

**EAAT3 rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb765092 (Manual)**

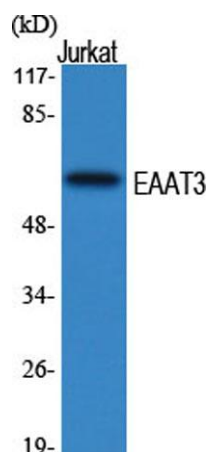
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	EAAT3 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human EAAT3. AA range:122-171
<b>Specificity</b>	EAAT3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EAAT3 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Excitatory amino acid transporter 3
<b>Gene Name</b>	SLC1A1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse, synaptosome . Early endosome membrane . Late endosome membrane . Recycling endosome membrane .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

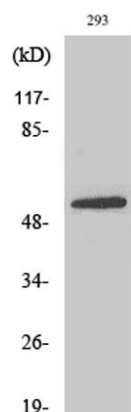
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	57kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	6505
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P43005
<b>Alternative Names</b>	SLC1A1; EAAC1; EAAT3; Excitatory amino acid transporter 3; Excitatory amino-acid carrier 1; Neuronal and epithelial glutamate transporter; Sodium-dependent glutamate/aspartate transporter 3; Solute carrier family 1 member 1

### Background

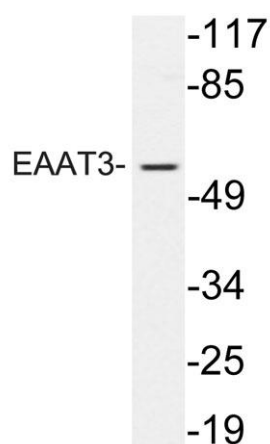
This gene encodes a member of the high-affinity glutamate transporters that play an essential role in transporting glutamate across plasma membranes. In brain, these transporters are crucial in terminating the postsynaptic action of the neurotransmitter glutamate, and in maintaining extracellular glutamate concentrations below neurotoxic levels. This transporter also transports aspartate, and mutations in this gene are thought to cause dicarboxylicamino aciduria, also known as glutamate-aspartate transport defect. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010],



Western Blot analysis of various cells using EAAT3 Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using EAAT3 Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysate from 293 cells treated with EGF, using EAAT3 antibody.