

Product datasheet

info@arigobio.com

ARG43687 anti-SLC4A1 / Band 3 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes SLC4A1 / Band 3

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms
Tested Application WB
Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name SLC4A1 / Band 3

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human SLC4A1 / Band 3.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names AE1; FR; WD; Anion exchanger 1; DI; RTA1A; Solute carrier family 4 member 1; EPB3; AE 1; SW; WD1;

CD233; BND3; CD antigen CD233; WR; EMPB3; Anion exchange protein 1; Band 3 anion transport

protein

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	~ 100 kDa	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified.

Buffer 50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.

Preservative 0.01% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA

Concentration Batch dependent

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol

SLC4A1

Gene Full Name

solute carrier family 4 (anion exchanger), member 1 (Diego blood group)

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is part of the anion exchanger (AE) family and is expressed in the erythrocyte plasma membrane, where it functions as a chloride/bicarbonate exchanger involved in carbon dioxide transport from tissues to lungs. The protein comprises two domains that are structurally and functionally distinct. The N-terminal 40kDa domain is located in the cytoplasm and acts as an attachment site for the red cell skeleton by binding ankyrin. The glycosylated C-terminal membraneassociated domain contains 12-14 membrane spanning segments and carries out the stilbene disulphonate-sensitive exchange transport of anions. The cytoplasmic tail at the extreme C-terminus of the membrane domain binds carbonic anhydrase II. The encoded protein associates with the red cell membrane protein glycophorin A and this association promotes the correct folding and translocation of the exchanger. This protein is predominantly dimeric but forms tetramers in the presence of ankyrin. Many mutations in this gene are known in man, and these mutations can lead to two types of disease: destabilization of red cell membrane leading to hereditary spherocytosis, and defective kidney acid secretion leading to distal renal tubular acidosis. Other mutations that do not give rise to disease result in novel blood group antigens, which form the Diego blood group system. Southeast Asian ovalocytosis (SAO, Melanesian ovalocytosis) results from the heterozygous presence of a deletion in the encoded protein and is common in areas where Plasmodium falciparum malaria is endemic. One null mutation in this gene is known, resulting in very severe anemia and nephrocalcinosis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function

Functions both as a transporter that mediates electroneutral anion exchange across the cell membrane and as a structural protein. Major integral membrane glycoprotein of the erythrocyte membrane; required for normal flexibility and stability of the erythrocyte membrane and for normal erythrocyte shape via the interactions of its cytoplasmic domain with cytoskeletal proteins, glycolytic enzymes, and hemoglobin. Functions as a transporter that mediates the 1:1 exchange of inorganic anions across the erythrocyte membrane. Mediates chloride-bicarbonate exchange in the kidney, and is required for normal acidification of the urine. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

102 kDa

PTM

Phosphorylated on Tyr-8 and Tyr-21 most likely by SYK. PP1-resistant phosphorylation that precedes Tyr-359 and Tyr-904 phosphorylation.

Phosphorylated on Tyr-359 and Tyr-904 most likely by LYN. PP1-inhibited phosphorylation that follows Tyr-8 and Tyr-21 phosphorylation.

N-glycosylated. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Cell membrane; Membrane [UniProt]

Images

