

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	NPT2b Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,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>	SLC34A2
<b>Alternative Names</b>	SLC34A2; Sodium-dependent phosphate transport protein 2B; Sodium-phosphate transport protein 2B; Na(+)-dependent phosphate cotransporter 2B; NaPi3b; Sodium/phosphate cotransporter 2B; Na(+)/Pi cotransporter 2B; NaPi-2b; Solute carrier family 34 member 2
<b>Gene ID</b>	10568.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	O95436.Synthesized peptide derived from NPT2b . at AA range: 630-710

## Application

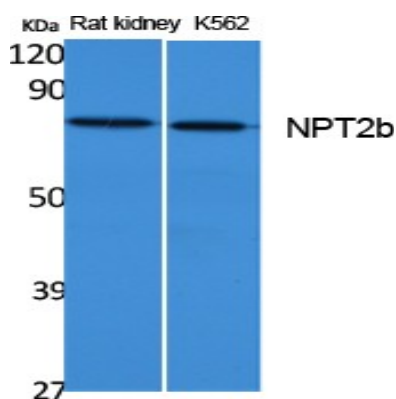
<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	75kD

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a pH-sensitive sodium-dependent phosphate transporter. Phosphate uptake is increased at lower pH. Defects in this gene are a cause of pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis. Three transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010],disease:Defects in SLC34A2 are a cause of pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis [MIM:265100]. Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis is a rare disease characterized by the deposition of calcium phosphate microliths throughout the lungs. Most patients are asymptomatic for several years or even for decades and generally, the diagnosis is incidental to clinical investigations unrelated to the disease. Cases with early onset or rapid progression are rare. A 'sandstorm-appearing' chest roentgenogram is a typical diagnostic finding. The onset of this potentially lethal disease varies from the neonatal period to old age and the disease follows a long-term, progressive course, resulting in a slow deterioration of lung functions. Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis is a recessive monogenic disease with full penetrance.,function:May be involved in actively transporting phosphate into cells via Na(+) cotransport. It may be the main phosphate transport protein in the intestinal brush border membrane. May have a role in the synthesis of surfactant in lungs' alveoli.,induction:Down-regulated by EGF.,similarity:Belongs to the SLC34A transporter family.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in lung. Also detected in pancreas, kidney, small intestine, ovary, testis, prostate and mammary gland. In lung, it is found in alveolar type II cells but not in bronchiolar epithelium.,

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western Blot analysis of extracts from rat kidney, K562 cells, using NPT2b Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

## Note

For research use only.