10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SLC19A2 Rabbit pAb

SLC19A2 Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP54304

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O60779
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	55400
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC19A2
Epitope Specificity	21-120/497
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane.
DISEASE	Defects in SLC19A2 are the cause of thiamine-responsive megaloblastic anemia syndrome (TRMA) [MIM:249270]; also known as Rogers syndrome. TRMA is an autosomal recessive disease with features that include megaloblastic anemia, mild thrombocytopenia and leucopenia, sensorineural deafness and diabetes mellitus.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes the thiamin transporter protein. Mutations in this gene cause thiamin-responsive megaloblastic anemia syndrome (TRMA), which is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by diabetes mellitus, megaloblastic anemia and sensorineural deafness. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	10560
Other Names	Thiamine transporter 1, ThTr-1, ThTr1, Solute carrier family 19 member 2, Thiamine carrier 1, TC1, SLC19A2, THT1, TRMA
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	SLC19A2
Synonyms	THT1, TRMA
Function	High-affinity transporter for the intake of thiamine (PubMed: 10391222, PubMed:10542220, PubMed:21836059, PubMed:33008889, PubMed:35512554, PubMed:35724964). Mediates H(+)-dependent pyridoxine transport (PubMed:33008889, PubMed:35512554, PubMed:35724964).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous; most abundant in skeletal and cardiac muscle. Medium expression in placenta, heart, liver and kidney, low in lung.

Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.