



Polyclonal Anti-Glast (EAAT1) (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1038-S

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.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN₃ as preservative.

Storage

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

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.

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