

SLC12A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12325a**Specification**

SLC12A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q13621](#)**SLC12A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 6557**Other Names**

Solute carrier family 12 member 1, Bumetanide-sensitive sodium-(potassium)-chloride cotransporter 2, Kidney-specific Na-K-Cl symporter, SLC12A1, NKCC2

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SLC12A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** SLC12A1**Synonyms** NKCC2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8640224}**Function**

Renal sodium, potassium and chloride ion cotransporter that mediates the transepithelial NaCl reabsorption in the thick ascending limb and plays an essential role in the urinary concentration and volume regulation (PubMed:21321328). Electrically silent transporter system (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Kidney; localizes to the thick ascending limbs (at protein level).

SLC12A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SLC12A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

SLC12A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a kidney-specific sodium-potassium-chloride cotransporter that is expressed on the luminal membrane of renal epithelial cells of the thick ascending limb of Henle's loop and the macula densa. It plays a key role in concentrating urine and accounts for most of the NaCl resorption. It is sensitive to such diuretics as furosemide and bumetanide. Some Bartter-like syndromes result from defects in this gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Additional splice variants have been described but their biological validity in humans has not been experimentally proven.

SLC12A1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

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Carota, I., et al. Acta Physiol (Oxf) 199(3):327-338(2010)
Bralten, L.B., et al. Genes Chromosomes Cancer 49(6):509-517(2010)
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