MCT12 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-13407
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	SLC16A12
Protein Name	Monocarboxylate transporter 12
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MOT12. AA range:115-164
Specificity	MCT12 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MCT12 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA 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	SLC16A12; MCT12; Monocarboxylate transporter 12; MCT 12; Solute carrier family 16 member 12
Observed Band	53kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Most highly expressed in kidney, followed by retina, lung, heart and testis. Very weakly expressed in brain and liver. Also detected in lens.
Function	disease:Defects in SLC16A12 are a cause of cataract juvenile with microcornea and glucosuria (CJMG) [MIM:612018]. Renal glucosuria is defined by elevated glucose level in the urine without hyperglycemia and without evidence of morphological renal anomalies.,function:Proton-linked monocarboxylate transporter. Catalyzes the rapid transport across the plasma membrane of many monocarboxylates.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Monocarboxylate porter (TC 2.A.1.13) family.,tissue specificity:Most highly expressed in kidney, followed by retina, lung, and testis. Very weakly expressed in brain and liver. Also detected in lens.,
Background	This gene encodes a transmembrane transporter that likely plays a role in monocarboxylic acid transport. A mutation in this gene has been associated with juvenile cataracts with microcornea and renal glucosuria. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010],

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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