



MCT8 rabbit pAb

NB-66-13475-100 μ L

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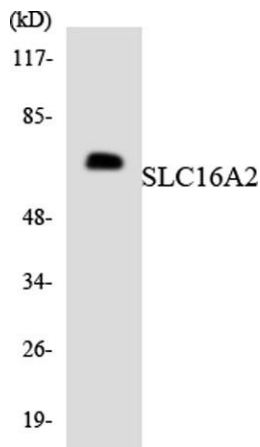
Cat No.:NB-66-13475-100µL

For research use only

Overview

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|---------------------------------|---|
| Product Name | MCT8 rabbit pAb |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Applications | WB;ELISA |
| Species Cross-Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Recommended dilutions | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SLC16A2. AA range:112-161 |
| Specificity | MCT8 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MCT8 protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Protein Name | Monocarboxylate transporter 8 |
| Gene Name | SLC16A2 |
| Cellular localization | Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Observed band | 60kD |
| Human Gene ID | 6567 |
| Human Swiss-Prot Number | P36021 |
| Alternative Names | SLC16A2; MCT8; XPCT; Monocarboxylate transporter 8; MCT 8; Monocarboxylate transporter 7; MCT 7; Solute carrier family 16 member 2; X-linked PEST-containing transporter |
| Background | This gene encodes an integral membrane protein that functions as a transporter of thyroid hormone. The encoded protein facilitates the cellular importation of thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3), |

reverse triiodothyronine (rT3) and diiodothyronine (T2). This gene is expressed in many tissues and likely plays an important role in the development of the central nervous system. Loss of function mutations in this gene are associated with psychomotor retardation in males while females exhibit no neurological defects and more moderate thyroid-deficient phenotypes. This gene is subject to X-chromosome inactivation. Mutations in this gene are the cause of Allan-Herndon-Dudley syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using SLC16A2 antibody.