Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-Glast (EAAT1) *(Magnetic Bead Conjugate)*

Catalogue No. PA1038-M

Lot No. 03A01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

ImmunoPrecipitation (IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of the human Glast, identical to the related rat sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Contents

Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Storage

Store at 4˚C for frequent use.

Description

This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation

BACKGROUND

Glast, also known as EAAT1. EAAT1 (SLC1A3) is a member of a family of high-affinity sodium-dependent transporter molecules that regulate neurotransmitter concentrations at the excitatory glutamatergic synapses of the mammalian central nervous system. human GLAST1 gene contains 10 exons spanning at least 85 kb. EAAT1 gene is mapped to chromosome 5p13. GLAST is required for normal signal transmission between photoreceptors and bipolar cells and that both GLAST and GLT-1 play a neuroprotective role during ischemia in the retina. Mutation in the glutamate transporter EAAT1 causes episodic ataxia, hemiplegia, and seizures.

REFERENCE

1. Takai, S.; Yamada, K.; Kawakami, H.; Tanaka, K.; Nakamura, S. : Localization of the gene (SLC1A3) encoding human glutamate transporter (GluT-1) to 5p13 by fluorescence in situ hybridization. Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 69: 209-210, 1995.

2. Harada, T.; Harada, C.; Watanabe, M.; Inoue, Y.; Sakagawa, T.; Nakayama, N.; Sasaki, S.; Okuyama, S.; Watase, K.; Wada, K.; Tanaka, K. : Functions of the two glutamate transporters GLAST and GLT-1 in the retina. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 95: 4663-4666, 1998

3. Jen, J. C.; Wan, J.; Palos, T. P.; Howard, B. D.; Baloh, R. W. : Mutation in the glutamate transporter EAAT1 causes episodic ataxia, hemiplegia, and seizures. Neurology 65: 529-534, 2005.