

产品名称: OAT1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody  
产品货号: APRab15081



## 产品概述 (Summary)

|                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 产品名称 (Production Name) | OAT1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| 描述 (Description)       | Rabbit polyclonal Antibody      |
| 宿主 (Host)              | Rabbit                          |
| 应用 (Application)       | WB,ICC/IF,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)        |                                                               |
| 别名 (Alternative Names) |                                                               |
| 基因 ID (Gene ID)        |                                                               |
| 蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)   | O95742.Synthesized peptide derived from human OAT1 Polyclonal |

## 产品应用 (Application)

|                          |                                                         |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)     | WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:100-1:500,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000 |
| 蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight) | 55kDa                                                   |

## 研究背景 (Background)

domain:Multiple cysteine residues are necessary for proper targeting to the plasma membrane.,function:Involved in the

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renal elimination of endogenous and exogenous organic anions. Functions as organic anion exchanger when the uptake of one molecule of organic anion is coupled with an efflux of one molecule of endogenous dicarboxylic acid (glutarate, ketoglutarate, etc). Mediates the sodium-independent uptake of 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) (By similarity). Mediates the sodium-independent uptake of p-aminohippurate (PAH), ochratoxin (OTA), acyclovir (ACV), 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT), cimetidine (CMD), 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetate (2,4-D), hippurate (HA), indoleacetate (IA), indoxyl sulfate (IS) and 3-carboxy-4-methyl-5-propyl-2-furanpropionate (CMPF), cidofovir, adefovir, 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl) guanine (PMEG), 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl) diaminopurine (PMEDAP) and edaravone sulfate. PAH uptake is inhibited by p-chloromercuribenzenesulphonate (PCMBs), diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEPC), sulindac, diclofenac, carprofen, glutarate and okadaic acid (By similarity). PAH uptake is inhibited by benzothiazolylcysteine (BTC), S-chlorotrifluoroethylcysteine (CTFC), cysteine S-conjugates S-dichlorovinylcysteine (DCVC), furosemide, steviol, phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), calcium ionophore A23187, benzylpenicillin, furosemide, indomethacin, bumetamide, losartan, probenecid, phenol red, urate, and alpha-ketoglutarate.,PTM:Glycosylated. Glycosylation at Asn-113 may occur at a secondary level. Glycosylation is necessary for proper targeting of the transporter to the plasma membrane.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Organic cation transporter family.,tissue specificity:Strongly expressed in kidney and to a lower extent in liver, skeletal muscle, brain and placenta. Found at the basolateral membrane of the proximal tubule.,domain:Multiple cysteine residues are necessary for proper targeting to the plasma membrane.,function:Involved in the renal elimination of endogenous and exogenous organic anions. Functions as organic anion exchanger when the uptake of one molecule of organic anion is coupled with an efflux of one molecule of endogenous dicarboxylic acid (glutarate, ketoglutarate, etc). Mediates the sodium-independent uptake of 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) (By similarity). Mediates the sodium-independent uptake of p-aminohippurate (PAH), ochratoxin (OTA), acyclovir (ACV), 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT), cimetidine (CMD), 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetate (2,4-D), hippurate (HA), indoleacetate (IA), indoxyl sulfate (IS) and 3-carboxy-4-methyl-5-propyl-2-furanpropionate (CMPF), cidofovir, adefovir, 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl) guanine (PMEG), 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl) diaminopurine (PMEDAP) and edaravone sulfate. PAH uptake is inhibited by p-chloromercuribenzenesulphonate (PCMBs), diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEPC), sulindac, diclofenac, carprofen, glutarate and okadaic acid (By similarity). PAH uptake is inhibited by benzothiazolylcysteine (BTC), S-chlorotrifluoroethylcysteine (CTFC), cysteine S-conjugates S-dichlorovinylcysteine (DCVC), furosemide, steviol, phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), calcium ionophore A23187, benzylpenicillin, furosemide, indomethacin, bumetamide, losartan, probenecid, phenol red, urate, and alpha-ketoglutarate.,PTM:Glycosylated. Glycosylation at Asn-113 may occur at a secondary level. Glycosylation is necessary for proper targeting of the transporter to the plasma membrane.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Organic cation transporter family.,tissue specificity:Strongly expressed in kidney and to a lower extent in liver, skeletal muscle, brain and placenta. Found at the basolateral membrane of the proximal tubule.,

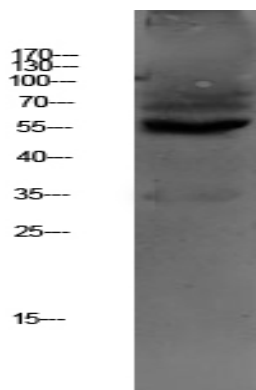
## 研究领域 (Research Area)

Signal Transduction; Metabolism; Plasma Membrane; Channels; Neuroscience; Processes

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## 图片 (Image Data)



Western blot analysis of HEPG2 lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

## 注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .