



Rabbit Anti-SLC6A7 antibody

SL12124R

Product Name:	SLC6A7
Chinese Name:	钠依赖性脯氨酸转运PROT抗体
Alias:	SC6A7_HUMAN; Slc6a7; Sodium-dependent proline transporter; Solute carrier family 6 member 7; PROT.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=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:	71kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC6A7/PROT:151-260/636<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:	The GAT1 gene family includes sodium- and chloride-dependent plasma membrane transporters for neurotransmitters, metabolites and osmolites, which couple substrate flux to transmembrane electrochemical gradients. PROT (Sodium-dependent proline transporter), also known as Solute carrier family 6 member 7, is a 636 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that is a GAT1 family member specifically expressed in regions

of the brain. PROT terminates the action of proline by its high affinity sodium/chloride-dependent reuptake into pre-synaptic terminals. Enriched in glutamatergic synaptic terminals, it is likely that PROT plays an important role in excitatory events of neurotransmission. PROT-mediated proline uptake is inhibited by compounds such as benztropine, LP-403812 and Des-Tyr-Leu-enkephalin (GGFL). These inhibitors of proline uptake may lead to the development of therapeutic agents for certain neurologic disorders.

Function:

Terminates the action of proline by its high affinity sodium-dependent reuptake into presynaptic terminals.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Brain.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sodium:neurotransmitter symporter (SNF) (TC 2.A.22) family. SLC6A7 subfamily.

SWISS:

Q99884

Gene ID:

6534

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 6534](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 117100](#)Rat

[Omim: 606205](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q99884](#)Human

[SwissProt: P28573](#)Rat

[Unigene: 241597](#)Human

[Unigene: 9663](#)Rat

Important Note:

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

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