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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	EAAT3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	SLC1A1
<b>Alternative Names</b>	SLC1A1; EAAC1; EAAT3; Excitatory amino acid transporter 3; Excitatory amino-acid carrier 1; Neuronal and epithelial glutamate transporter; Sodium-dependent glutamate/aspartate transporter 3; Solute carrier family 1 member 1
<b>Gene ID</b>	6505.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P43005.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human EAAT3. AA range:122-171

## Application

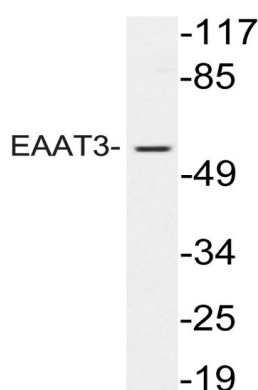
<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	57kD

## Background

This gene encodes a member of the high-affinity glutamate transporters that play an essential role in transporting glutamate across plasma membranes. In brain, these transporters are crucial in terminating the postsynaptic action of the neurotransmitter glutamate, and in maintaining extracellular glutamate concentrations below neurotoxic levels. This transporter also transports aspartate, and mutations in this gene are thought to cause dicarboxylicamino aciduria, also known as glutamate-aspartate transport defect. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010],disease:Defects in SLC1A1 may be a cause of dicarboxylicamino aciduria [MIM:222730]; also known as glutamate-aspartate transport defect. This is as defect in renal and probably intestinal transport of glutamic and aspartic acids and is associated with moderate hyperprolinemia.,function:Transports L-glutamate and also L- and D-aspartate. Essential for terminating the postsynaptic action of glutamate by rapidly removing released glutamate from the synaptic cleft. Acts as a symport by cotransporting sodium. Negatively regulated by ARL6IP5.,PTM:Glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the sodium:dicarboxylate (SDF) symporter (TC 2.A.23) family.,subunit:Interacts with ARL6IP5/PRAF3.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all tissues tested including liver, muscle, testis, ovary, retinoblastoma cell line, neurons and brain (in which there was dense expression in substantia nigra, red nucleus, hippocampus and in cerebral cortical layers),.

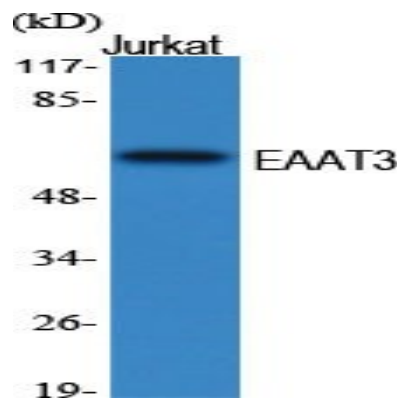
## Research Area

## Image Data

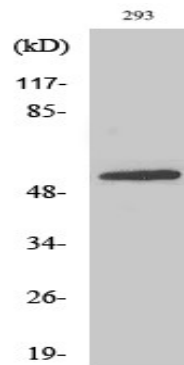


Western blot analysis of lysate from 293 cells treated with EGF, using EAAT3 antibody.

**Product Name: EAAT3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab10266**



Western Blot analysis of various cells using EAAT3 Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using EAAT3 Polyclonal Antibody

**Note**

For research use only.