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Rabbit Anti-CD98 antibody

SL6659R

Product Name:	CD98
Chinese Name:	CD98重链抗原抗体
Alias:	4F2; 4F2 cell surface antigen heavy chain; 4F2 cell-surface antigen heavy chain; 4F2 heavy chain; 4F2 heavy chain antigen; 4F2_HUMAN; 4F2hc; 4T2HC; Antigen defined by monoclonal antibody 4F2 heavy chain; Antigen identified by monoclonal antibodies 4F2 TRA1.10 TROP4 and T43; CD 98; CD98 antigen; CD98 heavy chain; CD98HC; Heavy chain; Lymphocyte activation antigen 4F2 large subunit; MDU 1; MDU1; Monoclonal antibody 44D7; NACAE; Slc3a2; Solute carrier family 3 (activators of dibasic and neutral amino acid transport) member 2; Solute carrier family 3 member 2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Rabbit,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	69kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD98:231-280/630<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 is a member of the solute carrier family and encodes a cell surface, transmembrane protein. The protein exists as the heavy chain of a heterodimer, covalently bound through di-sulfide bonds to one of several possible light chains. The encoded transporter plays a role in regulation of intracellular calcium levels and transports L-type amino acids. Alternatively spliced transcript variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010]. **Function:** Required for the function of light chain amino-acid transporters. Involved in sodium-independent, high-affinity transport of large neutral amino acids such as phenylalanine, tyrosine, leucine, arginine and tryptophan. Involved in guiding and targeting of LAT1 and LAT2 to the plasma membrane. When associated with SLC7A6 or SLC7A7 acts as an arginine/glutamine exchanger, following an antiport mechanism for amino acid transport, influencing arginine release in exchange for extracellular amino acids. Plays a role in nitric oxide synthesis in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) via transport of L-arginine. Required for normal and neoplastic cell growth. When associated with SLC7A5/LAT1, is also involved in the transport of L-DOPA across the blood-brain barrier, and that of thyroid hormones triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4) across the cell membrane in tissues such as placenta. Involved in the uptake of methylmercury (MeHg) when administered as the L-cysteine or D,L-homocysteine complexes, and hence plays a role in metal ion homeostasis and toxicity. When associated with SLC7A5 or SLC7A8, involved in the cellular activity of small molecular weight nitrosothiols, via the stereoselective transport of L-nitrosocysteine (L-CNSO) across the transmembrane. Together with ICAM1, regulates the transport activity LAT2 in polarized intestinal cells, by generating and delivering intracellular signals. When associated with SLC7A5, plays an important role in transporting L-leucine from the circulating blood to the retina across the inner blood-retinal barrier. **Subunit:** Disulfide-linked heterodimer of a glycosylated heavy chain and a non-glycosylated light chain (SLC7A5, SLC7A6, SLCA7A7, SLC7A8, SLC7A10 or SLCA7A11). Colocalizes with cadherins. Interacts with FAM57A/CT120 and ICAM1. Constitutively and specifically associates with beta-1 integrins (alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-3/beta-1, alpha-5/beta-1 and alpha-6/beta-1), but minimally with alpha-4/beta-1. **Subcellular Location:** Apical cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Melanosome. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. Localized to the plasma membrane when associated with SLC7A5 or SLC7A8. Localized to the placental apical membrane. Located selectively at cell-cell adhesion sites. Colocalized with SLC7A8/LAT2 at the basolateral membrane of kidney proximal tubules and small intestine epithelia. Expressed in both luminal and abluminal membranes of brain capillary endothelial cells. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed ubiquitously in all tissues tested with highest levels detected in kidney,

placenta and testis and weakest level in thymus. During gestation, expression in the placenta was significantly stronger at full-term than at the mid-trimester stage. Expressed in HUVECS and at low levels in resting peripheral blood T-lymphocytes and quiescent fibroblasts. Also expressed in fetal liver and in the astrocytic process of primary astrocytic gliomas. Expressed in retinal endothelial cells and in the intestinal epithelial cell line Caco-2 BBe.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylation on Ser-406; Ser-408 or Ser-410 and on Ser-527 or Ser-531 by ecto-protein kinases favors heterotypic cell-cell interactions.

Similarity:
Belongs to the SLC3A transporter family.

SWISS:
P08195

Gene ID:
6520

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6520Human

Omim: 158070Human

SwissProt: P08195Human

Unigene: 502769Human

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.