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CTR1 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54312

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O15431
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Mouse, Rabbit, Chicken, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21091
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CTR1
Epitope Specificity	51-150/190
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	Cell membrane. Localizes to the apical membrane in intestinal epithelial cells.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is a high-affinity copper transporter found in the cell membrane. The encoded protein functions as a homotrimer to effect the uptake of dietary copper. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]

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)
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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

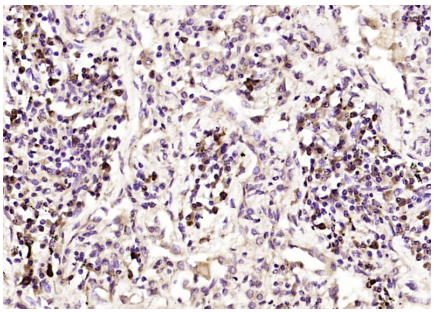
Name	SLC31A1 (HGNC:11016)
Function	[High affinity copper uptake protein 1]: Uniporter that mediates the transport of copper(1+) from the extracellular space to the cytoplasm, across

	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}

Background

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

Images



araformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human lung carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CTR1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP54312) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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