antibodies

Datasheet for ABIN4914082 anti-SLC26A6 antibody (AA 431-500)

Image



Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	SLC26A6
Binding Specificity:	AA 431-500
Reactivity:	Pig, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This SLC26A6 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin- embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC26A6
lsotype:	lgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Pig, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Mouse
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.
Target Details	

Target:

SLC26A6

Order at www.antibodies-online.com | www.antikoerper-online.de | www.anticorps-enligne.fr | www.antibodies-online.cn International: +49 (0)241 95 163 153 | USA & Canada: +1 877 302 8632 | support@antibodies-online.com Page 1/3 | Product datasheet for ABIN4914082 | 03/08/2024 | Copyright antibodies-online. All rights reserved.

Alternative Name: SLC26A6 (SLC26A6 Products) Background: Synonyms: Solute carrier family 26 member 6, Anion exchanger 1, Pendrin-L1, SLC26A6 Background: Apical membrane anion-exchanger with wide epi role as a component of the pH buffering system for maintainir as a versatile DIDS-sensitive inorganic and organic anion trans of monovalent anions like chloride, bicarbonate, formate and H like sulfate and oxalate. Function in multiple exchange modes which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-bicarbo luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indepe membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a mobicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney at the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect	
1, Pendrin-L1, SLC26A6 Background: Apical membrane anion-exchanger with wide epi role as a component of the pH buffering system for maintainin as a versatile DIDS-sensitive inorganic and organic anion trans of monovalent anions like chloride, bicarbonate, formate and h like sulfate and oxalate. Function in multiple exchange modes which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-fi chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbo luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Trai chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indepe membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a m bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, an	
Background: Apical membrane anion-exchanger with wide epi role as a component of the pH buffering system for maintainin as a versatile DIDS-sensitive inorganic and organic anion trans of monovalent anions like chloride, bicarbonate, formate and h like sulfate and oxalate. Function in multiple exchange modes which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-fi chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbo luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride-bicarbonate tra chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indepe membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, an	e transporter, Pendrin-like protein
role as a component of the pH buffering system for maintaining as a versatile DIDS-sensitive inorganic and organic anion trans of monovalent anions like chloride, bicarbonate, formate and h like sulfate and oxalate. Function in multiple exchange modes which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-fi chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbo luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Tran chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indepe membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, an	
as a versatile DIDS-sensitive inorganic and organic anion trans of monovalent anions like chloride, bicarbonate, formate and h like sulfate and oxalate. Function in multiple exchange modes which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-fo chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbo luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Tran chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indepe membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, an	thelial distribution that plays a
of monovalent anions like chloride, bicarbonate, formate and h like sulfate and oxalate. Function in multiple exchange modes which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-fi chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbon luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Trai chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indepe membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	ng acid-base homeostasis. Acts
like sulfate and oxalate. Function in multiple exchange modes which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-fi chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbo luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Trac chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indepe membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	sporter that mediates the uptake
which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-fi chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbo luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Trai chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indepe membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	nydroxyl ion and divalent anions
chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbo luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Tran chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indeper membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	involving pairs of these anions,
luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the s membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Tran- chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra- duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indeper membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	ormate, oxalate-sulfate and
membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Tran chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indeper membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	onate exchanger that mediates
epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Tran- chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra- duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indeper membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	small intestinal brush border
import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption a preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Tran chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indeper membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	e duodenal upper villous
preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Tran chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indeper membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	by providing a bicarbonate
chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate tra duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indeper membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	and oxalate secretion, thereby
duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-indeper membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	nsepithelial oxalate secretion,
membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a ma bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	ansport activities in the
bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney a the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	ndent manner. The apical
the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates elect exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	ajor route for fluid and
exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and	as well as into the proximal part of
	rogenic chloride-bicarbonate
protein-rich acinar secretion. Mediates also the transcellular s	d hence will dilute and alkalinize
	ulfate absorption and oxalate
secretion across the apical membrane in the duodenum and t	he formate ion efflux at the apical
brush border of cells in the proximal tubules of kidney.	
Gene ID: 65010	
UniProt: Q9BXS9	
Pathways: Dicarboxylic Acid Transport	

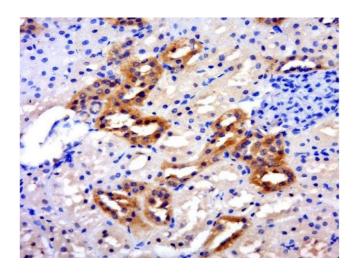
Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200

Order at www.antibodies-online.com | www.antikoerper-online.de | www.anticorps-enligne.fr | www.antibodies-online.cn International: +49 (0)241 95 163 153 | USA & Canada: +1 877 302 8632 | support@antibodies-online.com Page 2/3 | Product datasheet for ABIN4914082 | 03/08/2024 | Copyright antibodies-online. All rights reserved.

Application Details	
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200 IF(ICC) 1:50-200
	ICC 1:100-500
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded rat kidney, Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6) for 15min, Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 30 minutes, Blocking buffer (BSA or normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20min, Antibody incubation with SLC26A6 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary for 20 minutes and DAB staining.