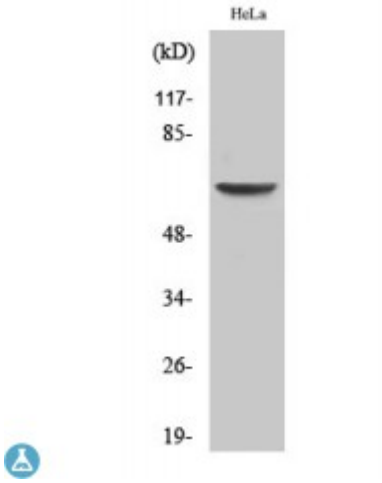
Anti-EAAT1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to EAAT1.

Model	STJ92813
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human EAAT1.
Immunogen Region	C-terminal
Gene ID	6507
Gene Symbol	SLC1A3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	EAAT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EAAT1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in brain . Detected at very much lower levels in heart, lung, placenta and skeletal muscle . Highly expressed in cerebellum, but also found in frontal cortex, hippocampus and basal ganglia .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Excitatory amino acid transporter 1 Sodium-dependent glutamate/aspartate transporter 1 GLAST-1 Solute carrier family 1 member 3
Molecular Weight	65 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10941OMIM:600111
Alternative Names	Excitatory amino acid transporter 1 Sodium-dependent glutamate/aspartate transporter 1 GLAST-1 Solute carrier family 1 member 3
Function	Sodium-dependent, high-affinity amino acid transporter that mediates the uptake of L-glutamate and also L-aspartate and D-aspartate . Functions as a symporter that transports one amino acid molecule together with two or three Na(+) ions and one proton, in parallel with the counter-transport of one K(+) ion . Mediates Cl(-) flux that is not coupled to amino acid transport; this avoids the accumulation of negative charges due to aspartate and Na(+) symport . Plays a redundant role in the rapid removal of released glutamate from the synaptic cleft, which is essential for terminating the postsynaptic action of glutamate .
Sequence and Domain Family	Contains eight transmembrane regions plus two helical hairpins that dip into the membrane. These helical hairpin structures play an important role in the transport process. The first enters the membrane from the cytoplasmic side, the second one from the extracellular side. During the transport cycle, the regions involved in amino acid transport, and especially the helical hairpins, move vertically by about 15-18 Angstroms, alternating between exposure to the aqueous phase and reinsertion in the lipid bilayer. In contrast, the regions involved in trimerization do not move.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Glycosylated.