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Datasheet for ABIN7170214
anti-SLC26A6 antibody (AA 554-668) (HRP)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	SLC26A6
Binding Specificity:	AA 554-668
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This SLC26A6 antibody is conjugated to HRP
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Solute carrier family 26 member 6 protein (554-668AA)
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	>95%, Protein G purified

Target Details

Target:	SLC26A6
Alternative Name:	SLC26A6 (SLC26A6 Products)
Background:	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

Target Details

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. Plays a role in sperm capacitation by increasing intracellular pH .

Aliases: Anion exchange transporter antibody, Anion transporter 1 antibody, DKFZp586E1422 antibody, Pendrin L1 antibody, Pendrin like protein 1 antibody, Pendrin-L1 antibody, Pendrin-like protein 1 antibody, S26A6_HUMAN antibody, SLC26A6 antibody, Solute carrier family 26 member 6 antibody, Sulfate anion transporter antibody

UniProt: [Q9BXS9](#)

Pathways: [Dicarboxylic Acid Transport](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Handling

Buffer:	Preservative: 0.03 % Proclin 300 Constituents: 50 % Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
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,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.