SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-SLC16A11 antibody

SL19798R

Product Name:	SLC16A11
Chinese Name:	溶质载体家族蛋白16成员A11抗体
Alias:	FLJ90193; MCT 11; Monocarboxylate transporter 11; MOT11_HUMAN; SLC16A11; Solute carrier family 16 member 11 (monocarboxylic acid transporter 11); Solute carrier family 16 member 11.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
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:	48kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC16A11:331-430/471<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:	SLC16A11 (Solute Carrier Family 16 Member 11) is a Protein Coding gene. GO annotations related to this gene include symporter activity and monocarboxylic acid transmembrane transporter activity. An important paralog of this gene is SLC16A7. Proton-linked monocarboxylate transporter. Catalyzes the rapid transport across the

plasma membrane of many monocarboxylates (By similarity). Probably involved in hepatic lipid metabolism: overexpression results in an increase of triacylglycerol(TAG) levels, small increases in intracellular diacylglycerols and decreases in lysophosphatidylcholine, cholesterol ester and sphingomyelin lipids.

Function:
Proton-linked monocarboxylate transporter. Catalyzes the rapid transport across the plasma membrane of many monocarboxylates.

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in liver, salivary gland and thyroid.

DISEASE:
Disease susceptibility is associated with variations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Variants Ile-113, Gly-127, Ser-340 and Thr-443 are individually associated with a 20% increased risk of NIDDM. These variants are present at 50% frequency in Native-American samples, 10% in east Asian, while they are rare in European and African samples populations. These haplotypes probably derive from H.sapiens neanderthalensis (Neanderthal) introgression (PubMed:24390345).
Disease description:A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis caused by a lack of sensitivity to the body's own insulin. Affected individuals usually have an obese body habitus and manifestations of a metabolic syndrome characterized by diabetes, insulin resistance, hypertension and hypertriglyceridemia. The disease results in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels.

Similarity:
Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Monocarboxylate porter (TC 2.A.1.13) family.

SWISS:
Q8NCK7

Gene ID:
162515

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 162515 Human

Entrez Gene: 216867 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 287450 Rat

	Omim: 615765 Human SwissProt: Q8NCK7 Human SwissProt: Q5NC32 Mouse Unigene: 336564 Human Unigene: 289238 Mouse Unigene: 89414 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.