

Product name:	NHE-6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN14685
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SLC9A6. AA range:551-600
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight:	75kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

This gene encodes a sodium-hydrogen exchanger that is a member of the solute carrier family 9. The encoded protein localizes to early and recycling endosomes and may be involved in regulating endosomal pH and volume. Defects in this gene are associated with X-linked syndromic mental retardation, Christianson type. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2010], caution: Was initially identified as a mitochondrial inner membrane protein (PubMed:9507001), but was later shown to be localized in early and recycling endosomes and not mitochondria (PubMed:11940519)., disease: Defects in SLC9A6 are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked Christianson type (MRXSC) [MIM:300243]; also known as MRXS-Christianson or X-linked Angelman-like syndrome. The phenotype is characterized by profound mental retardation, epilepsy, ataxia, and microcephaly, and showed phenotypic overlap with Angelman syndrome., function: Electroneutral exchange of protons for Na(+) and K(+) across the early and recycling endosome membranes. Contributes to calcium homeostasis., similarity: Belongs to the monovalent cation:proton antiporter 1 (CPA1) transporter (TC 2.A.36) family., subcellular location: Is present in the recycling compartments including early and recycling endosomes, and only appears transiently on the plasma membrane., tissue specificity: Ubiquitous; but is most abundant in mitochondrion-rich tissues such as brain, skeletal muscle and heart.,