

Immunotag™ NPT2b Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITT5104
Product Description	Immunotag™ NPT2b 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	NPT2b
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from NPT2b, at AA range: 630-710
Specificity	NPT2b Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NPT2b protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	SLC34A2
Accession No.	O95436 Q9DBP0 Q9JJ09
Alternate Names	SLC34A2; Sodium-dependent phosphate transport protein 2B; Sodium-phosphate transport protein 2B; Na(+)-dependent phosphate cotransporter 2B; NaPi3b; Sodium/phosphate cotransporter 2B; Na(+)/Pi cotransporter 2B; NaPi-2b; Solute carrier family 34 member 2

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Description	solute carrier family 34 member 2(SLC34A2) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a pH-sensitive sodium-dependent phosphate transporter. Phosphate uptake is increased at lower pH. Defects in this gene are a cause of pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis. Three transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010],
Protein Expression	Intestine,Lung,Ovarian carcinoma,Small intestine,
Subcellular Localization	cytoplasm,plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,brush border,integral component of membrane,apical plasma membrane,brush border membrane,vesicle,
Protein Function	disease:Defects in SLC34A2 are a cause of pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis [MIM:265100]. Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis is a rare disease characterized by the deposition of calcium phosphate microliths throughout the lungs. Most patients are asymptomatic for several years or even for decades and generally, the diagnosis is incidental to clinical investigations unrelated to the disease. Cases with early onset or rapid progression are rare. A 'sandstorm-appearing' chest roentgenogram is a typical diagnostic finding. The onset of this potentially lethal disease varies from the neonatal period to old age and the disease follows a long-term, progressive course, resulting in a slow deterioration of lung functions. Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis is a recessive monogenic disease with full penetrance.,function:May be involved in actively transporting phosphate into cells via Na(+) cotransport. It may be the main phosphate transport protein in the intestinal brush border membrane. May have a role in the synthesis of surfactant in lungs' alveoli.,induction:Down-regulated by EGF.,similarity:Belongs to the SLC34A transporter family.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in lung. Also detected in pancreas, kidney, small intestine, ovary, testis, prostate and mammary gland. In lung, it is found in alveolar type II cells but not in bronchiolar epithelium.,
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