



# S22A4 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-05888
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	SLC22A4 ETT OCTN1 UT2H
<b>Protein Name</b>	Solute carrier family 22 member 4 (Ergothioneine transporter) (ET transporter) (Organic cation/carnitine transporter 1)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 240-320
<b>Specificity</b>	S22A4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	60kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Widely expressed. Highly expressed in whole blood, bone marrow, trachea and fetal liver. Weakly expressed in kidney, skeletal muscle, prostate, lung, pancreas, placenta, heart, uterus, spleen and spinal cord. Highly expressed in intestinal cell types affected by Crohn disease, including epithelial cells. Expressed in CD68 macrophage and CD43 T-cells but not in CD20 B-cells. Predominantly expressed in CD14 cells in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.
<b>Function</b>	caution:PubMed:9426230 reported that this protein does not transport carnitine, however, experiments were done with the Phe-503 variant, which affects the ability to transport carnitine. PubMed:15459889 showed that, although weakly, it can also transport carnitine at some level. Its function in carnitine transport is therefore unclear.,disease:Defects in SLC22A4 may be a cause of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).,disease:Defects in SLC22A4 may be a cause of susceptibility to Crohn disease (CD) [MIM:266600]. CD is a form of remitting inflammatory bowel

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disease (IBD). CD may involve any part of the gastrointestinal tract, but most frequently the terminal ileum and colon. Bowel inflammation is transmural and discontinuous. CD is commonly classified as an autoimmune disease.,function:Sodium-ion dependent, low affinity carnitine transporter. Probably transports one sodium ion with one molecule of ca

**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. The encoded protein is an organic cation transporter and plasma integral membrane protein containing eleven putative transmembrane domains as well as a nucleotide-binding site motif. Transport by this protein is at least partially ATP-dependent. [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**