP-6; transient receptor protein 6; focal segmental glomerulosclerosis 2;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">7225</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_004621.5</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_004612.2</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	Q9Y210
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	11q22.1
<b>Pathway</b>	Axon guidance, organism-specific biosystem; Developmental Biology, organism-specific biosystem; EPO signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Effects of PIP2 hydrolysis, organism-specific biosystem; Elevation of cytosolic Ca <sup>2+</sup> levels, organism-specific biosystem; Endothelins, organism-specific biosystem; G alpha (q) signalling events, organism-specific biosystem; GPCR downstream signaling, organism-specific biosystem; Gastrin-CREB signalling pathway via PKC and MAPK, organism-specific bios
<b>Function</b>	inositol 1,4,5 trisphosphate binding; protein binding; store-operated calcium channel activity;