单羧酸转运 14 抗体

产品货号： mlR17714

英文名称： MCT14

中文名称： 单羧酸转运 14 抗体

别　　名： Monocarboxylate transporter 14; FLJ30794; MCT 14; MCT14; Monocarboxylate transporter 14; MOT14_HUMAN; OTTHUMP00000204389; OTTHUMP00000204390; Slc16a14; Solute carrier family 16 (monocarboxylic acid transporters), member 14; Solute carrier family 16 member 14; Solute carrier family 16, member 14 (monocarboxylic acid transporter 14).

研究领域： 细胞生物　信号转导　新陈代谢　细胞膜蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Sheep,

产品应用 ： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量 ： 56kDa

细胞定位 ： 细胞膜

性　　状 ： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度 ： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 ： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MCT14:101-200/510 <Extracellular>

亚　　型 ： IgG

纯化方法 ： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 ： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 ： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : Monocarboxylates, such as lactate and pyruvate, play an integral role in cellular metabolism. Lactic acid is produced in large quantities as a result of glycolysis, which provides the majority of ATP to cells under normal physiological conditions. However, accumulation of lactic acid leads to a decrease in intracellular pH and, thus, to a cessation of glycolysis. In order for glycolysis to continue at a high rate, lactic acid must be transported out of the cell. This transport process is carried out by a family of monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs), which function as proton symports and are stereoselective for L-lactate. MCT14 (monocarboxylate transporter 14), also known as SLC16A14 (solute carrier family 16, member 14), is a 510 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the MCT family and functions as a proton-linked monocarboxylate transporter, effectively catalyzing the rapid transport of monocarboxylates across the membrane. Multiple isoforms of MCT14 exist due to alternative splicing events.

Function:

Proton-linked monocarboxylate transporter. Catalyzes the rapid transport across the plasma membrane of many monocarboxylates.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane.

Similarity:

Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Monocarboxylate porter (TC 2.A.1.13) family.

SWISS:

Q7RTX9

Gene ID:

151473

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.