



SLC4A8/10 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-04217
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	SLC4A8/SLC4A10
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SLC4A8/10. AA range:411-460
Specificity	SLC4A8/10 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SLC4A8/10 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	SLC4A8/10;SLC4A8/SLC4A10;Electroneutral sodium bicarbonate exchanger 1/ Sodium-driven chloride bicarbonate exchanger;SLC4A8;KIAA0739;NBC;NBC3; NDCBE1;Electroneutral sodium bicarbonate exchanger 1;Electroneutral Na(+)-driven Cl-HCO3 exchanger;Solute carrier family 4 member 8;k-NBC3;SLC4A10; NCBE;Sodium-driven chloride bicarbonate exchanger;Solute
Observed Band	140kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	140kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the pyramidal cells of the hippocampus (at protein level). Highly expressed in all major regions of the brain, spinal column and in testis, and moderate levels in trachea, thyroid and medulla region of kidney. Low expression levels observed in pancreas and kidney cortex.
Function	function:Mediates electroneutral sodium- and carbonate-dependent choride-HCO3(-) exchange with a Na(+):HCO3(-) stoichiometry of 2:1. Plays a major role in pH regulation in neurons. May be involved in cell pH regulation by transporting HCO3(-) from blood to cell. Enhanced expression in severe acid stress could be important for cell survival by mediating the influx of HCO3(-) into



the cells. Also mediates lithium-dependent HCO_3^- cotransport. May be regulated by osmolarity. ,miscellaneous:Activity is inhibited by 4,4'-Di-isothiocyanatostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (DIDS - an inhibitor of several anionic channels and transporters). ,similarity:Belongs to the anion exchanger (TC 2.A.31) family. ,tissue specificity:Expressed in the pyramidal cells of the hippocampus (at protein level). Highly expressed in all major regions of the brain, spinal column and in testis, and moderate levels in trache

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a membrane protein that functions to transport sodium and bicarbonate ions across the cell membrane. The encoded protein is important for pH regulation in neurons. The activity of this protein can be inhibited by 4,4'-Di-isothiocyanatostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (DIDS). Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012],

matters needing attention

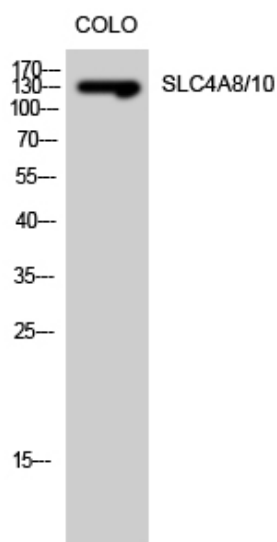
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

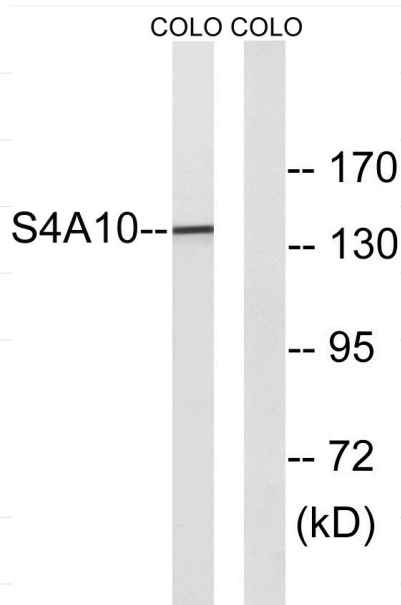
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



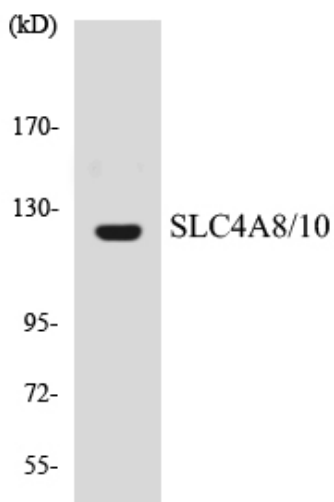
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of COLO cells using SLC4A8/10 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO cells, using SLC4A8/10 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HUVECcells using SLC4A8/10 antibody.