

Rabbit Anti-EAAT3 antibody

SL1752R

Product Name:	EAAT3
Chinese Name:	胶质细胞谷氨酸运载蛋白3/神经/epithelial cells谷氨酸运载蛋白抗体
Alias:	Excitatory amino acid transporters 3; Slc1a1; Eaac1; Eaat3; SLC1A1; EAAC1; EAAT3; solute carrier family 1 (neuronal/epithelial high affinity glutamate transporter, system Xag), member 1; EAAC 2; Excitatory amino acid carrier 1; Excitatory amino acid carrier 2; Excitatory amino acid carrier1; MEAAC 1; MEAAC1; Neuronal and epithelial glutamate transporter; REAAC 1; REAAC1; Slc1a 1; Slc1a 1; Slc1a1; Sodium dependent glutamate/aspartate transporter 3; Solute carrier family 1, member 1; EAA3_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	58kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EAAT3:451-524/524
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 the high-affinity glutamate transporters that play an essential role in transporting glutamate across plasma membranes. In brain, these

transporters are crucial in terminating the postsynaptic action of the neurotransmitter glutamate, and in maintaining extracellular glutamate concentrations below neurotoxic levels. This transporter also transports aspartate, and mutations in this gene are thought to cause dicarboxylicamino aciduria, also known as glutamate-aspartate transport defect.

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. Negatively regulated by ARL6IP5 (By similarity).

Subunit: Interacts with ARL6IP5/PRAF3.

Subcellular Location: Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in all tissues tested including liver, muscle, testis, ovary, retinoblastoma cell line, neurons and brain (in which there was dense expression in substantia nigra, red nucleus, hippocampus and in cerebral cortical layers).

Post-translational modifications: Glycosylated.

Similarity: Belongs to the sodium:dicarboxylate (SDF) symporter (TC 2.A.23) family. SLC1A1 subfamily.

SWISS: P43005

Gene ID: 6505

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6505Human

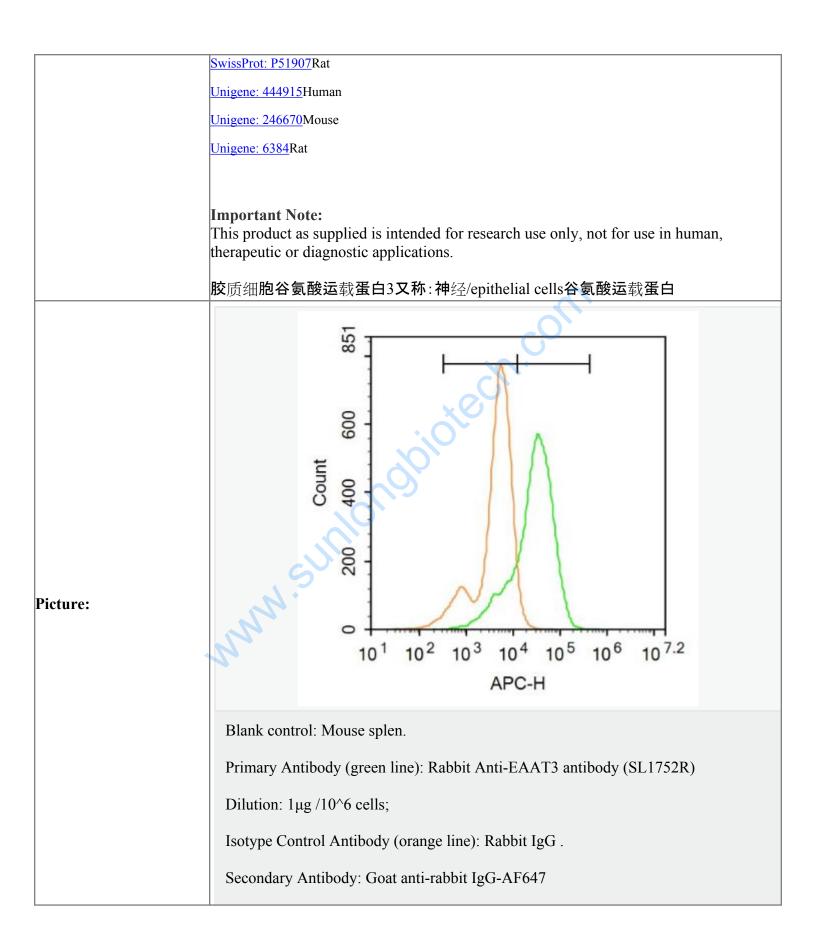
Entrez Gene: 20510Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25550Rat

<u>Omim: 133550</u>Human

SwissProt: P43005Human

SwissProt: P51906Mouse



Dilution: 1µg /test.
Protocol
The cells incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for
30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at
room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.
Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

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