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Rabbit Anti-EAAT1 antibody

SL23309R

Product Name:	EAAT1
Chinese Name:	胶质细胞谷氨酸运载蛋白1抗体
Alias:	EA6; EAAT1; Excitatory amino acid transporter 1; FLJ25094; GLAST; GLAST1; Glial high affinity glutamate transporter; High affinity neuronal glutamate transporter; Slc1a3; Sodium dependent glutamate/aspartate transporter; EAA1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	60kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EAAT1:441-512/512
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 member of a high affinity glutamate transporter family. This gene functions in the termination of excitatory neurotransmission in central nervous system. Mutations are associated with episodic ataxia, Type 6. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014] **Function:**

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	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. **Subcellular Location:** Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein **Tissue Specificity:** Highly expressed in cerebellum, but also found in frontal cortex, hippocampus and basal ganglia. **Post-translational modifications:** Glycosylated. **DISEASE:** Defects in SLC1A3 are the cause of episodic ataxia type 6 (EA6) [MIM:612656]. EA6 is characterized by episodic ataxia, seizures, migraine and alternating hemiplegia. **Similarity:** Belongs to the sodium:dicarboxylate (SDF) symporter (TC 2.A.23) family. SLC1A3 subfamily. **SWISS:** P43003 **Gene ID:** 6507 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 6507Human Entrez Gene: 20512Mouse Entrez Gene: 29483Rat Omim: 600111Human SwissProt: P43003Human SwissProt: P56564Mouse SwissProt: P24942Rat Unigene: 481918Human Unigene: 204834Mouse

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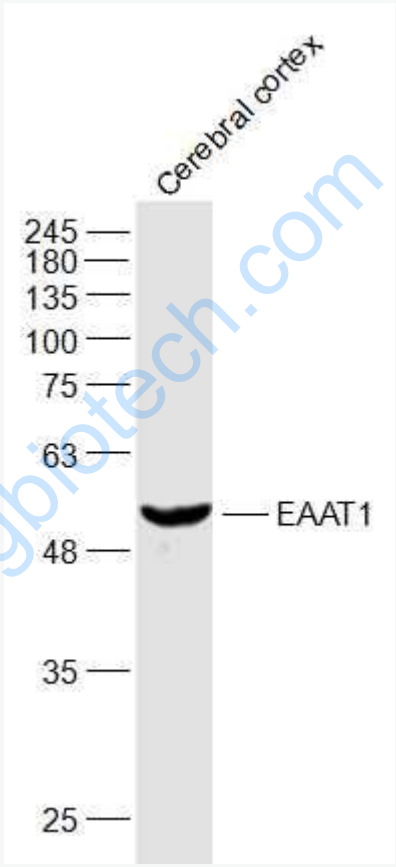
	Unigene: 34134Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: Cerebral cortex (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-EAAT1 (SL23309R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 60 kD Observed band size: 55 kD

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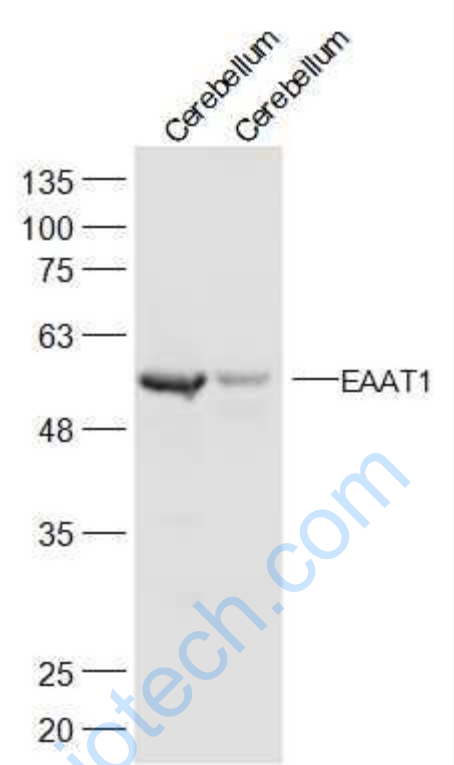

Sample:

Cerebellum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Cerebellum (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-EAAT1 (SL23309R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 60 kD

Observed band size: 55 kD

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