

EAAT4 (K-20): sc-18775

BACKGROUND

Excitatory amino acid transporters (EAATs) are membrane-bound proteins that are localized in glial cells and pre-synaptic glutamatergic nerve endings. EAATs transport the excitatory neurotransmitters L-glutamate and D-aspartate, a process that is essential for terminating the postsynaptic action of glutamate. The re-uptake of amino acid neurotransmitters by EAAT proteins has been shown to protect neurons from excitotoxicity, which is caused by the accumulation of amino acid neurotransmitters. EAAT4 is an aspartate/glutamate transporter that is expressed predominantly in the cerebellum. The transport activity encoded by EAAT4 has high apparent affinity for L-aspartate and L-glutamate, and has a pharmacologic profile consistent with previously described cerebellar transport activities. EAAT5 is a glutamate transporter coupled to a chloride conductance which is expressed primarily in retina. Although EAAT5 shares the structural homologies of the EAAT family, a novel feature of the EAAT5 sequence is a carboxy-terminal motif previously identified in N-ethyl-D-aspartate receptors and potassium channels and shown to confer interactions with a family of synaptic proteins that promote ion channel clustering.

REFERENCES

1. Arriza, J.L., et al. 1994. Functional comparisons of three glutamate transporter subtypes cloned from human motor cortex. *J. Neurosci.* 14: 5559-5569.
2. Fairman, W.A., et al. 1995. An excitatory amino-acid transporter with properties of a ligand-gated chloride channel. *Nature* 375: 599-603.
3. Ikeda, J., et al. 1996. Nuclear disintegration as a leading step of glutamate excitotoxicity in brain neurons. *J. Neurosci. Res.* 43: 613-622.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLC1A6 (human) mapping to 19p13.12; Slc1a6 (mouse) mapping to 10 C1.

SOURCE

EAAT4 (K-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of EAAT4 of human origin.

PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-18775 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

EAAT4 (K-20) is recommended for detection of EAAT4 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg 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).

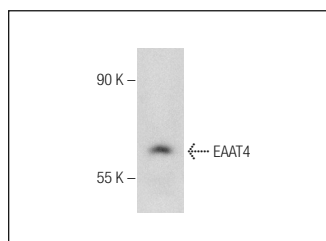
EAAT4 (K-20) is also recommended for detection of EAAT4 in additional species, including canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for EAAT4 siRNA (h): sc-41942, EAAT4 siRNA (m): sc-41943, EAAT4 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41942-SH, EAAT4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41943-SH, EAAT4 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41942-V and EAAT4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41943-V.

Molecular Weight of EAAT4: 67 kDa.

Positive Controls: TE671 cell lysate: sc-2416.

DATA



EAAT4 (K-20): sc-18775. Western blot analysis of EAAT4 expression in TE671 whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Liang, J., et al. 2008. Excitatory amino acid transporter expression by astrocytes is neuroprotective against microglial excitotoxicity. *Brain Res.* 1210: 11-19.

RESEARCH USE

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



Try **EAAT4 (6D9): sc-293344**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to EAAT4 (K-20).