

ASCT2 (M-63): sc-99003



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Neutral amino acid transporter proteins, also designated alanine/serine/cysteine/threonine transporters (ASCT), belong to the sodium:dicarboxylate (SDF) symporter family of proteins. The members of this family of proteins are multi-pass membrane-bound proteins that act as transporters for threonine, alanine, serine and cysteine. ASCT1 and ASCT2 have been shown to exhibit sodium dependence. ASCT1 is expressed in most tissues, but highest expression has been detected in muscle, brain and pancreas. The highest levels of ASCT2 expression are found in placenta, kidney, pancreas, muscle and intestine.

REFERENCES

1. Arriza, J.L., et al. 1993. Cloning and expression of a human neutral amino acid transporter with structural similarity to the glutamate transporter gene family. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 15329-15332.
2. Hofmann, K., et al. 1995. Human neutral amino acid transporter ASCT1: structure of the gene (SLC1A4) and localization to chromosome 2p13-p15. *Genomics* 24: 20-26.
3. Kekuda, R., et al. 1996. Cloning of the sodium-dependent, broad-scope, neutral amino acid transporter Bo from a human placental choriocarcinoma cell line. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 18657-18661.
4. Tailor, C.S., et al. 1999. A sodium-dependent neutral-amino-acid transporter mediates infections of feline and baboon endogenous retroviruses and simian type D retroviruses. *J. Virol.* 73: 4470-4474.
5. Rasko, J.E., et al. 1999. The RD114/simian type D retrovirus receptor is a neutral amino acid transporter. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 96: 2129-2134.
6. Tailor, C.S., et al. 2001. Truncated forms of the dual function human ASCT2 neutral amino acid transporter/retroviral receptor are translationally initiated at multiple alternative CUG and GUG codons. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 27221-27230.
7. Kanai, Y. and Hediger, M.A. 2004. The glutamate/neutral amino acid transporter family SLC1: molecular, physiological and pharmacological aspects. *Pflügers Archiv.* 447: 469-479.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Slc1a5 (mouse) mapping to 7 A2.

SOURCE

ASCT2 (M-63) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 491-553 mapping at the C-terminus of ASCT2 of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

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

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

ASCT2 (M-63) is recommended for detection of ASCT2 of 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 ASCT2 siRNA (m): sc-60211, ASCT2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60211-SH and ASCT2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60211-V.

Molecular Weight of endogenous ASCT2: 55 kDa.

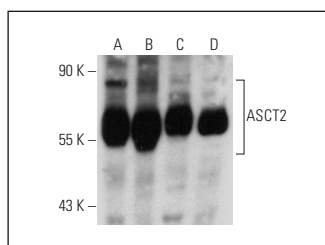
Molecular Weight of glycosylated ASCT2: 70-80 kDa.

Positive Controls: mouse thymus extract: sc-2406, rat kidney extract: sc-2394 or rat thymus extract: sc-2401.

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.

DATA



ASCT2 (M-63): sc-99003. Western blot analysis of ASCT2 expression in mouse thymus (A), rat thymus (B), mouse kidney (C) and rat kidney (D) tissue extracts.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Way, J.D., et al. 2014. Synthesis and evaluation of 2-amino-5-(4-((18)F)fluorophenyl)pent-4-ynoic acid (((18)F)FPhPA): A novel (18)F-labeled amino acid for oncologic PET imaging. *Nucl. Med. Biol.* 41: 660-669.

RESEARCH USE

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