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Datasheet for ABIN4914093

anti-SLC26A6 antibody (AA 431-500) (Biotin)

Overview

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

Product Details

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

Target Details

Target:	SLC26A6
Alternative Name:	SLC26A6 (SLC26A6 Products)

Target Details

Background:	<p>Synonyms: Solute carrier family 26 member 6, Anion exchange transporter, Pendrin-like protein 1, Pendrin-L1, SLC26A6</p> <p>Background: Apical membrane anion-exchanger with wide epithelial distribution that plays a role as a component of the pH buffering system for maintaining acid-base homeostasis. Acts as a versatile DIDS-sensitive inorganic and organic anion transporter that mediates the uptake of monovalent anions like chloride, bicarbonate, formate and hydroxyl ion and divalent anions like sulfate and oxalate. Function in multiple exchange modes involving pairs of these anions, which include chloride-bicarbonate, chloride-oxalate, oxalate-formate, oxalate-sulfate and chloride-formate exchange. Apical membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger that mediates luminal chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion by the small intestinal brush border membrane and contributes to intracellular pH regulation in the duodenal upper villous epithelium during proton-coupled peptide absorption, possibly by providing a bicarbonate import pathway. Mediates also intestinal chloride absorption and oxalate secretion, thereby preventing hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis. Transepithelial oxalate secretion, chloride-formate, chloride-oxalate and chloride-bicarbonate transport activities in the duodenum are inhibited by PKC activation in a calcium-independent manner. The apical membrane chloride-bicarbonate exchanger provides also a major route for fluid and bicarbonate secretion into the proximal tubules of the kidney as well as into the proximal part of the interlobular pancreatic ductal tree, where it mediates electrogenic chloride-bicarbonate exchange with a chloride-bicarbonate stoichiometry of 1:2, and hence will dilute and alkalinize protein-rich acinar secretion. Mediates also the transcellular sulfate absorption and oxalate secretion across the apical membrane in the duodenum and the formate ion efflux at the apical brush border of cells in the proximal tubules of kidney.</p>
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Gene ID:	65010
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UniProt:	Q9BXS9
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Pathways:	Dicarboxylic Acid Transport
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Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % 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:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C for 12 months.
Expiry Date:	12 months