



## BTR1 (H-300): sc-67398

### BACKGROUND

BTR1 (bicarbonate transporter-related protein 1), also known as sodium bicarbonate transporter-like protein 11, sodium-coupled borate cotransporter 1 (NaBC1) or solute carrier family 4 member 11 (SLC4A11), belongs to the anion exchanger family of proteins. BTR1 is ubiquitously expressed, localizes to the plasma membrane and exists as a multi-pass membrane protein. It functions as an electrogenic Na<sup>+</sup>-dependent borate transporter and is essential for cell growth, proliferation and borate homeostasis. In the absence of borate, BTR1 functions as a conductive transporter, permeable to Na<sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup>. Several different mutations in BTR1 result in recessive congenital hereditary endothelial dystrophy (CHED2), a rare eye disorder characterized by corneal opacification and involuntary eye movement (nystragmus).

### REFERENCES

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2. Romero, M.F., et al. 2004. The SLC4 family of HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>-transporters. *Pflugers Arch.* 447: 495-509.
3. Park, M., et al. 2004. NaBC1 is a ubiquitous electrogenic Na<sup>+</sup>-coupled borate transporter essential for cellular boron homeostasis and cell growth and proliferation. *Mol. Cell.* 16: 331-341.
4. Romero, M.F. 2005. Molecular pathophysiology of SLC4 bicarbonate transporters. *Curr. Opin. Nephrol. Hypertens.* 14: 495-501.
5. Park, M., et al. 2005. Borate transport and cell growth and proliferation. Not only in plants. *Cell Cycle* 4: 24-26.
6. Vithana, E.N., et al. 2006. Mutations in sodium-borate cotransporter SLC4A11 cause recessive congenital hereditary endothelial dystrophy (CHED2). *Nat. Genet.* 38: 755-757.
7. Pushkin, A. and Kurtz, I. 2006. SLC4 base (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>) transporters: classification, function, structure, genetic diseases, and knockout models. *Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol.* 290: F580-F599.
8. Ramprasad, V.L., et al. 2007. Novel SLC4A11 mutations in patients with recessive congenital hereditary endothelial dystrophy (CHED2). Mutation in brief #958. *Hum. Mutat.* 28: 522-523.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLC4A11 (human) mapping to 20p12; Slc4a11 (mouse) mapping to 2 F1.

### SOURCE

BTR1 (H-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 51-350 mapping near the N-terminus of BTR1 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.

### APPLICATIONS

BTR1 (H-300) is recommended for detection of BTR1 of human and, to a lesser extent, mouse and rat 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).

Suitable for use as control antibody for BTR1 siRNA (h): sc-62026 and BTR1 siRNA (m): sc-62027.

Molecular Weight of BTR1: 100 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](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.