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Rabbit Anti-SLC33A1 antibody

SL0699R

Product Name:	SLC33A1
Chinese Name:	乙酰辅酶ATransporter1抗体
Alias:	AT-1; Solute carrier family 33, member 1; SLC33A1; ACATN; Acetyl CoA transporter; Acetyl Coenzyme A transporter; AT 1; AT1; Human Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor; Solute carrier family 33 (acetyl CoA transporter) member 1; Solute carrier family 33 member 1; spastic paraplegia 42 (autosomal dominant); SPG42; ACATN_HUMAN; Acetyl coenzyme A transporter 1; Acetyl-CoA transporter 1; Acetyl-coenzyme A transporter 1; Slc33a1; Solute carrier family 33 (acetyl CoA transporter) member 1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	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.
Molecular weight:	61kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC33A1:481-549/549
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Acetyl-coenzyme A transportor 1 is required for the formation of O-acetylated (Ac)

gangliosides. It is predicted to contain 6 to 10 transmembrane domains, and a leucine zipper motif in transmembrane domain III. Studies indicate that the protein is localized to the cytoplasm.

Function:
Probable acetyl-CoA transporter necessary for O-acetylation of gangliosides.

Subcellular Location:
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (Probable).

Tissue Specificity:
Ubiquitous. Detected in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. With strongest signals in pancreas.

DISEASE:
Defects in SLC33A1 are the cause of spastic paraplegia autosomal dominant type 42 (SPG42) [MIM:612539]. Spastic paraplegia is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs. Rate of progression and the severity of symptoms are quite variable. Initial symptoms may include difficulty with balance, weakness and stiffness in the legs, muscle spasms, and dragging the toes when walking. In some forms of the disorder, bladder symptoms (such as incontinence) may appear, or the weakness and stiffness may spread to other parts of the body

Similarity:
Belongs to the SLC33A transporter family.

SWISS:
O00400

Gene ID:
9197

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 9197Human

Entrez Gene: 64018Rat

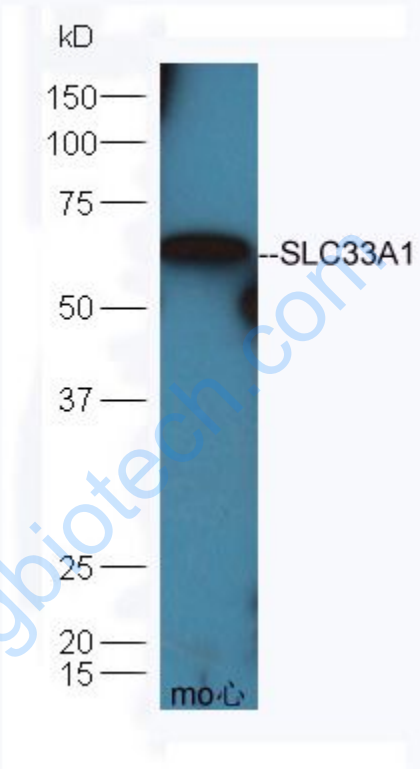
Omim: 603690Human

SwissProt: O00400Human

SwissProt: Q6AYY8Rat

Unigene: 478031Human

Unigene: 209601Rat

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Protein: heart(mouse) lysates at 30ug; Primary: rabbit Anti-SLC33A1 (SL0699R) at 1:300; Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG(SL0699R) at 1: 5000; Predicted band size:61 kD Observed band size:61 kD