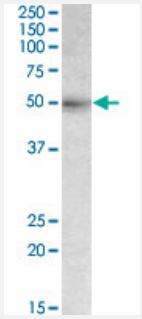
SLC46A1 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB19698 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

SLC46A1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB19698) (0.3 ug/mL) staining of human liver lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Specification

Product Description	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of SLC46A1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 233-247 at internal region of human SLC46A1.
Sequence	C-LKEPKSTRLFTFRH
Host	Goat
Theoretical MW (kDa)	49.8
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (0.3-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

  SLC46A1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB19698) (0.3 ug/mL) staining of human liver lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — SLC46A1

Entrez GeneID	113235
Protein Accession#	NP_542400.2
Gene Name	SLC46A1
Gene Alias	HCP1, MGC9564, PCFT
Gene Description	solute carrier family 46 (folate transporter), member 1
Omim ID	611672
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a transmembrane proton-coupled folate transporter protein that facilitates the movement of folate and antifolate substrates across cell membranes optimally in acidic pH enviro nments. This protein is also expressed in the brain and choroid plexus where it transports folates i nto the central nervous system. This protein further functions as a transmembrane heme transport er in duodenal enterocytes and, potentially, in other tissues like liver and kidney. Its localization to t he apical membrane or cytoplasm of intestinal cells is modulated by dietary iron levels. Mutations in this gene cause the autosomal recessive hereditary folate malabsorption (HFM) disease. HFM is characterized by folate deficiency due to reduced intestinal folate absorption and subsequent a nemia, hypoimmunoglobulinemia, and recurrent infections. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	heme carrier protein 1|proton-coupled folate transporter|solute carrier family 46, member 1

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases

- Chromosome Aberrations
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Disease Susceptibility
- DNA Damage
- Edema
- Hemochromatosis
- HIV Infections
- Iron Overload