Recombinant EAAT3 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN302009L**

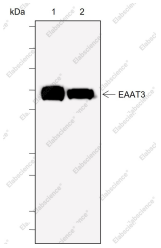
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C321630
Purification	Protein A affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000
IHC	1:500-1:1000

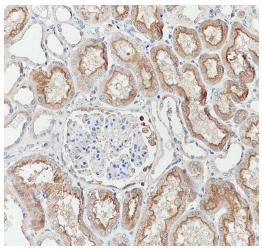
Data



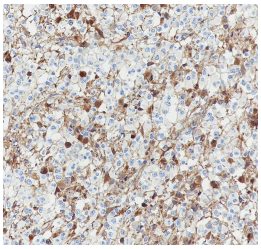
Western Blot with EAAT3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Human heart, Lane 2: Human liver

Observed-MW:70 kDa

Calculated-MW:57 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney using EAAT3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human oligodendroglioma using EAAT3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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During neurotransmission, glutamate is released from vesicles of the presynaptic cell, and glutamate receptors (e.g., NMDA Receptor, AMPA Receptor) bind glutamate for activation at the opposing postsynaptic cell. Excitatory amino acid transporters (EAATs) regulate and maintain extracellular glutamate concentrations below excitotoxic levels. In addition, glutamate transporters may limit the duration of synaptic excitation by an electrogenic process in which the transmitter is cotransported with three sodium ions and one proton, followed by countertransport of a potassium ion. Five EAATs (EAAT1-5) have been identified. EAAT1 and EAAT2 are expressed mainly in glia, while EAAT3, EAAT4, and EAAT5 are considered to be neuronal transporters. EAAT3 is found in the perisynaptic areas and cell bodies of glutamatergic and GABAergic neurons. Research studies have implicated abnormal EAAT3 expression in the pathophysiology of Schizophrenia.

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