

Rabbit Anti-SLC44A4/AP Conjugated antibody

SL13961R-AP

Product Name	Anti-SLC44A4/AP
Chinese Name	碱性磷酸酶（AP）标记的胆碱转运体样蛋白 4
Alias	Solute carrier family 44, member 4; SLC44A4; CTL4; FLJ14491; NG22; CTL4_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology lymphocyte
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Horse) WB=1000-10000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500-5000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	79kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC44A4
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	background: Choline is an essential nutrient that is required for the synthesis of both acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter found in cholinergic nerve terminals, and phosphatidylcholine, a key component of cell membranes. Choline deficiencies are associated with defects in cell growth and have been implicated in disorders such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. The

choline transporter-like protein family (CTL) are solute carriers that transport choline, a compound which is not able to permeate cells, across the cell membrane. CTL4, also known as SLC44A4 (Solute carrier family 44 member 4), is a multi-pass membrane protein which can fuse with Neu1, generating a CTL4-Neu1 transcript. This fusion is implicated in sialidosis, a disease characterized by improper lysosomal storage.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (By similarity).

DISEASE:

Note=An interstitial deletion causing the fusion of exon 10 of CTL4 with the 3'-UTR of NEU has been detected in two patients affected by sialidosis.

Similarity:

Belongs to the CTL (choline transporter-like) family.

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q53GD3.2

Important Note:

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