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Rabbit Anti-SLC33A1 antibody

SL0699R

Product Name	SLC33A1
Chinese Name	乙酰辅酶 ATransporter1 抗体
Alias	AT-1; Solute carrier family 33, member 1; SLC33A1; ACATN; Acetyl CoA transporter; Acetyl Coenzyme A transporter; AT 1; AT1; Human Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor; Solute carrier family 33 (acetyl CoA transporter) member 1; Solute carrier family 33 member 1; spastic paraplegia 42 (autosomal dominant); SPG42; ACATN_HUMAN; Acetyl coenzyme A transporter 1; Acetyl-CoA transporter 1; Acetyl-coenzyme A transporter 1; Slc33a1; Solute carrier family 33 (acetyl CoA transporter) member 1.
Research Area	Cell biology
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse, (predicted: Human, Rat,)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	61kDa
Cellular localization	cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC33A1: 481-549/549
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Attention

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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Product Detail

Acetyl-coenzyme A transportor 1 is required for the formation of O-acetylated (Ac) gangliosides. It is predicted to contain 6 to 10 transmembrane domains, and a leucine zipper motif in transmembrane domain III. Studies indicate that the protein is localized to the cytoplasm.

Function:
Probable acetyl-CoA transporter necessary for O-acetylation of gangliosides.

Subcellular Location:
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (Probable).

Tissue Specificity:
Ubiquitous. Detected in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. With strongest signals in pancreas.

DISEASE:
Defects in SLC33A1 are the cause of spastic paraplegia autosomal dominant type 42 (SPG42) [MIM:612539]. Spastic paraplegia is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs. Rate of progression and the severity of symptoms are quite variable. Initial symptoms may include difficulty with balance, weakness and stiffness in the legs, muscle spasms, and dragging the toes when walking. In some forms of the disorder, bladder symptoms (such as incontinence) may appear, or the weakness and stiffness may spread to other parts of the body

Similarity:
Belongs to the SLC33A transporter family.

SWISS:
O00400

Gene ID:
9197

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 9197 Human

Entrez Gene: 64018 Rat

Omim: 603690 Human

SwissProt: O00400 Human

SwissProt: Q6AYY8 Rat

Unigene: 478031 Human

Unigene: 209601 Rat