

**UT-A1 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASM10482****Specification**

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**UT-A1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q62668</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_062220</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Mouse, Rat</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
<b>Description</b>	
Rabbit Anti-Rat UT-A1 Polyclonal	

**Target/Specificity**

Detects ~97 and 127kDa.

**Other Names**

SLC14A2 Antibody, FLJ16167 Antibody, hUT-A6 Antibody, HUT2 Antibody, kidney Antibody, MGC119566 Antibody, MGC119567 Antibody, Slc14a2 Antibody, Solute carrier family 14 (urea transporter) Antibody, member 2 Antibody, Solute carrier family 14 member 2 Antibody, Urea transporter 2 Antibody, Urea transporter Antibody, Urea transporter kidney Antibody, UT-A2 Antibody, UT2 Antibody, UT2\_HUMAN Antibody, UTA Antibody, UTR Antibody, UT1 Antibody, UTA1 Antibody

**Immunogen**

Produced against a synthetic peptide mapped to the C-terminal tail (amino acids 911-929) of rat UT-A1 (antibody designation L194)

**Purification**

Protein A Purified

Storage	<b>-20°C</b>
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**Storage Buffer**

PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature	<b>Blue Ice or 4°C</b>
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**Certificate of Analysis**

1 µg/ml of SPC-406 was sufficient for detection of UT-A1 in 20 µg of rat kidney tissue lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-rabbit IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

**Cellular Localization**

Cell Membrane | Apical Cell Membrane

**UT-A1 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](#)

#### **UT-A1 Antibody - Images**

#### **UT-A1 Antibody - Background**

UT-A1, a kidney-specific urea transporter is expressed in the renal collecting duct where it mediates trans-epithelial urea transport and is a target for regulation by vasopressin. Urea movement out of the collecting duct in the inner medulla of the kidney allows accumulation of urea in the medullary interstitium, thereby allowing maximum water reabsorption from the collecting ducts. (The antibody also recognizes a second protein from the UT-A gene driven by transcription from an alternative promoter and expressed in the thin descending limb of Henle, viz. UT-A2) (1, 2).

#### **UT-A1 Antibody - References**

1. Nielsen S., et al. (1996) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 93(11): 5495-500.
2. Smith C.P. (2009) Exp Physiol. 94(2): 180-185.