

EAAT1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-12718
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	SLC1A3
Protein Name	Excitatory amino acid transporter 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human EAAT1. AA range:492-541
Specificity	EAAT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EAAT1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA 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	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	SLC1A3; EAAT1; GLAST; GLAST1; Excitatory amino acid transporter 1; Sodium-dependent glutamate/aspartate transporter 1; GLAST-1; Solute carrier family 1 member 3
Observed Band	65kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in brain (PubMed:8218410, PubMed:7521911, PubMed:8123008). Detected at very much lower levels in heart, lung, placenta and skeletal muscle (PubMed:7521911, PubMed:8123008). Highly expressed in cerebellum, but also found in frontal cortex, hippocampus and basal ganglia (PubMed:7521911).
Function	disease:Defects in SLC1A3 are the cause of episodic ataxia type 6 (EA6) [MIM:612656]. EA6 is characterized by episodic ataxia, seizures, migraine and alternating hemiplegia.,function:Transports L-glutamate and also L- and D-aspartate. Essential for terminating the postsynaptic action of glutamate by rapidly removing released glutamate from the synaptic cleft. Acts as a symport by cotransporting sodium.,PTM:Glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the sodium:dicarboxylate (SDF) symporter (TC 2.A.23) family.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in cerebellum, but also found in frontal cortex, hippocampus and basal ganglia.,



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Background	This gene encodes a member of a member of a high affinity glutamate transporter family. This gene functions in the termination of excitatory neurotransmission in central nervous system. Mutations are associated with episodic ataxia, Type 6. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014],
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.



