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Anti-CTR1/SLC31A1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO16116

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O15431
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-CTR1/SLC31A1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1317
Other Names	High affinity copper uptake protein 1, Copper transporter 1, hCTR1, Solute carrier family 31 member 1, Truncated CTR1 form, SLC31A1 (HGNC:11016)
Calculated MW	21091
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: 26S95
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CTR1/SLC31A1
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	SLC31A1 (HGNC:11016)
Function	[High affinity copper uptake protein 1]: Uniporter that mediates the transport of copper(1+) from the extracellular space to the cytoplasm, across the plasma membrane (PubMed:11734551, PubMed:16135512, PubMed:17525160, PubMed:19740744, PubMed:20451502, PubMed:20569931, PubMed:23658018) and delivers directly copper(1+) to

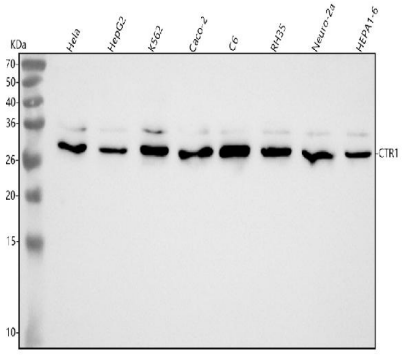
specific chaperone such as ATOX1, via a copper(1+)- mediated transient interaction between the C-terminal domain and a copper(1+) chaperone, thus controlling intracellular copper(1+) levels (PubMed:11734551, PubMed:16135512, PubMed:17525160, PubMed:19740744, PubMed:20451502, PubMed:20569931, PubMed:23658018, PubMed:26745413). May function in copper(1+) import from the apical membrane thus may drive intestinal copper absorption (By similarity). The copper(1+) transport mechanism is sodium-independent, saturable and of high-affinity (PubMed:11734551). Also mediates the uptake of silver(1+) (PubMed:20569931). May function in the influx of the platinum- containing chemotherapeutic agents (PubMed:20451502, PubMed:20569931). The platinum-containing chemotherapeutic agents uptake is saturable (By similarity). In vitro, mediates the transport of cadmium(2+) into cells (PubMed:33294387). Also participates in the first step of copper(2+) acquisition by cells through a direct transfer of copper(2+) from copper(2+) carriers in blood, such as ALB to the N-terminal domain of SLC31A1, leading to copper(2+) reduction and probably followed by copper(1+) stabilization (PubMed:30489586). In addition, functions as a redox sensor to promote angiogenesis in endothelial cells, in a copper(1+) transport independent manner, by transmitting the VEGF- induced ROS signal through a sulfenylation at Cys-189 leadin g to a subsequent disulfide bond formation between SLC31A1 and KDR (PubMed:35027734). The SLC31A1-KDR complex is then co-internalized to early endosomes, driving a sustained VEGFR2 signaling (PubMed:35027734).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Early endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Recycling endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K211}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Late endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K211}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K211}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=The localization is controlled by the intra and extra-cellular copper concentration (PubMed:15326162, PubMed:19740744, PubMed:23658018, PubMed:26205368, PubMed:26945057). Under conditions of elevated extracellular copper concentrations, it is rapidly internalized by endocytosis from the plasma membrane by a clathrin- and dynamin-mediated process and degradated in order to prevent intracellular copper accumulation and to reduce the transport of the copper across the membrane (PubMed:15326162, PubMed:19740744, PubMed:23658018, PubMed:26205368, PubMed:26945057). The internalized SLC31A1 is then localized in early endosomes, and, upon a low extracellular copper concentrations, it is transported back to the plasma membrane in a RAB11A-dependent recycling pathway (PubMed:26945057). Localizes to the apical membrane in intestinal epithelial cells (By similarity). Mainly localized on the basolateral side of renal tubular cells (By similarity). Localizes to the neuronal cell body plasma membranes (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8K211, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JK41, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15326162, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19740744, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23658018, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26205368, ECO:0000269|PubMed:26945057}

Images

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of CTR1/SLC31A1 using anti-CTR1/SLC31A1 antibody (M03447).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours.
The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of



sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates,
Lane 2: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: human K562 whole cell lysates,
Lane 4: human CACO-2 whole cell lysates,
Lane 5: rat C6 whole cell lysates,
Lane 6: rat RH35 whole cell lysates,
Lane 7: mouse Neuro-2a whole cell lysates,
Lane 8: mouse HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates.
After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-CTR1/SLC31A1 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M03447) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:1000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for CTR1/SLC31A1 at approximately 29 kDa. The expected band size for CTR1/SLC31A1 is at 21 kDa.

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