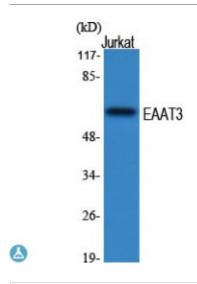


Anti-EAAT3 antibody



Description Rabbit polyclonal to EAAT3.

Model STJ92814

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human EAAT3.

Immunogen Region Internal

Gene ID <u>6505</u>

Gene Symbol SLC1A1

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000

Specificity EAAT3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EAAT3 protein.

Tissue Specificity Expressed in all tissues tested including liver, muscle, testis, ovary,

retinoblastoma cell line, neurons and brain (in which there was dense expression in substantia nigra, red nucleus, hippocampus and in cerebral

cortical layers).

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 3 Excitatory amino-acid carrier 1 Neuronal

and epithelial glutamate transporter Sodium-dependent glutamate/aspartate

transporter 3 Solute carrier family 1 member 1

Molecular Weight 57 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:10939OMIM:133550

Alternative Names Excitatory amino acid transporter 3 Excitatory amino-acid carrier 1 Neuronal

and epithelial glutamate transporter Sodium-dependent glutamate/aspartate

transporter 3 Solute carrier family 1 member 1

Function Sodium-dependent, high-affinity amino acid transporter that mediates the

uptake of L-glutamate and also L-aspartate and D-aspartate . Can also

transport L-cysteine . 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 an important role in L-glutamate and L-aspartate reabsorption in renal tubuli . 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 . Negatively

regulated by ARL6IP5.

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 Apical cell membrane

Post-translational Glycosylated.

Modifications