产品名称：MCT8 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号：APRab13743

产品概述（Summary）

产品名称（Production Name）	MCT8 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述（Description）	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主（Host）	Rabbit
应用（Application）	WB,ELISA
种属反应性（Reactivity）	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能（Performance）

偶联物（Conjugation）	Unconjugated
修饰（Modification）	Unmodified
同种型（Isotype）	IgG
克隆（Clonality）	Polyclonal
形式（Form）	Liquid
存放说明（Storage）	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液（Buffer）	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式（Purification）	Affinity purification

免疫原信息（Immunogen）

基因名（Gene Name）	SLC16A2
别名（Alternative Names）	SLC16A2; MCT8; XPCT; Monocarboxylate transporter 8; MCT 8; Monocarboxylate transporter 7; MCT 7; Solute carrier family 16 member 2; X-linked PEST-containing transporter
基因 ID（Gene ID）	6567.0
蛋白 ID（SwissProt ID）	P36021.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SLC16A2. AA range:112-161

产品应用（Application）

稀释比（Dilution Ratio）	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
蛋白分子量（Molecular Weight）	60kDa

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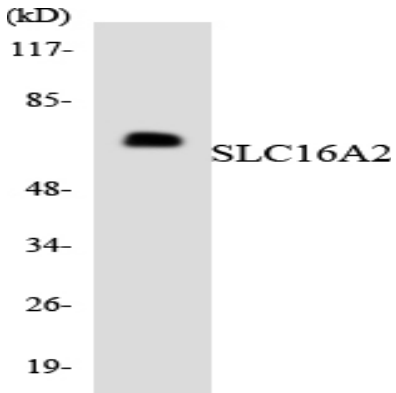
研究背景（Background）

This gene encodes an integral membrane protein that functions as a transporter of thyroid hormone. The encoded protein facilitates the cellular importation of thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3), reverse triiodothyronine (rT3) and diidothyronine (T2). This gene is expressed in many tissues and likely plays an important role in the development of the central nervous system. Loss of function mutations in this gene are associated with psychomotor retardation in males while females exhibit no neurological defects and more moderate thyroid-deficient phenotypes. This gene is subject to X-chromosome inactivation. Mutations in this gene are the cause of Allan-Herndon-Dudley syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],disease:Defects in SLC16A2 are the cause of monocarboxylate transporter 8 deficiency (MCT8 deficiency) [MIM:300523]. MCT8 deficiency consists of a severe form of X-linked psychomotor retardation combined with abnormal thyroid hormone (TH) levels. Thyroid hormone deficiency can be caused by defects of hormone synthesis and action, but it has also been linked to a defect in cellular hormone transport. Affected patients are males with abnormal relative concentrations of three circulating iodothyronines, as well as severe neurological abnormalities, including global developmental delay, central hypotonia, spastic quadriplegia, dystonic movements, rotary nystagmus, and impaired gaze and hearing. Heterozygous females had a milder thyroid phenotype and no neurological defects.,function:Very active and specific thyroid hormone transporter. Stimulates cellular uptake of thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3), reverse triiodothyronine (rT3) and diidothyronine. Does not transport Leu, Phe, Trp or Tyr.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Monocarboxylate porter (TC 2.A.1.13) family.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in liver and heart.,

研究领域（Research Area）

Signal Transduction; Growth Factors/Hormones; Hormones; Neuroscience; Endocrine system; Thyroid axis

图片（Image Data）



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using SLC16A2 antibody.

注意事项（Note）

For research use only .