

SLC16A13 (L423) polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BCP01522

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Background:

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. MCT13 (Monocarboxylate transporter 13), also known as SLC16A13 (Solute carrier family 16 member 13), is a 426 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the MCT transport family. Functioning as a proton-linked monocarboxylate transporter, MCT13 catalyzes the rapid transports of molecules, such as lactate, across the plasma membrane.

Product:

Rabbit IgG, 1mg/ml in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.2

Molecular Weight:

~ 40 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

Q7RTY0

Purification&Purity:

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific im-

munogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Applications:

WB: 1:500~1:1000

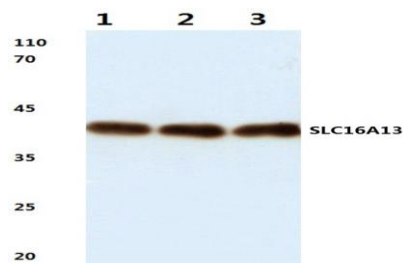
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

SLC16A13 (L423) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of SLC16A13 protein.

DATA:



Western blot (WB) analysis of SLC16A13 (L423) pAb at 1:500 dilution

Lane1:C6 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane2:3T3-L1 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane3:MCF-7 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane4:HepG2 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane5:H1792 whole cell lysate(20ug)

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.