SLC4A1 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-PA021663GA01HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P02730
Immunogen	Human SLC4A1
Raised In	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Tested Applications	ELISA,IHC
Storage Buffer	PBS with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.3. -20°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Purification Method	Antigen Affinity purified
Isotype	IgG
Alias	solute carrier family 4, anion exchanger, member 1 (erythrocyte membrane protein band 3, Diego blood group);SLC4A1;AE1;BND3;CD233;DI;EMPB3;EPB3;FR;MGC116750;MGC116753;MGC126619;MGC126623;RTA1A;SW;WD;WD1;WR ;
Product Type	Purified Rabbit Anti human PolyClonal Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Target Names	SLC4A1
Target Details	This protein 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 membrane-associated 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.