Proteoliposomes | Full-Length

SLC46A1 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # H00113235-G01 Size 10 ug

Specification

Product Description	Human SLC46A1 full-length ORF (ADZ16056.1) recombinant protein without tag. This product is belong to Proteoliposome (PL).
Sequence	MEGSASPPEKPRARPAAAVLCRGPVEPLVFLANFALVLQGPLTTQYLWHRFSADLGYNGTRQRG GCSNRSADPTMQEVETLTSHWTLYMNVGGFLVGLFSSTLLGAWSDSVGRRPLLVLASLGLLLQA LVSVFVVQLQLHVGYFVLGRILCALLGDFGGLLAASFASVADVSSSRSRTFRMALLEASIGVAGM LASLLGGHWLRAQGYANPFWLALALLIAMTLYAAFCFGETLKEPKSTRLFTFRHHRSIVQLYVAPA PEKSRKHLALYSLAIFVVITVHFGAQDILTLYELSTPLCWDSKLIGYGSAAQHLPYLTSLLALKLLQYC LADAWVAEIGLAFNILGMVVFAFATITPLMFTGALFSAVACVNSLAMLTASGIFNSLYPATLNFMKG FPFLLGAGLLLIPAVLIGMLEKADPHLEFQQFPQSP
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	47.5
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (81); Rat (81)
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system with proprietary liposome technology
Purification	None
Recommend Usage	Heating may cause protein aggregation. Please do not heat this product before electrophoresis.
Storage Buffer	25 mM Tris-HCl of pH8.0 containing 2% glycerol.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Antibody Production

Gene Info — SLC46A1

Entrez GeneID	113235
GeneBank Accession#	JF432839.1
Protein Accession#	ADZ16056.1
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