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xCT Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76887

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q9UPY5
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	55423

Additional Information

Gene ID	23657
Other Names	SLC7A11
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IP~~N/A
Format	1xPBS(pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 50% Glycerol, 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	SLC7A11 (HGNC:11059)
Function	Heterodimer with SLC3A2, that functions as an antiporter by mediating the exchange of extracellular anionic L-cystine and intracellular L-glutamate across the cellular plasma membrane (PubMed:11133847, PubMed:11417227, PubMed:14722095, PubMed:15151999, PubMed:34880232, PubMed:35245456, PubMed:35352032). Provides L-cystine for the maintenance of the redox balance between extracellular L- cystine and L-cysteine and for the maintenance of the intracellular levels of glutathione that is essential for cells protection from oxidative stress (By similarity). The transport is sodium-independent, electroneutral with a stoichiometry of 1:1, and is drove by the high intracellular concentration of L-glutamate and the intracellular reduction of L-cystine (PubMed:11133847, PubMed:11417227). Acts as an inhibitor of ferroptosis by mediating the import of L-kynurenine leading to anti-ferroptotic signaling propagation required to maintain L-cystine and glutathione homeostasis (PubMed:35245456, PubMed:40246981). Also inhibits ferroptosis by acting as an atypical proton

	transporter that mediates a slow proton efflux from lysosomes via cystine and glutamate flux (PubMed:40280132). Glutamate and cystine contain side-chain groups that are protonatable in the physiological range of lysosomal pH and cytosolic pH, respectively, enabling a slow lysosomal proton leak through a substrate-as-proton mechanism (PubMed:40280132). Moreover, mediates N-acetyl-L-cysteine uptake into the placenta leading to subsequently down-regulation of pathways associated with oxidative stress, inflammation and apoptosis (PubMed:34120018). In vitro can also transport L-aspartate (PubMed:11417227). May participate in astrocyte and meningeal cell proliferation during development and can provide neuroprotection by promoting glutathione synthesis and delivery from non-neuronal cells such as astrocytes and meningeal cells to immature neurons (By similarity). Controls the production of pheomelanin pigment directly (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, microvillus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Localized to the microvillous membrane of the placental syncytiotrophoblast (PubMed:34120018). Plasma membrane localization is impaired by LGALS13 (PubMed:40246981)
Tissue Location	Expressed in term placenta and primary term cytotrophoblast (PubMed:34120018). Expressed mainly in the brain, but also in pancreas (PubMed:11417227).

Background

This gene encodes a member of a heteromeric, sodium-independent, anionic amino acid transport system that is highly specific for cysteine and glutamate. In this system, designated Xc(-), the anionic form of cysteine is transported in exchange for glutamate. This protein has been identified as the predominant mediator of Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus fusion and entry permissiveness into cells. Also, increased expression of this gene in primary gliomas (compared to normal brain tissue) was associated with increased glutamate secretion via the XCT channels, resulting in neuronal cell death.

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