

OAT1 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP9137

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	OAT1 Polyclonal Antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Recommended Dilutions	
Immunogen	
Species	Rabbit
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Isotype	
Clonality	
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	60kDa
GeneID?Human?	SLC22A6
Human Swiss-Prot No.	
Cellular localization	
Alternative Names	Solute carrier family 22 member 6; Organic anion transporter 1; Hoat1; Renal organic anion transporter 1; hROAT1; PAH transporter; hPAHT; SLC22A6; OAT1; PAHT
Background	<p>domain:Multiple cysteine residues are necessary for proper targeting to the plasma membrane.,function:Involved in the renal elimination of endogenous and exogenous organic anions. Functions as organic anion exchanger when the uptake of one molecule of organic anion is coupled with an efflux of one molecule of endogenous dicarboxylic acid (glutarate, ketoglutarate, etc). Mediates the sodium-independent uptake of 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid (DMPS) (By similarity). Mediates the sodium-independent uptake of p-aminohippurate (PAH), ochratoxin (OTA), acyclovir (ACV), 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT), cimetidine (CMD), 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate (2,4-D), hippurate (HA), indoleacetate (IA), indoxyl sulfate (IS) and 3-carboxy-4-methyl-5-propyl-2-furanpropionate (CMPF), cidofovir, adefovir, 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl) guanine (PMEG), 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl) diaminopurine (PMEDAP) and edaravone sulfate. PAH uptake is inhibited by p-chloromercuribenzenesulphonate (PCMBs), diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEPC), sulindac, diclofenac, carprofen, glutarate and okadaic acid (By similarity). PAH uptake is inhibited by benzothiazolylcysteine (BTC), S-chlorotrifluoroethylcysteine (CTFC), cysteine S-conjugates S-dichlorovinylcysteine (DCVC), furosemide, steviol, phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), calcium ionophore A23187, benzylpenicillin, furosemide, indomethacin, bumetamide, losartan, probenecid, phenol red, urate, and alpha-ketoglutarate.,PTM:Glycosylated. Glycosylation at Asn-113 may occur at a secondary level. Glycosylation is necessary for proper targeting of the transporter to the plasma membrane.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Organic cation transporter family.,tissue specificity:Strongly expressed in kidney and to a lower extent in liver, skeletal muscle, brain and placenta. Found at the basolateral membrane of the proximal tubule.,</p>