



## Rabbit Anti-NET1 antibody

SL10186R

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product Name:</b>          | NET1   |
| <b>Chinese Name:</b>          | 去甲肾上腺素Transporter/神经递质去甲肾上腺素转运体抗体  |
| <b>Alias:</b>                 | NAT1; NET; NET; NET1; Norepinephrine transporter; SLC6A2; SLC6A5; SLC6A5; Sodium dependent noradrenaline transporter; Solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter norepinephrine) member 5; Solute carrier family 6 member 2; Solute carrier family 6 member 2.  |
| <b>Organism Species:</b>      | Rabbit   |
| <b>Clonality:</b>             | Polyclonal   |
| <b>React Species:</b>         | Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,  |
| <b>Applications:</b>          | WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)<br>not yet tested in other applications.<br>optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.  |
| <b>Molecular weight:</b>      | 65kDa  |
| <b>Cellular localization:</b> | The nucleuscytoplasmic   |
| <b>Form:</b>                  | Lyophilized or Liquid  |
| <b>Concentration:</b>         | 1mg/ml   |
| <b>immunogen:</b>             | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NET1:151-250/596   |
| <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>        | Catecholamine, a term used for the hormone adrenaline and its sequentially hydroxylated form noradrenaline, is involved in fight or flight responses. Noradrenaline is released from the post ganglionic sympathetic nerve endings and exerts its effects locally in the immediate vicinity of its release. In the CNS, noradrenaline is involved in |

a number of physiological responses including mood, sleep regulation, alertness and arousal, both cognitive and non-cognitive expression of behaviors, and control of the endocrine and autonomic nervous systems. Peripherally, noradrenaline is present in sympathetic nerve endings and has full control of the sympathetic nervous system. Noradrenaline released from pre-synaptic nerve terminals is reabsorbed (70-90%) by noradrenaline transporters and its biological effects are terminated. The noradrenaline transport via noradrenaline transporters is an active, Na<sup>+</sup>/Cl<sup>-</sup> dependent transport process mediated by noradrenaline transporters. Noradrenaline transporters constitute the primary mechanism for inactivation of synaptically released noradrenaline, are targets for multiple antidepressants and psychostimulants, and are deficient in affective and autonomic disorders. In rat brain, noradrenaline transporter is expressed in noradrenergic neuronal somata, axons and dendrites, and hippocampus and cortex, but is absent from epinephrine- and dopamine-containing neurons. At least 13 genetic variations have been reported in the noradrenaline transporter protein that affect noradrenaline re-uptake and concentrations in cerebrospinal fluid in humans. The association between these genetic variations in noradrenaline transporters and several psychiatric and cardiovascular disorders is just emerging. Recently, a single amino acid mutation (hNET-A457P) showed deficiency in noradrenaline transport in an orthostatic intolerance patient. Noradrenaline transporter protein consists of 617 amino acids and has 12 trans-membrane domains, a characteristic feature of many membrane associated solute transporters.

**Function:**

Acts as guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) for RhoA GTPase. May be involved in activation of the SAPK/JNK pathway Stimulates genotoxic stress-induced RHOB activity in breast cancer cells leading to their cell death.

**Subunit:**

Interacts with RHOA in its GTP- and GDP-bound states, and with CDC42 in its GTP-bound state. Interacts with the PDZ 1 domain of BAIAP1.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Widely expressed.

**Similarity:**

Contains 1 DH (DBL-homology) domain.  
Contains 1 PH domain.

**SWISS:**

Q7Z628

**Gene ID:**

10276

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 10276](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 307098](#)Rat

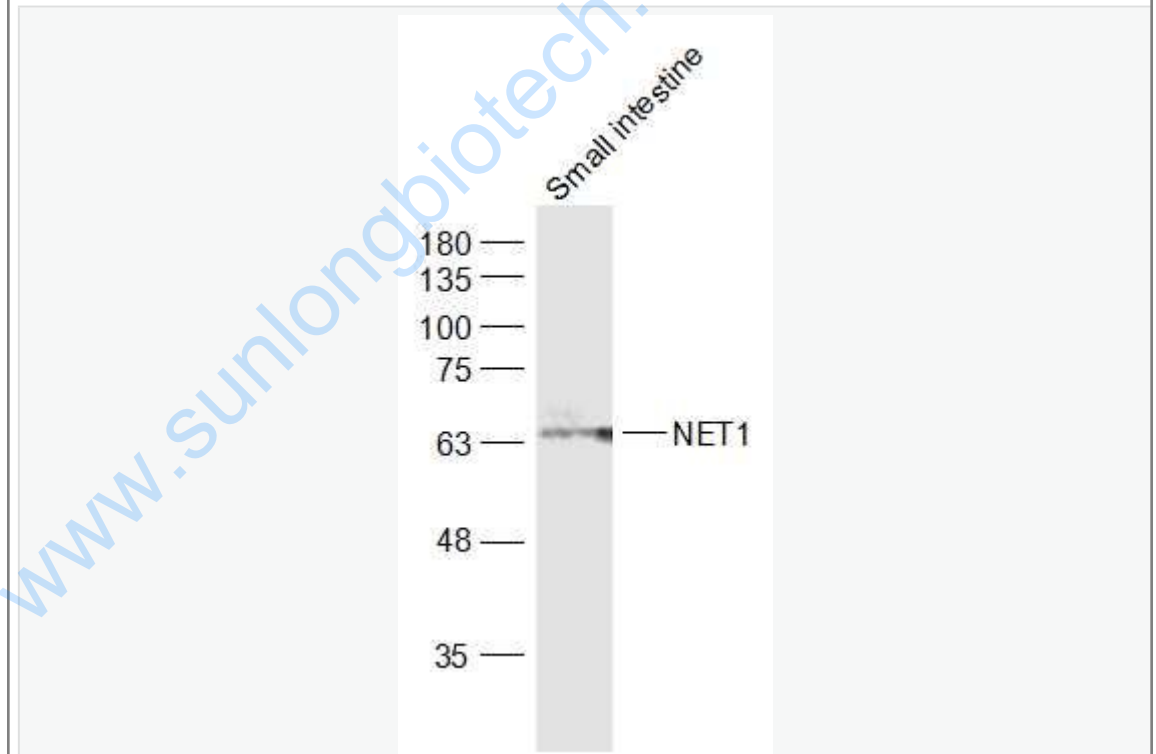
[SwissProt: Q7Z628](#)Human

[Unigene: 25155](#)Human

**Important Note:**

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

**Picture:**



Sample:

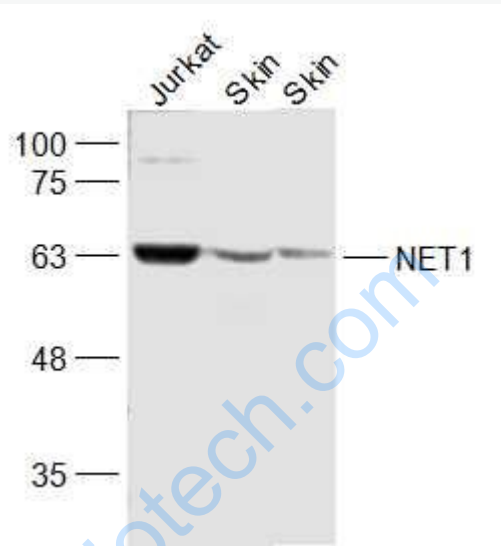
Small intestine (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-NET1 (SL10186R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 65 kD

Observed band size: 65 kD



Sample:

Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Skin (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

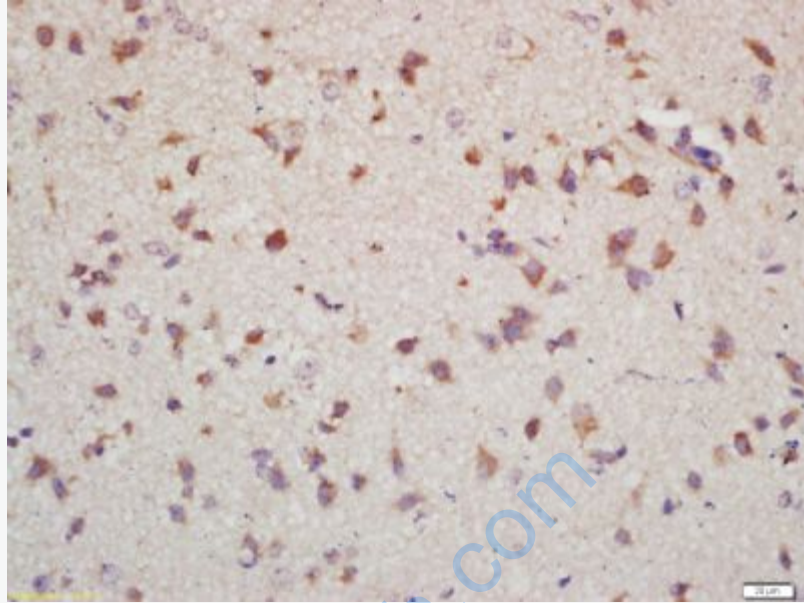
Skin (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-NET1 (SL10186R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 65 kD

Observed band size: 65 kD



Tissue/cell: mouse 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-NET1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL10186R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining