

**Anti-xCT Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO14466****Specification****Anti-xCT Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IF, ICC, IP        |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q9UPY5</a> |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG             |
| Reactivity        | Rat, Human, Mouse      |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |
| Format            | Liquid                 |

**Description**

Anti-xCT Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-xCT Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 23657

**Other Names**

Cystine/glutamate transporter, Amino acid transport system xc-, Calcium channel blocker resistance protein CCB1, Solute carrier family 7 member 11, xCT, SLC7A11 ([HGNC:11059](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=11059))

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:150<br>IP 1:50

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human xCT

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-xCT Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** SLC7A11 ([HGNC:11059](#))

## Function

Heterodimer with SLC3A2, that functions as an antiporter by mediating the exchange of extracellular anionic L-cystine and intracellular L-glutamate across the cellular plasma membrane (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11133847" target="\_blank">11133847</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11417227" target="\_blank">11417227</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14722095" target="\_blank">14722095</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15151999" target="\_blank">15151999</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34880232" target="\_blank">34880232</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35245456" target="\_blank">35245456</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35352032" target="\_blank">35352032</a>). Provides L-cystine for the maintenance of the redox balance between extracellular L- cystine and L-cysteine and for the maintenance of the intracellular levels of glutathione that is essential for cells protection from oxidative stress (By similarity). The transport is sodium-independent, electroneutral with a stoichiometry of 1:1, and is drove by the high intracellular concentration of L-glutamate and the intracellular reduction of L-cystine (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11133847" target="\_blank">11133847</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11417227" target="\_blank">11417227</a>). In addition, mediates the import of L-kynurenine leading to anti-ferroptotic signaling propagation required to maintain L-cystine and glutathione homeostasis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35245456" target="\_blank">35245456</a>). Moreover, mediates N-acetyl-L-cysteine uptake into the placenta leading to subsequently down-regulation of pathways associated with oxidative stress, inflammation and apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34120018" target="\_blank">34120018</a>). In vitro can also transport L-aspartate (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11417227" target="\_blank">11417227</a>). May participate in astrocyte and meningeal cell proliferation during development and can provide neuroprotection by promoting glutathione synthesis and delivery from non-neuronal cells such as astrocytes and meningeal cells to immature neurons (By similarity). Controls the production of pheomelanin pigment directly (By similarity).

## Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, microvillus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Localized to the microvillous membrane of the placental syncytiotrophoblast.

## Tissue Location

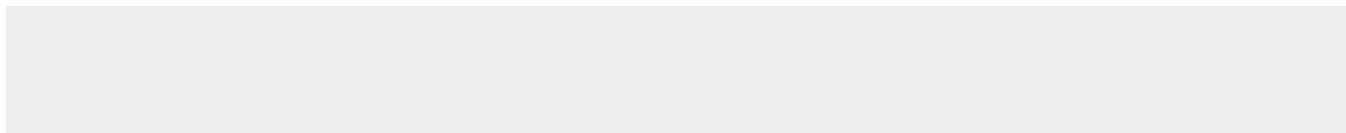
Expressed in term placenta and primary term cytotrophoblast (PubMed:34120018). Expressed mainly in the brain, but also in pancreas (PubMed:11417227).

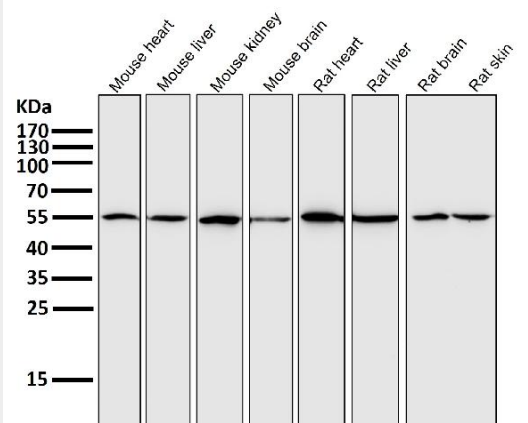
## Anti-xCT Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

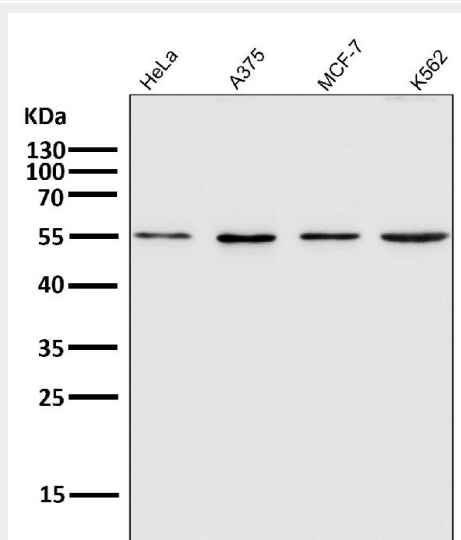
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-xCT Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

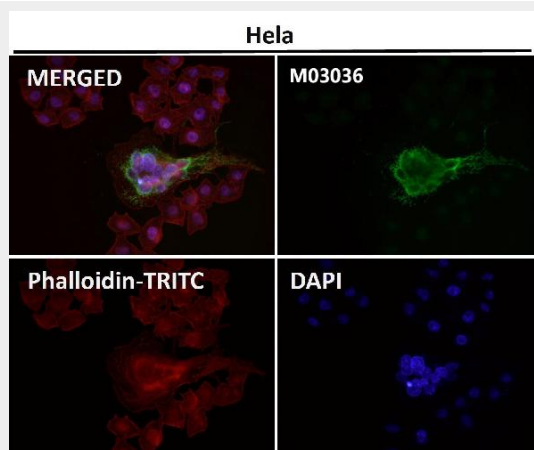




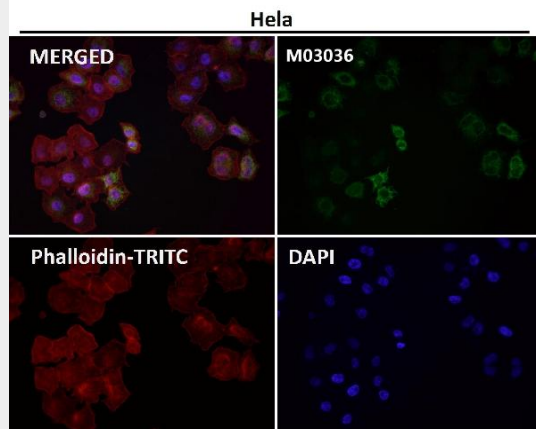
All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1.5W dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



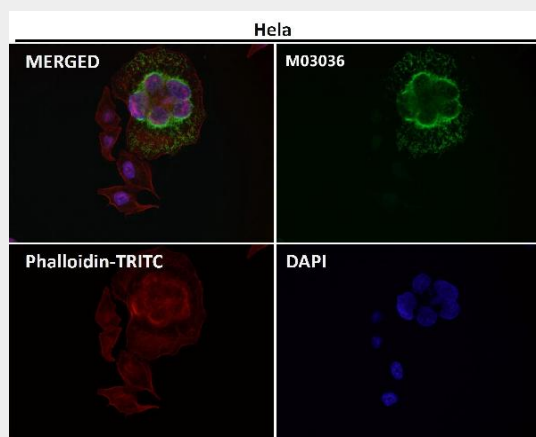
All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1.5W dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



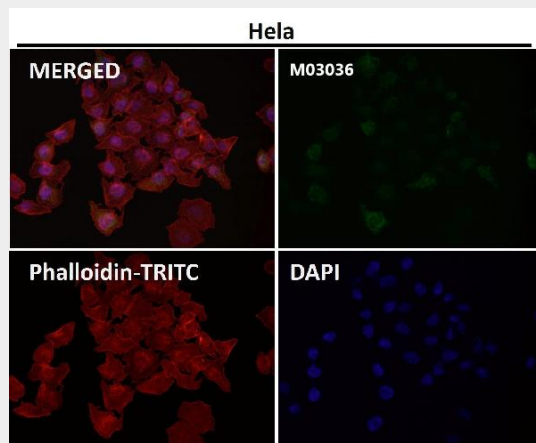
Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.



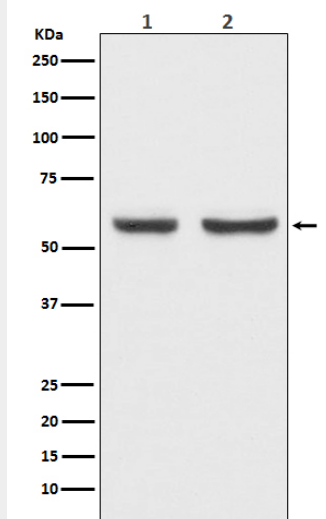
Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:150 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:150 dilution.



Western blot analysis of xCT expression in (1) HepG2 cell lysate; (2) Mouse brain lysate.