

# CD98 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73782

## **Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>P08195</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	67994

#### **Additional Information**

Gene ID	6520
Other Names	SLC3A2; MDU1; 4F2 cell-surface antigen heavy chain; 4F2hc; 4F2 heavy chain antigen; Lymphocyte activation antigen 4F2 large subunit; CD98
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

### **Protein Information**

Name	SLC3A2 ( <u>HGNC:11026</u> )
Synonyms	MDU1
Function	Acts as a chaperone that facilitates biogenesis and trafficking of functional transporters heterodimers to the plasma membrane. Forms heterodimer with SLC7 family transporters (SLC7A5, SLC7A6, SLC7A7, SLC7A8, SLC7A10 and SLC7A11), a group of amino-acid antiporters (PubMed: <u>10574970</u> , PubMed: <u>10903140</u> , PubMed: <u>11557028</u> , PubMed: <u>30867591</u> , PubMed: <u>33298890</u> , PubMed: <u>33758168</u> , PubMed: <u>34880232</u> , PubMed: <u>9751058</u> , PubMed: <u>9829974</u> , PubMed: <u>9878049</u> ). Heterodimers function as amino acids exchangers, the specificity of the substrate depending on the SLC7A subunit. Heterodimers SLC3A2/SLC7A6 or SLC3A2/SLC7A7 mediate the uptake of dibasic amino acids (PubMed: <u>10903140</u> , PubMed: <u>9829974</u> ). Heterodimer SLC3A2/SLC7A11 functions as an antiporter by mediating the exchange of extracellular anionic L-cystine and intracellular L-glutamate across the cellular plasma membrane (PubMed: <u>34880232</u> ). SLC3A2/SLC7A10 translocates small neutral L- and D- amino acids across the plasma membrane (By similarity). SLC3A2/SLC75 or SLC3A2/SLC7A8 translocates neutral amino acids with broad

	specificity, thyroid hormones and L-DOPA (PubMed: <u>10574970</u> , PubMed: <u>11389679</u> , PubMed: <u>11557028</u> , PubMed: <u>11564694</u> , PubMed: <u>11742812</u> , PubMed: <u>12117417</u> , PubMed: <u>12225859</u> , PubMed: <u>12716892</u> , PubMed: <u>15980244</u> , PubMed: <u>30867591</u> , PubMed: <u>33298890</u> , PubMed: <u>33758168</u> ). SLC3A2 is essential for plasma membrane localization, stability, and the transport activity of SLC7A5 and SLC7A8 (PubMed: <u>10391915</u> , PubMed: <u>10574970</u> , PubMed: <u>11311135</u> , PubMed: <u>15769744</u> , PubMed: <u>33066406</u> ). When associated with LAPTM4B, the heterodimer SLC7A5 is recruited to lysosomes to promote leucine uptake into these organelles, and thereby mediates mTORC1 activation (PubMed: <u>25998567</u> ). Modulates integrin-related signaling and is essential for integrin-dependent cell spreading, migration and tumor progression (PubMed: <u>11121428</u> , PubMed: <u>15625115</u> ).
Cellular Location	Apical cell membrane. Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cell junction {ECO:000250 UniProtKB:P10852}. Lysosome membrane. Melanosome. Basolateral cell membrane {ECO:000250 UniProtKB:P10852}. Note=Localized at the plasma membrane when associated with SLC7A5/LAT1 or SLC7A8/LAT2 (PubMed:11311135, PubMed:9751058). Localized to the apical membrane of placental syncytiotrophoblastic cells (PubMed:11742812). Recruited to lysosomes by LAPTM4B (PubMed:25998567). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:17081065) Located selectively at cell-cell adhesion sites (By similarity) Colocalized with SLC7A8/LAT2 at the basolateral membrane of kidney proximal tubules and small intestine epithelia. Expressed in both luminal and abluminal membranes of brain capillary endothelial cells (By similarity). {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P10852, ECO:0000269 PubMed:11311135, ECO:0000269 PubMed:11742812, ECO:0000269 PubMed:17081065, ECO:0000269 PubMed:25998567, ECO:0000269 PubMed:9751058}
Tissue Location	Expressed ubiquitously in all tissues tested with highest levels detected in kidney, placenta and testis and weakest level in thymus. During gestation, expression in the placenta was significantly stronger at full-term than at the mid-trimester stage Expressed in HUVECS and at low levels in resting peripheral blood T- lymphocytes and quiescent fibroblasts. Also expressed in fetal liver and in the astrocytic process of primary astrocytic gliomas. Expressed in retinal endothelial cells and in the intestinal epithelial cell line C2BBe1.

## Background

Required for the function of light chain amino-acid transporters. Involved in sodium-independent, high-affinity transport of large neutral amino acids such as phenylalanine, tyrosine, leucine, arginine and tryptophan. Involved in guiding and targeting of LAT1 and LAT2 to the plasma membrane. When associated with SLC7A6 or SLC7A7 acts as an arginine/glutamine exchanger, following an antiport mechanism for amino acid transport, influencing arginine release in exchange for extracellular amino acids. Plays a role in nitric oxide synthesis in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) via transport of L-arginine. Required for normal and neoplastic cell growth. When associated with SLC7A5/LAT1, is also involved in the transport of L-DOPA across the blood-brain barrier, and that of thyroid hormones triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4) across the cell membrane in tissues such as placenta. Involved in the uptake of methylmercury (MeHg) when administered as the L-cysteine or D,L-homocysteine complexes, and hence plays a role in metal ion homeostasis and toxicity. When associated with SLC7A5 or SLC7A8, involved in the cellular activity of small molecular weight nitrosothiols, via the stereoselective transport of L- nitrosocysteine (L-CNSO) across the transmembrane. Together with ICAM1, regulates the transport activity LAT2 in polarized intestinal cells, by generating and delivering intracellular signals. When associated with SLC7A5, plays an important role in transporting L-leucine from the circulating blood to the retina across the inner blood-retinal barrier. When associated with LAPTM4B, recruits SLC3A2 and SLC7A5 to lysosomes to promote leucine uptake into these organelles and is required for mTORC1 activation (PubMed: 25998567).



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