

Rabbit anti-Human SLC1A4 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SLC1A4 antibody

Anti-SLC1A4 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256343	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SLC1A4; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-SLC1A4 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; SLC1A4 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; solute carrier family 1 (glutamate/neutral amino acid transporter); member 4; Anti-ASCT1 Antibody; Anti-SATT Antibody; anti-SLC1A4 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human SLC1A4
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-SLC1A4 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human SLC1A4 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human SLC1A4 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human SLC1A4 in human adrenal gland with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human SLC1A4 in human lymph node with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SLC1A4 antibody	The gene ASCT1 (SLC1A4) coding for a Na+-dependent neutral amino acid transporter is a member of the glutamate transporter superfamily and is located on 2p13-14, a region showing linkage to both schizophrenia (SCZ) and bipolar disorder (BD). ASCT1 can thus be considered a candidate gene for both disorders. SLC1A4 (ASCT1) encodes a transporter for neutral amino acids such as alanine, serine, cysteine, and threonine. Biallelic mutations in the SLC1A4 gene have been identified as a very rare cause of neurodevelopmental disorders. L-serine transport deficiency has been regarded as the causal molecular mechanism underlying the neurological phenotype of SLC1A4 mutation patients. SLC1A4 deficiency is a described neurodevelopmental disorder associated with microcephaly, global developmental delay, abnormal myelination, thin corpus callosum, and seizures.
References	Skowronek MH, et al. (2006) No association between genetic variants at the asct1 gene and schizophrenia or bipolar disorder in a german sample. Psychiatr Genet 16 (6): 233-234.Pironti E, et al. (2018) A novel slc1a4 homozygous mutation causing congenital microcephaly, epileptic encephalopathy and spastic tetraparesis: A video-eeg and tractography-case study. J Neurogenet 32 (4): 316-321.Conroy J, et al. (2016) Novel european slc1a4 variant: Infantile spasms and population ancestry analysis. J Hum Genet 61 (8): 761-764.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/slc1a4-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256343>