G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ S26A4 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITN2868
Product Description	Immunotag™ S26A4 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	S26A4
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	S26A4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	SLC26A4 PDS
Accession No.	O43511 Q9R155 Q9R154
Description	solute carrier family 26 member 4(SLC26A4) Homo sapiens Mutations in this gene are associated with Pendred syndrome, the most common form of syndromic deafness, an autosomal-recessive disease. It is highly homologous to the SLC26A3 gene; they have similar genomic structures and this gene is located 3' of the SLC26A3 gene. The encoded protein has homology to sulfate transporters. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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Protein Expression	Thyroid,
Subcellular Localization	plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,integral component of membrane,apical plasma membrane,brush border membrane,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	disease:Defects in SLC26A4 are a cause of Pendred syndrome (PDS) [MIM:274600]. PDS is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by congenital sensorineural hearing loss combined with thyroid goiter. The disorder may account for up to 10% of the cases of hereditary deafness. The deafness is most often associated with a Mondini cochlear defect.,disease:Defects in SLC26A4 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal recessive type 4 (DFNB4) [MIM:600791]; also known as vestibular aqueduct syndrome (EVA). DFNB4 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information. DFNB4 is associated with an enlarged vestibular aqueduct.,function:Sodium-independent transporter of chloride and iodide.,online information:Gene page,online information:Pendrin entry,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,similarity:Belongs to the SLC26A/SulP transporter (TC 2.A.53) family.,similarity:Contains 1 STAS domain.,tissue specificity:High expression in adult thyroid, lower expression in adult and fetal kidney and fetal brain. Not expressed in other tissues.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.