Datasheet for ABIN7601497

anti-SLC25A10 antibody (AA 37-276)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	SLC25A10
Binding Specificity:	AA 37-276
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This SLC25A10 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-Mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier/SLC25A10 Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human Mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier/SLC25A10 recombinant protein (Position: Q37-Q276).
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-Mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier/SLC25A10 Antibody Picoband® (ABIN7601497). Tested in ELISA, IF, IHC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	SLC25A10
Alternative Name:	SLC25A10 (SLC25A10 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: RNA-binding protein Nova-2, Astrocytic NOVA1-like RNA-binding protein, Neuro-oncological ventral antigen 2, NOVA2, ANOVA, NOVA3 Tissue Specificity: Brain. Expression restricted to astrocytes. Background: The mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier (DIC) is an integral membrane protein encoded by the SLC25A10 gene in humans that catalyzes the transport of dicarboxylates such as malonate, malate, and succinate across the inner mitochondrial membrane in exchange for phosphate, sulfate, and thiosulfate by a simultaneous antiport mechanism, thus supplying substrates for the Krebs cycle, gluconeogenesis, urea synthesis, fatty acid synthesis, and sulfur metabolism. This gene encodes a member of a family of proteins that translocate small metabolites across the mitochondrial membrane. The encoded protein exchanges dicarboxylates, such as malate and succinate, for phosphate, sulfate, and other small molecules, thereby providing substrates for metabolic processes including the Krebs cycle and fatty acid synthesis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene.
Molecular Weight:	29-31 kDa
Gene ID:	1468
Pathways:	Monocarboxylic Acid Catabolic Process, Dicarboxylic Acid Transport

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/mL, Human, Rat Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 2-5 µg/mL, Human, Mouse, Rat Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/mL, Human ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, - 1. Fiermonte, G., Dolce, V., Arrigoni, R., Runswick, M. J., Walker, J. E., Palmieri, F. Organization and sequence of the gene for the human mitochondrial dicarboxylate carrier: evolution of the carrier family. Biochem. J. 344: 953-960, 1999. 2. Mizuarai, S., Miki, S., Araki, H., Takahashi, K., Kotani, H. Identification of dicarboxylate carrier Slc25a10 as malate transporter in de novo fatty acid synthesis. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 32434-32441, 2005. 3. Pannone, E., Fiermonte, G., Dolce, V., Rocchi, M., Palmieri, F. Assignment of the human dicarboxylate carrier gene (DIC) to chromosome 17 band 17q25.3. Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 83: 238-239, 1998.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Adding 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.