S6A19 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-06217
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	SLC6A19 B0AT1
Protein Name	Sodium-dependent neutral amino acid transporter B(0)AT1 (Solute carrier family 6 member 19) (System B(0) neutral amino acid transporter AT1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	S6A19 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	69kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Colocalizes with ACE2 on the apical membrane of cells lining villi of the jejunum, ileum and on kidney proximal tubules. .
Tissue Specificity	Robust expression in kidney and small intestine, with minimal expression in pancreas (PubMed:18424768, PubMed:15286787). Also expressed in stomach, liver, duodenum, ileocecum, colon and prostate. Not detected in testis, whole brain, cerebellum, fetal liver, spleen, skeletal muscle, uterus, heart or lung.
Function	disease:Defects in SLC6A19 are a cause of Hartnup disorder (HND) [MIM:234500]. HND is an autosomal recessive abnormality of renal and gastrointestinal neutral amino acid transport noted for its clinical variability. First described in 1956, HND is characterized by increases in the urinary and intestinal excretion of neutral amino acids. Individuals with typical Hartnup aminoaciduria may be asymptomatic, some develop a photosensitive pellagra-like rash, attacks of cerebellar ataxia and other neurological or psychiatric features. Although the definition of HND was originally based on clinical and biochemical abnormalities, its marked clinical heterogeneity has led to it being known as a disorder with a consistent pathognomonic neutral hyperaminoaciduria.,function:Transporter that mediates epithelial resorption of neutral amino acids across the apical membrane of epithelial cells in the kid

Background	This gene encodes a system B(0) transmembrane protein that actively transports most neutral amino acids across the apical membrane of epithelial cells. Mutations in this gene result in Hartnup disorder. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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