



## Rabbit Anti-NIS antibody

SL0448R

<b>Product Name:</b>	NIS
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	钠碘转运体蛋白抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	Na(+)/I(-) cotransporter; Na(+)/I(-) symporter; Na(+)/I(-) cotransporter; Na(+)/I(-) symporter; Na+/I- cotransporter; Na+/I-symporter; NIS; SC5A5_HUMAN; SLC5A5; sodium iodide symporter; Sodium-iodide symporter; Sodium/iodide cotransporter; Solute carrier family 5 (sodium iodide symporter) member 5; Solute carrier family 5; Solute carrier family 5 member 5.
<b>文献引用</b> PubMed	<p><b>Specific References(3)</b> SL0448R has been referenced in 3 publications.</p> <p><b>[IF=3.17]</b>Guo, Hongwei, et al. "Molecular mechanisms of human thyrocyte dysfunction induced by low concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyl 118 through the Akt/FoxO3a/NIS pathway." Journal of Applied Toxicology (2015).<b>WB;Human.</b>  <a href="#">PubMed:25644787</a></p> <p><b>[IF=3.30]</b>Yang H, Chen H, Guo H, Li W, Tang J, et al. (2015) Molecular Mechanisms of 2, 3', 4, 4', 5-Pentachlorobiphenyl-Induced Thyroid Dysfunction in FRTL-5 Cells. PLoS ONE 10(3): e0120133.<b>WB;Rat.</b>  <a href="#">PubMed:25789747</a></p> <p><b>[IF=2.19]</b>Yao, Chen, et al. "Effect of sodium/iodide symporter (NIS)-mediated radioiodine therapy on estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer." Oncology Reports.<b>other;</b>  <a href="#">PubMed:25955347</a></p>
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-

	500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	68kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NIS:525-618/618<Cytoplasmic>
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<p>catalyzes Na<sup>+</sup>/I<sup>-</sup> symporter activity plays a role in iodide transport and thyroid hormone generation. Human Sodium Iodide Symporter (hNIS) is responsible for iodide concentrating ability within thyroid follicular cells. It is a membrane bound glycoprotein with 13 membrane spanning domains and 14 extramembranous domains. It may represent an autoantigen in thyroid.</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Mediates iodide uptake in the thyroid gland.</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b> Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.</p> <p><b>Tissue Specificity:</b> Expression is primarily in thyroid tissue, but also to a lower extent in mammary gland and ovary. Expression is reduced in tumors.</p> <p><b>DISEASE:</b> Thyroid dysmorphogenesis 1 (TDH1) [MIM:274400]: A disorder characterized by the inability of the thyroid to maintain a concentration difference of readily exchangeable iodine between the plasma and the thyroid gland, leading to congenital hypothyroidism. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.</p> <p><b>Similarity:</b> Belongs to the sodium:solute symporter (SSF) (TC 2.A.21) family.</p> <p><b>SWISS:</b> Q99PN0</p> <p><b>Gene ID:</b></p>

6528

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 6528](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 114613](#)Rat

[Omim: 601843](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q92911](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q63008](#)Rat

[Unigene: 103983](#)Human

[Unigene: 584804](#)Human

[Unigene: 10505](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

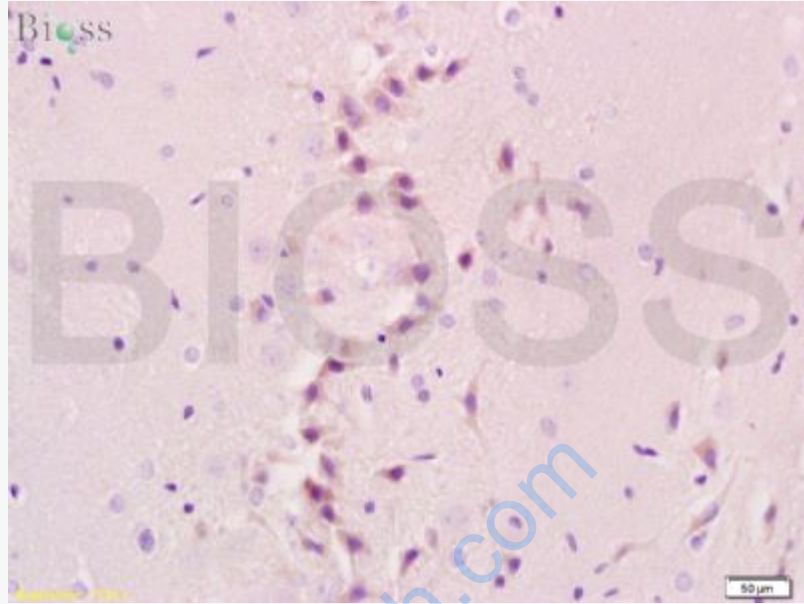
钠/碘转运体蛋白-

NIS, 是位于甲状腺细胞基底膜上的一类膜抗原, 在甲状腺对碘的主动转运过程中发挥重要作用。

钠/碘Transporter受甲状腺刺激素(TSH)、碘、cell

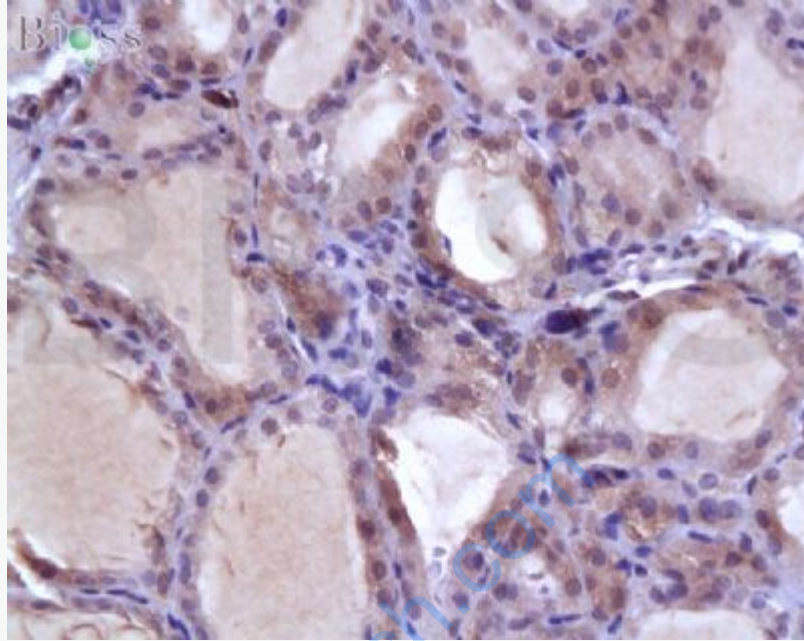
factor和生长因子等多种因素的广泛调节。自身免疫性甲状腺疾病时NIS的表达发生了明显变化, 患者体内出现抗NIS自身抗体。

此外, NIS还与甲状腺冷结节和先天性甲状腺机能减退等甲状腺疾病的发病机理密切相关, 近年来得到了足够的重视。



**Picture:**

Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;  
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer ( 0.01M, pH 6.0 ), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;  
Incubation: Anti-NIS Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0448R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: rat thyroid gland; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;  
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer ( 0.01M, pH 6.0 ), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block  
endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer  
(normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;  
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