



# MCT8 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-13411
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	SLC16A2
<b>Protein Name</b>	Monocarboxylate transporter 8
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SLC16A2. AA range:112-161
<b>Specificity</b>	MCT8 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MCT8 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA 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>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	SLC16A2; MCT8; XPCT; Monocarboxylate transporter 8; MCT 8; Monocarboxylate transporter 7; MCT 7; Solute carrier family 16 member 2; X-linked PEST-containing transporter
<b>Observed Band</b>	60kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Highly expressed in liver and heart.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in SLC16A2 are the cause of monocarboxylate transporter 8 deficiency (MCT8 deficiency) [MIM:300523]. MCT8 deficiency consists of a severe form of X-linked psychomotor retardation combined with abnormal thyroid hormone (TH) levels. Thyroid hormone deficiency can be caused by defects of hormone synthesis and action, but it has also been linked to a defect in cellular hormone transport. Affected patients are males with abnormal relative concentrations of three circulating iodothyronines, as well as severe neurological abnormalities, including global developmental delay, central hypotonia, spastic quadriplegia, dystonic movements, rotary nystagmus, and impaired gaze and

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hearing. Heterozygous females had a milder thyroid phenotype and no neurological defects.,function:Very active and specific thyroid hormone transporter. Stimulates cellular uptake of thyroxine (T4), triiodothy

### Background

This gene encodes an integral membrane protein that functions as a transporter of thyroid hormone. The encoded protein facilitates the cellular importation of thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3), reverse triiodothyronine (rT3) and diiodothyronine (T2). This gene is expressed in many tissues and likely plays an important role in the development of the central nervous system. Loss of function mutations in this gene are associated with psychomotor retardation in males while females exhibit no neurological defects and more moderate thyroid-deficient phenotypes. This gene is subject to X-chromosome inactivation. Mutations in this gene are the cause of Allan-Herndon-Dudley syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],

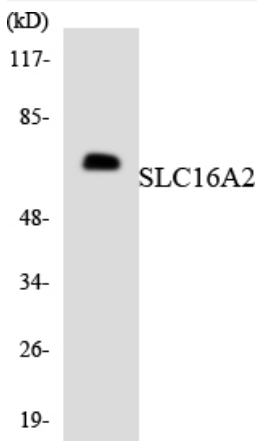
### matters needing attention

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



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using SLC16A2 antibody.