

Rabbit anti-Human SLC6A1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SLC6A1 antibody

Anti-SLC6A1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

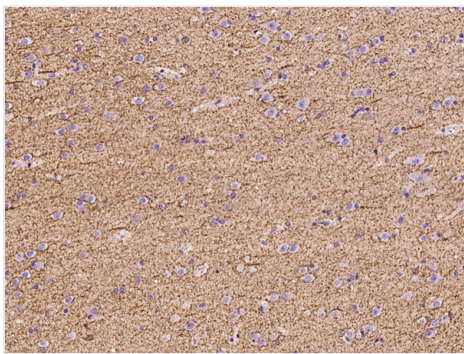
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256001	Rabbit	Human	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

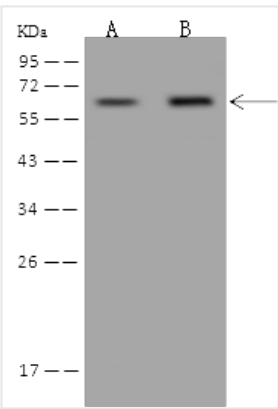
SLC6A1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-SLC6A1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; SLC6A1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; solute carrier family 6 (neurotransmitter transporter); member 1; Anti-GABATHG Antibody; Anti-GABATR Antibody; Anti-GAT1 Antibody; anti-SLC6A1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human SLC6A1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-SLC6A1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human SLC6A1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human SLC6A1 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human SLC6A1 in human brain with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-SLC6A1 rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution
Lane A: Mouse brain tissue lysate
Lane B: Rat brain tissue lysate
Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane.
Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.
Developed using the ECL technique.
Performed under reducing conditions.
Predicted band size: 67 kDa
Observed band size: 63 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SLC6A1 antibody	GAT-1, encoded by Solute Carrier Family 6 Member 1 (SLC6A1), is one of the major gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) transporters in the brain and is responsible for the reuptake of GABA from the synapse. Sodium-dependent and chloride-dependent gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) transporter 1 (SLC6A1) is the target of some drugs of clinical importance and is a major determinant of synaptic GABA concentrations. SLC6A1 has been identified as a cancer-promoting gene in various human cancers, such as clear cell renal cell carcinoma and ovarian cancer. The clinical picture of SLC6A1 gene mutations is characterized by a broader spectrum including a mild-to-moderate intellectual disability, speech difficulties, behavioral problems, epilepsy (often with myoclonic-atonic and atypical absence seizures, characterizing myoclonic-atonic epilepsy), and neurological signs.
References	Posar A, et al. (2019) Mild phenotype associated with slc6a1 gene mutation: A case report with literature review. J Pediatr Neurosci 14 (2): 100-102.Hirunsatit R, et al. (2009) Twenty-one-base-pair insertion polymorphism creates an enhancer element and potentiates slc6a1 gaba transporter promoter activity. Pharmacogenet Genomics 19 (1): 53-65.Chen C, et al. (2020) Overexpression of slc6a1 associates with drug resistance and poor prognosis in prostate cancer. BMC Cancer 20 (1): 289.Carvill GL, et al. (2015) Mutations in the gaba transporter slc6a1 cause epilepsy with myoclonic-atonic seizures. Am J Hum Genet 96 (5): 808-815.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.