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

Rabbit Anti-SLC26A3 antibody

SL19816R

Product Name:	SLC26A3
Chinese Name:	溶质载体家族蛋白26成员3抗体
Alias:	Chloride anion exchanger; CLD; Congenital chloride diarrhea; Down regulated in adenoma; Down regulated in adenoma protein; Down-regulated in adenoma; DRA; Protein DRA; S26A3_HUMAN; SLC26A3; Solute carrier family 26 member 3.
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:	84kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC26A3:101-200/764<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 protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that transports chloride ions across the cell membrane in exchange for bicarbonate ions. It is localized to the mucosa of the lower intestinal tract, particularly to the apical membrane of columnar epithelium and some goblet cells. The protein is essential for intestinal

chloride absorption, and mutations in this gene have been associated with congenital chloride diarrhea. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008] Orthologsmouse all

Function:
Chloride/bicarbonate exchanger. Involved in absorbtion of in the colon. Helps mediate electrolyte and fluid absorption.

Subunit:
nteracts with CFTR, SLC26A6 and SLC9A3R1 (By similarity). Interacts with PDZK1.

Subcellular Location:
Apical cell membrane.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

DISEASE:
Defects in SLC26A3 are the cause of diarrhea type 1 (DIAR1) [MIM:214700]; also known as congenital chloride diarrhea (CLD). DIAR1 is a disease characterized by voluminous watery stools containing an excess of chloride. The children with this disease are often premature.

Similarity:
Belongs to the SLC26A/SulP transporter (TC 2.A.53) family.
Contains 1 STAS domain.

SWISS:
P40879

Gene ID:
126650

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 1811 Human

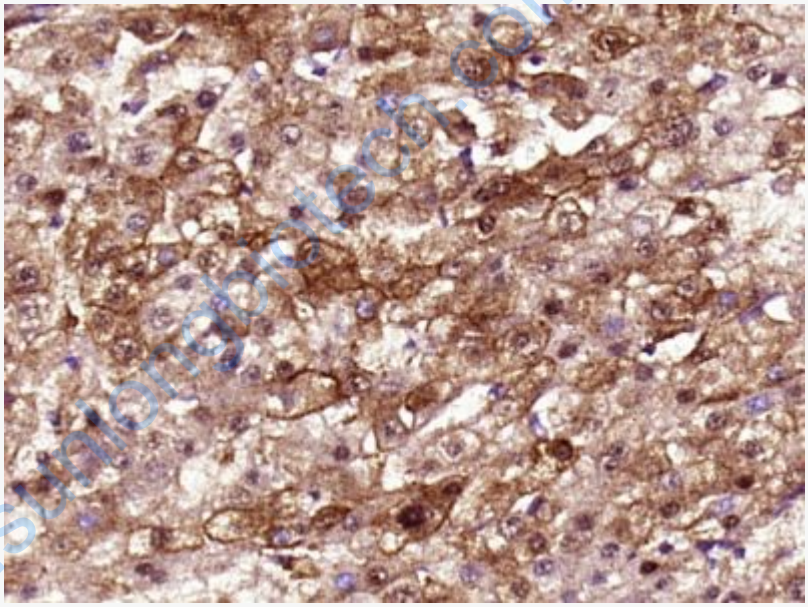
Entrez Gene: 13487 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 114629 Rat

Omim: 126650 Human

SwissProt: P40879 Human

SwissProt: Q9WVC8 Mouse

	SwissProt: Q924C9 Rat Unigene: 1650 Human Unigene: 283281 Mouse Unigene: 81026 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human liver cancer); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (SLC26A3) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL19816R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.