

SLC22A2 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21683a

Specification

SLC22A2 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	O15244
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	62581

SLC22A2 Antibody (N-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 a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 57-89 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SLC22A2.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000
IHC-P~~1:25
FC~~1:25

Format

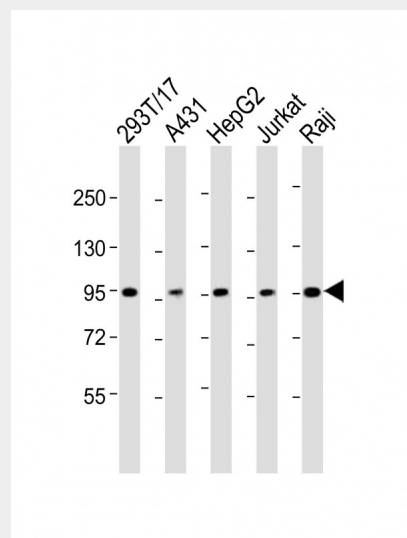
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

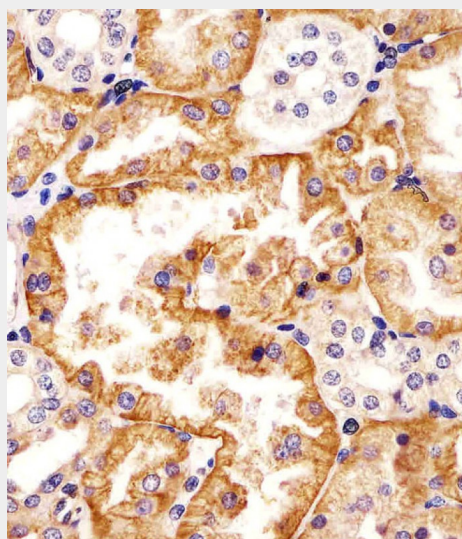
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SLC22A2 Antibody (N-term) is for research



All lanes : Anti-SLC22A2 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 3: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 4: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 5: Raji whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 63 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



AP21683a staining SLC22A2 in human

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

SLC22A2 Antibody (N-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

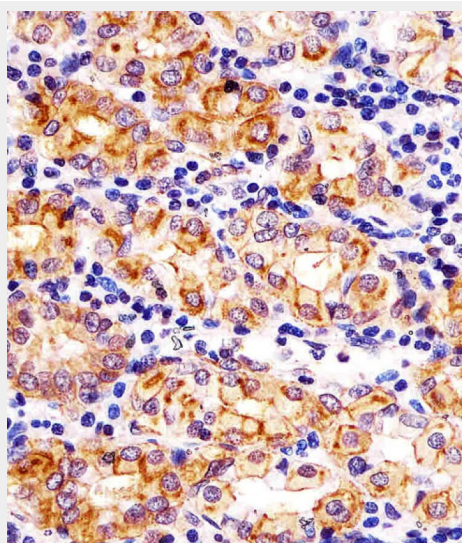
Mainly expressed in kidney. Localized at the luminal membrane and basolateral membrane of kidney distal tubule and proximal tubules. To a lower extent, expressed in neurons of the cerebral cortex and in various subcortical nuclei (at protein levels) Also detected in secretory phase endometrium; in scattered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

SLC22A2 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

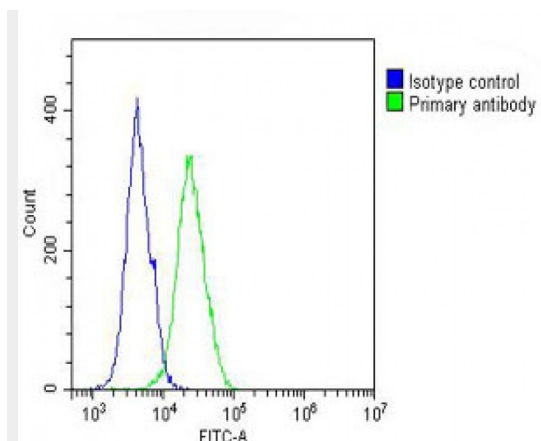
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

kidney tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



AP21683a staining SLC22A2 in human stomach tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

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



Overlay histogram showing A431 cells stained with AP21683a (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min). The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP21683a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

SLC22A2 Antibody (N-term) - Background

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.

SLC22A2 Antibody (N-term) - References

Gorboulev V., et al. DNA Cell Biol.

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13:1703-1710(2002).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.