MCT8 (H-46): sc-135156



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Monocarboxylates, such as lactate and pyruvate, play an integral role in cellular metabolism. Lactic acid is produced in large quantities as a result of glycolysis, which provides the majority of ATP to cells under normal physiological conditions. However, accumulation of lactic acid leads to a decrease in intracellular pH and cessation of glycolysis. In order for glycolysis to continue at a high rate, lactic acid must be transported out of the cell. This transport process is carried out by a family of monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs), which function as proton symports and are stereoselective for L-lactate. The MCT family consists of at least eight members, MCT1-8, which contain between 10-12 transmembrane-helical (TM) domains, with the amino and carboxy termini located in the cytoplasm. Defects in the gene encoding for MCT8, SLC16A2, can cause monocarboxylate transporter 8 deficiency (MCT8 deficiency), a defect in cellular hormone transport causing a severe form of X-linked psychomotor retardation and abnormal thyroid levels.

REFERENCES

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- Heuer, H., et al. 2005. The monocarboxylate transporter 8 linked to human psychomotor retardation is highly expressed in thyroid hormone-sensitive neuron populations. Endocrinology 146: 1701-1706.
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- 7. Dumitrescu, A.M., et al. 2006. Tissue specific thyroid hormone deprivation and excess in MCT8 deficient mice. Endocrinology 147: 4034-4035.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLC16A2 (human) mapping to Xq13.2; Slc16a2 (mouse) mapping to X D.

SOURCE

MCT8 (H-46) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 161-206 mapping within an internal region of MCT8 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

MCT8 (H-46) is recommended for detection of MCT8 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

MCT8 (H-46) is also recommended for detection of MCT8 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for MCT8 siRNA (h): sc-61008, MCT8 siRNA (m): sc-61009, MCT8 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-61008-SH, MCT8 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-61009-SH, MCT8 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61008-V and MCT8 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61009-V.

Molecular Weight of MCT8: 63 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

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