

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS14338**Specification**

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q86YT5
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	63kDa KDa

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 284111**Other Names**

Solute carrier family 13 member 5, Na(+)/citrate cotransporter, NaCT, Sodium-coupled citrate transporter, Sodium-dependent citrate transporter, SLC13A5, NACT

Target/Specificity

Human SLC13A5

Reconstitution & Storage

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Precautions

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4) - Protein Information**Name** SLC13A5**Synonyms** NACT**Function**

High-affinity sodium/citrate cotransporter that mediates the entry of citrate into cells, which is a critical participant of biochemical pathways (PubMed: [12445824](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12445824), PubMed: [26324167](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26324167), PubMed: [26384929](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26384929), PubMed: [30054523](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30054523), PubMed: [33597751](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33597751), PubMed: [12826022](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12826022)). May function in various metabolic processes in which citrate has a critical role such as energy production (Krebs cycle), fatty acid synthesis, cholesterol synthesis, glycolysis, and gluconeogenesis (PubMed: <a

[12826022](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12826022)). Transports citrate into the cell in a Na(+)- dependent manner, recognizing the trivalent form of citrate (physiological pH) rather than the divalent form (PubMed:
[12445824](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12445824), PubMed:
[26324167](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26324167), PubMed:
[26384929](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26384929), PubMed:
[30054523](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30054523), PubMed:
[33597751](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33597751), PubMed:
[12826022](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12826022)). Can recognize succinate as a substrate, but its affinity for succinate is several fold lower than for citrate (PubMed:
[26324167](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26324167)). The stoichiometry is probably 4 Na(+) for each carboxylate, irrespective of whether the translocated substrate is divalent or trivalent, rendering the process electrogenic (PubMed:
[12445824](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12445824), PubMed:
[12826022](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12826022)). Involved in the regulation of citrate levels in the brain (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

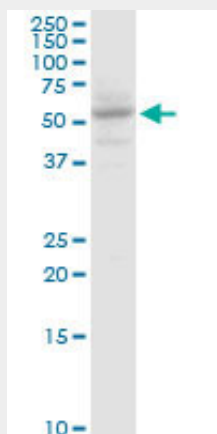
Expressed most predominantly in the liver, with moderate expression detectable in the brain and testis

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4) - Protocols

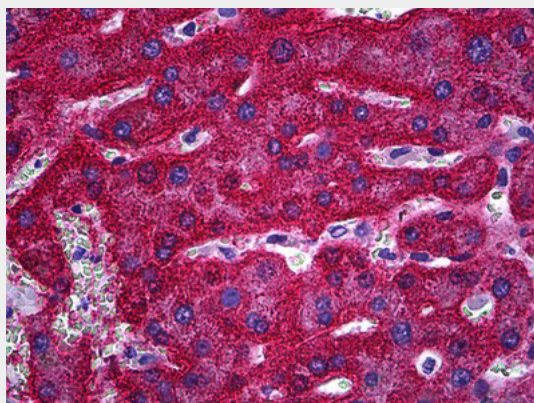
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4) - Images



SLC13A5 monoclonal antibody, clone 2G4. Western blot of SLC13A5 expression in HepG2.



Anti-SLC13A5 antibody IHC of human liver.

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4) - Background

High-affinity sodium/citrate cotransporter that mediates citrate entry into cells. The transport process is electrogenic; it is the trivalent form of citrate rather than the divalent form that is recognized as a substrate. May facilitate the utilization of circulating citrate for the generation of metabolic energy and for the synthesis of fatty acids and cholesterol.

SLC13A5 Antibody (clone 2G4) - References

Inoue K.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 299:465-471(2002).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Zody M.C.,et al.Nature 440:1045-1049(2006).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Chen R.,et al.J. Proteome Res. 8:651-661(2009).