

Rabbit Anti-EAAT2 antibody

SL1751R

Product Name:	EAAT2
Chinese Name:	胶质细胞谷氨酸运载蛋白2抗体
Alias:	 EAAT2; Excitatory amino acid transporter 2; Excitotoxic amino acid transporter 2; Glial high affinity glutamate transporter; GLT 1; GLT1; Glutamate aspartate transporter II; SLC1A2; Sodium dependent glutamate aspartate transporter 2; Solute carrier family 1 glial high affinity glutamate transporter member 2; Solute carrier family 1 member 2; Excitatory amino acid transporter 2; GLT-1; SLC1A2; Sodium-dependent glutamate/aspartate transporter 2; Solute carrier family 1 member 2;
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000Flow-Cyt=1µg /test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	62kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EAAT2:101- 200/574 <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:	This gene encodes a member of a family of solute transporter proteins. The membrane- bound protein is the principal transporter that clears the excitatory neurotransmitter

glutamate from the extracellular space at synapses in the central nervous system. Glutamate clearance is necessary for proper synaptic activation and to prevent neuronal damage from excessive activation of glutamate receptors. Mutations in and decreased expression of this protein are associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010]

Function:

Transports L-glutamate and also L- and D-aspartate. Essential for terminating the postsynaptic action of glutamate by rapidly removing released glutamate from the synaptic cleft. Acts as a symport by cotransporting sodium.

Subunit:

Homotrimer. Interacts with AJUBA.

Subcellular Location: Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity: Brain

Post-translational modifications:

Glycosylated.

Palmitoylation at Cys-38 is not required for correct subcellular localization, but is important for glutamate uptake activity.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sodium:dicarboxylate (SDF) symporter (TC 2.A.23) family. SLC1A2 subfamily.

SWISS: P43004

Gene ID: 6506

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6506Human

Entrez Gene: 20511 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 29482Rat

Omim: 600300Human

SwissProt: P43004Human



