Recombinant Solute Carrier Family 26, Member 6 (SLC26A6)(N-GST-6His)

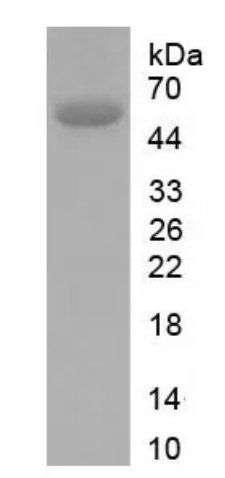
Catalog#:PEH22073

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	Pendrin-Like Protein 1; Sulfate Anion Transporter; Anion Transporter 1; Anion exchange transporter
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建（Construction）	6His-GST-【Leu493-Leu759】
Accession #	Q9BXS9
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	59.6 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 1mM DTT, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Apical membrane anion-exchanger with wide epithelial distribution that plays a role as a component of the pH buffering system for maintaining acid-base homeostasis. Acts as a versatile DIDS-sensitive inorganic and organic anion transporter that mediates the uptake of monovalent anions like chloride, bicarbonate, formate and hydroxyl ion and divalent anions like sulfate and oxalate. Functions in multiple exchange modes involving pairs of these anions, which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-formate, oxalate-sulfate and chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbonate

exchanger that mediates luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the small intestinal brush border membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the duodenal upper villous epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly by providing a bicarbonate import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption and oxalate secretion, thereby preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Transepithelial oxalate secretion, chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate transport activities in the duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-independent manner. The apical membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a major route for fluid and bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney as well as into the proximal part of the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates electrogenic chloride-bicarbonate exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and hence will dilute and alkalinize protein-rich acinar secretion. Mediates also the transcellular sulfate absorption and oxalate secretion across the apical membrane in the duodenum and the formate ion efflux at the apical brush border of cells in the proximal tubules of kidney. Plays a role in sperm capacitation by increasing intracellular pH.; Apical membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger. Its association with carbonic anhydrase CA2 forms a bicarbonate transport metabolon; hence maximizes the local concentration of bicarbonate at the transporter site.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

注意事项（Note）

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