血红素转运蛋白 1 抗体

产品货号： mlR15428

英文名称： HCP1

中文名称： 血红素转运蛋白 1 抗体

别　　名： G21; HCP 1; Heme Carrier Protein 1; MGC9564; PCFT; PCFT/HCP1; PCFT_HUMAN; PDE7A; Proton coupled folate transporter; Proton-coupled folate transporter; SLC46A1; Solute carrier family 46 member 1;

研究领域： 心血管　细胞生物　免疫学　信号转导　新陈代谢

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Cow,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 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： 50kDa

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 HCP1:341-459/459

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 ℃ 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℃. 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 ℃.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： This gene encodes a transmembrane proton-coupled folate transporter protein that facilitates the movement of folate and antifolate substrates across cell membranes, optimally in acidic pH environments. This protein is also expressed in the brain and choroid plexus where it transports folates into the central nervous system. This protein further functions as a heme transporter in duodenal enterocytes, and potentially in other tissues like liver and kidney. Its localization to the apical membrane or cytoplasm of intestinal cells is modulated by dietary iron levels. Mutations in this gene are associated with autosomal recessive hereditary folate malabsorption disease. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]

Function:

Has been shown to act both as an intestinal proton-coupled high-affinity folate transporter and as an intestinal heme transporter which mediates heme uptake from the gut lumen into duodenal epithelial cells. The iron is then released from heme and may be transported into the bloodstream. Dietary heme iron is an important nutritional source of iron. Shows a higher affinity for folate than heme.

Subcellular Location:

Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Note=Localizes to the apical membrane of intestinal cells in iron-deficient cells, while it resides in the cytoplasm in iron-replete cells.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in kidney, liver, placenta, small intestine, spleen, retina and retinal pigment epithelium. Lower levels found in colon and testis. Very low levels in brain, lung, stomach, heart and muscle. In intestine, expressed in duodenum with lower levels in jejunum, ileum, cecum, rectum and segments of the colon.

DISEASE:

Hereditary folate malabsorption (HFM) [MIM:229050]: Rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by impaired intestinal folate absorption with folate deficiency resulting in anemia, hypoimmunoglobulinemia with recurrent infections, and recurrent or chronic diarrhea. In many patients, neurological abnormalities such as seizures or mental retardation become apparent during early childhood, attributed to impaired transport of folates into the central nervous system. When diagnosed early, the disorder can be treated by administration of folate. If untreated, it can be fatal and, if treatment is delayed, the neurological defects can become permanent. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. SLC46A family.

SWISS:

Q96NT5

Gene ID:

113235

Important Note:

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

产品图片