

## Syntaxin-6 Protein, Human

Cat. No.:	HY-P71032
Synonyms:	Syntaxin-6; STX6
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	O43752 (S2-Q234)
Gene ID:	10228
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 32.0 kDa

### PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> S M E D P F F V V K   G E V Q K A V N T A   Q G L F Q R W T E L   L Q D P S T A T R E E I D W T T N E L R   N N L R S I E W D L   E D L D E T I S I V   E A N P R K F N L D A T E L S I R K A F   I T S T R Q V V R D   M K D Q M S T S S V   Q A L A E R K N R Q A L L G D S G S Q N   W S T G T T D K Y G   R L D R E L Q R A N   S H F I E E Q Q A Q Q Q L I V E Q Q D E   Q L E L V S G S I G   V L K N M S Q R I G   G E L E E Q A V M L E D F S H E L E S T   Q S R L D N V M K K   L A K V S H M T S D   R R Q           </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years from date of receipt. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

### DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>Syntaxin-6, a SNARE protein, actively facilitates the movement of transport vesicles to their target membranes. Its role extends to targeting endosomes to the trans-Golgi network, suggesting involvement in retrograde trafficking. In collaboration with SNARE STX12, Syntaxin-6 promotes the movement of vesicles from endosomes to the cell membrane, implicating its function in the endocytic recycling pathway. Within a complex containing STX6, STX12, VAMP4, and VT11A, Syntaxin-6 is identified, emphasizing its participation in intricate cellular processes. Furthermore, it binds EEA1 and interacts with VPS45A, suggesting additional layers of molecular regulation. Syntaxin-6 also interfaces with MARCHF2,</p>
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promoting MARCHF2-mediated ubiquitination and degradation of CFTR. Interactions with MARCHF3, GOPC, BLTP3B, BAIAP3 (with increased affinity in the presence of calcium), and VPS13B further underscore the diverse molecular associations governing Syntaxin-6's multifaceted cellular functions.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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