



S22A2 Polyclonal Antibody

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|---------------------------|---|
| Catalog No | YP-Ab-07790 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications | WB;ELISA |
| Gene Name | SLC22A2 OCT2 |
| Protein Name | Solute carrier family 22 member 2 (Organic cation transporter 2) (hOCT2) |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein |
| Specificity | S22A2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | |
| Observed Band | 61kD |
| Cell Pathway | Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . |
| 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; in scattered cells in the stroma. |
| Function | 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.,induction:May be down-regulated in diabetic patients.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Organic cation transporter family.,tissue specificity:Mainly expressed in kidney. |

**Background**

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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images