

SLC1A6 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E-AB-15608



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

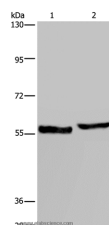
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human SLC1A6
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

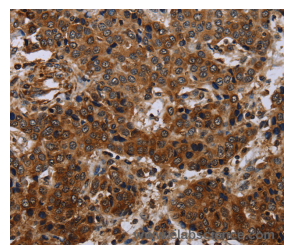
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200

Data

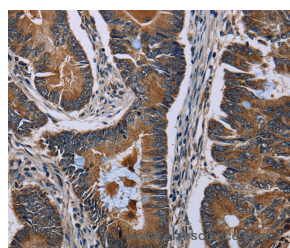


Western Blot analysis of Human testis tissue and A375 cell using SLC1A6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400

Calculated Mw: 62kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using SLC1A6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using SLC1A6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

Excitatory Amino Acid Transporters (EAATs) are membrane-bound proteins that are localized in glial cells and pre-synaptic glutamatergic nerve endings. EAATs transport the excitatory neurotransmitters L-glutamate and D-aspartate, a process that is essential for terminating the postsynaptic action of glutamate. The re-uptake of amino acid

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neurotransmitters by EAAT proteins has been shown to protect neurons from excitotoxicity, which is caused by the accumulation of amino acid neurotransmitters. EAAT4 is an aspartate/glutamate transporter that is expressed predominantly in the cerebellum. The transport activity encoded by EAAT4 has high apparent affinity for L-aspartate and L-glutamate, and has a pharmacologic profile consistent with previously described cerebellar transport activities. EAAT5 is a glutamate transporter coupled to a chloride conductance which is expressed primarily in retina. Although EAAT5 shares the structural homologies of the EAAT family, a novel feature of the EAAT5 sequence is a carboxy-terminal motif previously identified in N-ethyl-D-aspartate receptors and potassium channels and shown to confer interactions with a family of synaptic proteins that promote ion channel clustering.

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