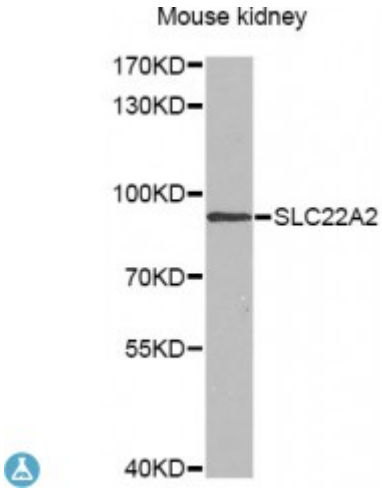
Anti-SLC22A2 Antibody



Description	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.
Model	STJ115996
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 44-140 of human SLC22A2 (NP_003049.2).
Gene ID	6582
Gene Symbol	SLC22A2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
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
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Solute carrier family 22 member 2 Organic cation transporter 2 hOCT2
Molecular Weight	62.581 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10966OMIM:602608Reactome:R-HSA-112311
Alternative Names	Solute carrier family 22 member 2 Organic cation transporter 2 hOCT2
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,
Cellular Localization	Membrane