

## Rabbit Anti-MOT8 antibody

SL11434R

Product Name:	MOT8
Chinese Name:	甲状腺激素Transporter/单羧酸Transporter7/8抗体
Alias:	SLC16A2; AHDS; DXS 128; DXS 128E; DXS128; DXS128 E; DXS128E; MCT 7; MCT 8; MCT7; MCT8; Monocarboxylate transporter 7; Monocarboxylate transporter 8; MOT 8; MOT8_HUMAN; MRX 22; MRX22; SLC16 A2; SLC16A 2; SLC16A2; Solute carrier family 16 (monocarboxylic acid transporters), member 2; Solute carrier family 16 member 2; Solute carrier family 16, member 2 (monocarboxylic acid transporter 8); Solute carrier family 16, member 2 (thyroid hormone transporter); Solute carrier family 16, member 2; X linked PEST containing transporter; X-linked PEST- containing transporter; XPCT.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow- Cyt=3µg/TestICC=1:100-500IF=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:	59kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MOT8/SLC16A2:101-200/539 <extracellular></extracellular>
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:	Very active and specific thyroid hormone transporter. Stimulates cellular uptake of thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3), reverse triiodothyronine (rT3) and diidothyronine. Does not transport Leu, Phe, Trp or Tyr.
	<b>Function:</b> Very active and specific thyroid hormone transporter. Stimulates cellular uptake of thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3), reverse triiodothyronine (rT3) and diidothyronine. Does not transport Leu, Phe, Trp or Tyr.
	Subunit: Homodimer.
	Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
	Tissue Specificity: Highly expressed in liver and heart.
	DISEASE: Defects in SLC16A2 are the cause of monocarboxylate transporter 8 deficiency (MCT8 deficiency) [MIM:300523]; also known as Allan-Herndon-Dudley syndrome (AHDS). MCT8 deficiency consists of a severe form of X-linked psychomotor retardation combined with abnormal thyroid hormone (TH) levels. Thyroid hormone deficiency can be caused by defects of hormone synthesis and action, but it has also been linked to a defect in cellular hormone transport. Affected patients are males with abnormal relative concentrations of three circulating iodothyronines, as well as severe neurological abnormalities, including global developmental delay, central hypotonia, spastic quadriplegia, dystonic movements, rotary nystagmus, and impaired gaze and hearing. Heterozygous females had a milder thyroid phenotype and no neurological defects.
	Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Monocarboxylate porter (TC 2.A.1.13) family. SWISS:
	P36021 Gene ID:
	6567 Detahasa linkst
	Database links:
	Entrez Gene: 6567 Human Omim: 300095 Human





