

**SLC22A2 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP18829b**

### Specification

#### SLC22A2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O15244</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_003049.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	62581
Antigen Region	514-541

#### SLC22A2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6582

#### Other Names

Solute carrier family 22 member 2, Organic cation transporter 2, hOCT2, SLC22A2, OCT2

#### Target/Specificity

This SLC22A2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 514-541 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SLC22A2.

#### Dilution

WB~1:1000

#### Format

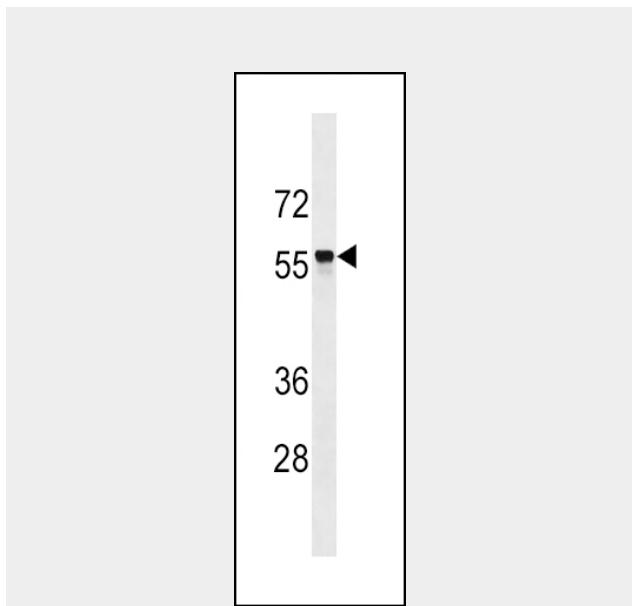
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

SLC22A2 Antibody (C-term) is for research



SLC22A2 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP18829b) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SLC22A2 antibody detected the SLC22A2 protein (arrow).

#### SLC22A2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

SLC22A2 mediates tubular uptake of organic compounds from circulation. Mediates the influx of agmatine, dopamine, noradrenaline (norepinephrine), serotonin, choline, famotidine, ranitidine, histamin, creatinine, amantadine, memantine, acriflavine, 4-[4-(dimethylamino)-styryl]-N-methylpyridinium ASP, amiloride, metformin, N-1-methylnicotinamide (NMN), tetraethylammonium (TEA), 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP), cimetidine, cisplatin and oxaliplatin. Cisplatin may develop a nephrotoxic action. Transport of creatinine is inhibited by fluoroquinolones such as DX-619 and LVFX. This transporter is a major determinant of the anticancer activity of oxaliplatin and may contribute to antitumor specificity.

use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **SLC22A2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** SLC22A2

**Synonyms** OCT2

#### **Function**

Mediates tubular uptake of organic compounds from circulation. Mediates the influx of agmatine, dopamine, noradrenaline (norepinephrine), serotonin, choline, famotidine, ranitidine, histamine, creatinine, amantadine, memantine, acriflavine, 4-[4-(dimethylamino)-styryl]-N-methylpyridinium ASP, amiloride, metformin, N-1-methylnicotinamide (NMN), tetraethylammonium (TEA), 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP), cimetidine, cisplatin and oxaliplatin. Cisplatin may develop a nephrotoxic action. Transport of creatinine is inhibited by fluoroquinolones such as DX-619 and LVFX. This transporter is a major determinant of the anticancer activity of oxaliplatin and may contribute to antitumor specificity.

#### **Cellular Location**

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### **Tissue Location**

Mainly expressed in kidney. Localized at the luminal membrane and basolateral membrane of kidney distal tubule and proximal tubules. To a lower extent, expressed in neurons of the cerebral cortex and in various subcortical nuclei (at protein levels) Also detected in secretory phase endometrium; in scattered cells in the stroma.

#### **SLC22A2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)