

SLC25A10 Rabbit pAb

SLC25A10 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP58117

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9UBX3
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat, Dog, Mouse, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	31282
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC25A10
Epitope Specificity	201-287/287
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	Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier protein (mDIC) belongs to superfamily of mitochondrial transporters. It has been demonstrated that the expression of mDIC leads to hyperpolarization of the mitochondria, as well as succinate uptake by the mitochondria. It is highly expressed in adipose tissue, where its expression is downregulated by insulin and upregulated by free fatty acids. mDIC is also thought to play a role in glyceroneogenesis.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1468
Other Names	Mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier, DIC, Solute carrier family 25 member 10, SLC25A10, DIC
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=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	SLC25A10
Synonyms	DIC
Function	Catalyzes the electroneutral exchange or flux of physiologically important metabolites such as dicarboxylates (malonate, malate, succinate), inorganic sulfur-containing anions, and phosphate, across the mitochondrial inner membrane (PubMed: 29211846 , PubMed: 38780415 , PubMed: 38937634). Substrate exchange across the membrane occurs consecutively with one substrate being transported first, then dissociating from the substrate binding site before the second substrate binds for transport in the opposite direction (PubMed: 38937634). Does not transport glutathione (By similarity). Plays an important role in gluconeogenesis, fatty acid metabolism, urea synthesis, and sulfur metabolism, particularly in liver, by supplying the substrates for the different metabolic processes. Regulates fatty acid release from adipocytes, and contributes to systemic insulin sensitivity (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Present in high amounts in liver and kidney, and at lower levels in all the other tissues analyzed

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'.