

Product datasheet for TA331844

SLC38A2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: WB

Recommended Dilution: WB

Reactivity: Human

Host: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: The immunogen for Anti-SLC38A2 Antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the N

terminal of human SLC38A2. Synthetic peptide located within the following region:

AALKSHYADVDPENQNFLLESNLGKKKYETEFHPGTTSFGMSVFNLSNAI

Formulation: Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2%

sucrose.

Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store at -20°C as received.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Predicted Protein Size: 56 kDa

Gene Name: solute carrier family 38 member 2

Database Link: NP 061849

Entrez Gene 54407 Human

Q96QD8

Background: Under hypertonic conditions the induction of SLC38A2/SNAT2 leads to the stimulation of

transport system A and to the increase in the cell content of amino acids. Its amino acid response element, along with a nearby conserved CAAT box, has enhancer activity in that it functions in an orientation and position independent manner, and it confers regulated

transcription to a heterologous promoter.

Synonyms: ATA2; PRO1068; SAT2; SNAT2



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



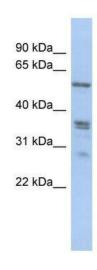
SLC38A2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - TA331844

Note: Immunogen sequence homology: Pig: 100%; Human: 100%; Dog: 93%; Rat: 93%; Horse: 93%;

Mouse: 93%; Bovine: 93%; Rabbit: 93%; Guinea pig: 93%

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Product images:



WB Suggested Anti-SLC38A2 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 1562500; Positive Control: HT1080 cell lysateSLC38A2 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in Human HT1080 cells