

## **S22AC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

S22AC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AP93325

#### **Specification**

## **S22AC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession
Reactivity Rat, Human, Mouse
Host Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 59630

#### **S22AC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

#### Gene ID 116085

#### **Other Names**

Solute carrier family 22 member 12, Organic anion transporter 4-like protein, Renal-specific transporter, RST  $\{ECO:0000303|Ref.2\}$ , Urate anion exchanger 1, URAT1, Urate:anion antiporter SLC22A12, SLC22A12 (<a href="mailto:specific-width:specific-width:20000303">SLC22A12</a>, Organic anion transporter 4-like protein, Renal-specific transporter, RST  $\{ECO:0000303|Ref.2\}$ , Urate anion exchanger 1, URAT1, Urate:anion antiporter SLC22A12, SLC22A12 (<a href="mailto:specific-width:20000303">SLC22A12</a>, Organic anion exchanger 1, URAT1, Urate:anion antiporter

href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=17989" target="\_blank">HGNC:17989</a>)

Dilution WB~~1:1000

**Storage Conditions** -20°C

# **S22AC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

### Name SLC22A12 (HGNC:17989)

#### **Function**

Electroneutral antiporter that translocates urate across the apical membrane of proximal tubular cells in exchange for monovalent organic or inorganic anions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12024214" target="\_blank">12024214</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22194875" target="\_blank">22194875</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35144162" target="\_blank">35144162</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35462902" target="\_blank">35462902</a>). Involved in renal reabsorption of urate and helps maintaining blood levels of uric acid (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12024214" target="\_blank">12024214</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22194875" target="\_blank">22194875</a>). Mediates urate uptake by an exchange with organic anions such as (S)-lactate and nicotinate, and inorganic anion Cl(-) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12024214" target="\_blank">12024214" target="\_blank">12024214</a>). Other inorganic anions such as Br(-), I(-) and NO3(-) may also act as counteranions that exchange for urate (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12024214" target="\_blank">12024214</a>). Also mediates orotate tubular uptake coupled with nicotinate efflux and to a lesser extent with lactate efflux, therefore displaying a potential role in orotate renal reabsorption (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21350910" target="\_blank">21350910</a>). Orotate transport is Cl(-)-dependent (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21350910" target=" blank">21350910</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### **Tissue Location**

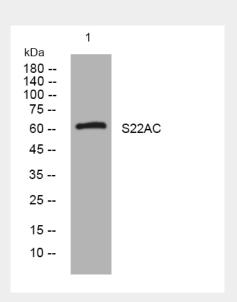
Detected in kidney (at protein level). Detected in fetal and adult kidney. Detected in epithelial cells of proximal tubules in renal cortex.

### **S22AC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### **S22AC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night

### S22AC Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the organic anion transporter (OAT) family, and it acts as a urate transporter to regulate urate levels in blood. This protein is an integral membrane protein primarily found in epithelial cells of the proximal tubule of the kidney. An elevated level of





serum urate, hyperuricemia, is associated with increased incidences of gout, and mutations in this gene cause renal hypouricemia type 1. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013],