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Serotonin Transporter Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76984

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P31645
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Serotonin transporter
Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Calculated MW	70325

Additional Information

Gene ID	6532
Other Names	SLC6A4
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000
Format	Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	SLC6A4
Synonyms	HTT, SERT
Function	Serotonin transporter that cotransports serotonin with one Na(+) ion in exchange for one K(+) ion and possibly one proton in an overall electroneutral transport cycle. Transports serotonin across the plasma membrane from the extracellular compartment to the cytosol thus limiting serotonin intercellular signaling (PubMed:10407194, PubMed:12869649, PubMed:21730057, PubMed:27049939, PubMed:27756841, PubMed:34851672). Essential for serotonin homeostasis in the central nervous system. In the developing somatosensory cortex, acts in glutamatergic neurons to control serotonin uptake and its trophic functions accounting for proper spatial organization of cortical neurons and elaboration of sensory circuits. In the mature cortex, acts primarily in brainstem raphe neurons to mediate serotonin uptake from the synaptic cleft back into the pre-synaptic terminal thus terminating

serotonin signaling at the synapse (By similarity). Modulates mucosal serotonin levels in the gastrointestinal tract through uptake and clearance of serotonin in enterocytes. Required for enteric neurogenesis and gastrointestinal reflexes (By similarity). Regulates blood serotonin levels by ensuring rapid high affinity uptake of serotonin from plasma to platelets, where it is further stored in dense granules via vesicular monoamine transporters and then released upon stimulation (PubMed:17506858, PubMed:18317590). Mechanistically, the transport cycle starts with an outward-open conformation having Na1(+) and Cl(-) sites occupied. The binding of a second extracellular Na2(+) ion and serotonin substrate leads to structural changes to outward- occluded to inward-occluded to inward-open, where the Na2(+) ion and serotonin are released into the cytosol. Binding of intracellular K(+) ion induces conformational transitions to inward-occluded to outward- open and completes the cycle by releasing K(+) possibly together with a proton bound to Asp-98 into the extracellular compartment. Na1(+) and Cl(-) ions remain bound throughout the transport cycle (PubMed:10407194, PubMed:12869649, PubMed:21730057, PubMed:27049939, PubMed:27756841, PubMed:34851672). Additionally, displays serotonin- induced channel-like conductance for monovalent cations, mainly Na(+) ions. The channel activity is uncoupled from the transport cycle and may contribute to the membrane resting potential or excitability (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endomembrane system; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60857}. Cell junction, focal adhesion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60857}. Cell projection, neuron projection {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60857}. Note=Could be part of recycling endosomes (PubMed:16870614). Density of transporter molecules on the plasma membrane is itself regulated by STX1A (By similarity). Density of transporter molecules on the plasma membrane is also regulated by serotonin (PubMed:17506858). Density of transporter molecules seems to be modulated by ITGAV:ITGB3 (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P31652, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q60857, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16870614, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17506858}

Tissue Location

Expressed in platelets (at protein level).

Images