

OAT1 rabbit pAb antibody

Catalog No :	Source:	Concentration :	Mol.Wt. (Da):
A18755	Rabbit	1 mg/ml	61816

Applications	WB,IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Dilution	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Specificity	OAT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of OAT1 protein.
Source / Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OAT1. AA range:255-304
Uniprot No	O95742
Alternative names	Solute carrier family 22 member 6; Organic anion transporter 1; Hoat1; Renal organic anion transporter 1; hROAT1; PAH transporter; hPAHT; SLC22A6; OAT1; PAHT
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Conjugation	
Background	<p>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-dichlorophenoxyacetate (2,4-D), hippurate (HA), indoleacetate (IA), indoxyl sulfate (IS) and 3-carboxy-4-methyl-5-propyl-2-furanpropionate (CMPF), cidofovir, adefovir, 9-(2-phosphorylmethoxyethyl) guanine (PMEG), 9-(2-phosphorylmethoxyethyl) 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.,</p>

Product Images:**Application Key:**

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key:

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster

X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All

Species Expected

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