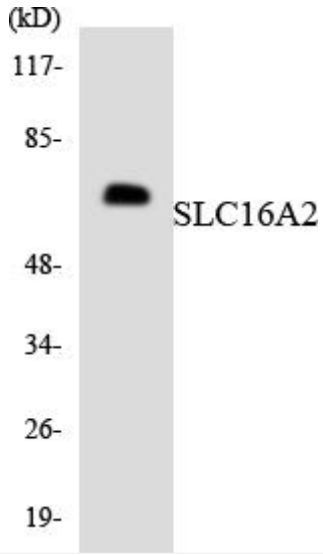
MCT8 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-13411
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	SLC16A2
Protein Name	Monocarboxylate transporter 8
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SLC16A2. AA range:112-161
Specificity	MCT8 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MCT8 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	SLC16A2; MCT8; XPCT; Monocarboxylate transporter 8; MCT 8; Monocarboxylate transporter 7; MCT 7; Solute carrier family 16 member 2; X-linked PEST-containing transporter
Observed Band	60kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in liver and heart.
Function	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), triiodothy
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 diiodothyronine (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],
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 various cells using MCT8 Monoclonal Antibody