

SLC6A8 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51857**Specification**

SLC6A8 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P48029
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	70 KDa

SLC6A8 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6535**Other Names**

Sodium- and chloride-dependent creatine transporter 1, CT1, Creatine transporter 1, Solute carrier family 6 member 8, SLC6A8

Target/Specificity

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human SLC6A8. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~N/A

Format

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

SLC6A8 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SLC6A8**Function**

Creatine:sodium symporter which mediates the uptake of creatine (PubMed:17465020, PubMed:22644605, PubMed:25861866, PubMed:7945388, PubMed:7953292, PubMed:9882430). Plays an important role in supplying creatine to the brain via the blood-brain barrier (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle and kidney. Also found in brain, heart, colon, testis and prostate

SLC6A8 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](#)

SLC6A8 Antibody - Images**SLC6A8 Antibody - Background**

Required for the uptake of creatine in muscles and brain.

SLC6A8 Antibody - References

Nash S.R., et al. *Recept. Channels* 2:165-174(1994).
Sora I., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 204:419-427(1994).
Sandoval N., et al. *Genomics* 35:383-385(1996).
Barnwell L.F., et al. *Gene* 159:287-288(1995).
Martinez-Munoz C., et al. *Gene* 418:53-59(2008).