

Immunotag™ S22A2 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITN2945
Product Description	Immunotag™ S22A2 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	S22A2
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	S22A2 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	SLC22A2 OCT2
Accession No.	O15244 O70577 Q9R0W2

Antibody Specification

Description	solute carrier family 22 member 2(SLC22A2) Homo sapiens 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. This gene is one of three similar cation transporter genes located in a cluster on chromosome 6. The encoded protein contains twelve putative transmembrane domains and is a plasma integral membrane protein. It is found primarily in the kidney, where it may mediate the first step in cation reabsorption. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Protein Expression	Colon,Kidney,Kidney cortex,
Subcellular Localization	plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,membrane,integral component of membrane,extracellular exosome,presynapse,
Protein Function	function: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.,induction:May be down-regulated in diabetic patients.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Organic cation transporter family.,tissue specificity: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.,
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