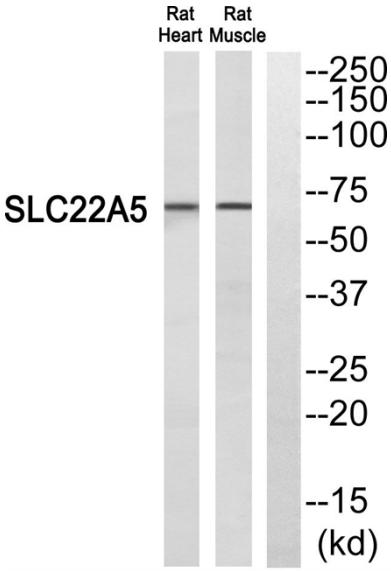
OCTN2 Polyclonal Antibody

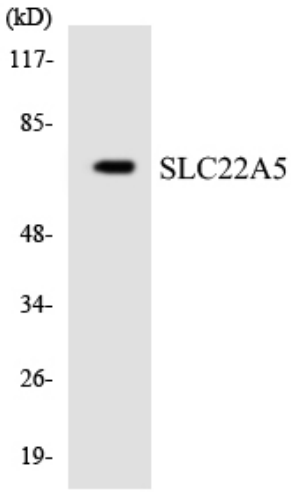
Catalog No	BYab-02726
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	SLC22A5
Protein Name	Solute carrier family 22 member 5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SLC22A5. AA range:300-349
Specificity	OCTN2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of OCTN2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	SLC22A5; OCTN2; Solute carrier family 22 member 5; High-affinity sodium-dependent carnitine cotransporter; Organic cation/carnitine transporter 2
Observed Band	65kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Strongly expressed in kidney, skeletal muscle, heart and placenta. Highly expressed in intestinal cell types affected by Crohn disease, including epithelial cells. Expressed in CD68 macrophage and CD43 T-cells but not in CD20 B-cells.
Function	disease:Defects in SLC22A5 are the cause of systemic primary carnitine deficiency (CDSP) [MIM:212140]. CDSP is an autosomal recessive disorder of fatty acid oxidation caused by defective carnitine transport. Present early in life with hypoketotic hypoglycemia and acute metabolic decompensation, or later in life with skeletal myopathy or cardiomyopathy.,disease:Defects in SLC22A5 may be a cause of susceptibility to Crohn disease (CD) [MIM:266600]. CD is a form of remitting inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). CD may involve any part of the gastrointestinal tract, but most frequently the terminal ileum and colon. Bowel inflammation is transmural and discontinuous. CD is commonly classified as an

	autoimmune disease.,function:Sodium-ion dependent, high affinity carnitine transporter. Involved in the active cellular uptake of carnitine. Transports one sodium ion with one molecule of carnitine. A
Background	Polyspecific organic cation transporters in the liver, kidney, intestine, and other organs are critical for elimination of many endogenous small organic cations as well as a wide array of drugs and environmental toxins. The encoded protein is a plasma integral membrane protein which functions both as an organic cation transporter and as a sodium-dependent high affinity carnitine transporter. The encoded protein is involved in the active cellular uptake of carnitine. Mutations in this gene are the cause of systemic primary carnitine deficiency (CDSP), an autosomal recessive disorder manifested early in life by hypoketotic hypoglycemia and acute metabolic decompensation, and later in life by skeletal myopathy or cardiomyopathy. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of SLC22A5 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the SLC22A5 peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using SLC22A5 antibody.