

**SLC29A2 antibody - C-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI12327**

**Specification**

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**SLC29A2 antibody - C-terminal region - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | WB  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q14542</a>                                  |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NM_001532</a> , <a href="#">NP_001523</a>   |
| Reactivity        | Human, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog |
| Predicted Host    | Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Dog                         |
| Clonality         | Rabbit  |
| Calculated MW     | Polyclonal<br>50kDa KDa                                 |

**SLC29A2 antibody - C-terminal region - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3177

**Alias Symbol** DER12, ENT2, HNP36

**Other Names**

Equilibrative nucleoside transporter 2, 36 kDa nucleolar protein HNP36, Delayed-early response protein 12, Equilibrative nitrobenzylmercaptapurine riboside-insensitive nucleoside transporter, Equilibrative NBMPR-insensitive nucleoside transporter, Hydrophobic nucleolar protein, 36 kDa, Nucleoside transporter, ei-type, Solute carrier family 29 member 2, SLC29A2, DER12, ENT2, HNP36

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-SLC29A2 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

SLC29A2 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SLC29A2 antibody - C-terminal region - Protein Information**

**Name** SLC29A2 ([HGNC:11004](#))

**Synonyms** DER12, ENT2, HNP36

**Function**

Bidirectional uniporter involved in the facilitative transport of nucleosides and nucleobases, and contributes to maintaining their cellular homeostasis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10722669" target="\_blank">10722669</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10722669" target="\_blank">10722669</a>)

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12527552" target="\_blank">12527552</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12590919" target="\_blank">12590919</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16214850" target="\_blank">16214850</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21795683" target="\_blank">21795683</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9396714" target="\_blank">9396714</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9478986" target="\_blank">9478986</a>). Functions as a Na(+)-independent, passive transporter (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9478986" target="\_blank">9478986</a>). Involved in the transport of nucleosides such as inosine, adenosine, uridine, thymidine, cytidine and guanosine (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10722669" target="\_blank">10722669</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12527552" target="\_blank">12527552</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12590919" target="\_blank">12590919</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16214850" target="\_blank">16214850</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21795683" target="\_blank">21795683</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9396714" target="\_blank">9396714</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9478986" target="\_blank">9478986</a>). Also able to transport purine nucleobases (hypoxanthine, adenine, guanine) and pyrimidine nucleobases (thymine, uracil) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16214850" target="\_blank">16214850</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21795683" target="\_blank">21795683</a>). Involved in nucleoside transport at basolateral membrane of kidney cells, allowing liver absorption of nucleoside metabolites (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12527552" target="\_blank">12527552</a>). Mediates apical nucleoside uptake into Sertoli cells, thereby regulating the transport of nucleosides in testis across the blood-testis-barrier (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23639800" target="\_blank">23639800</a>). Mediates both the influx and efflux of hypoxanthine in skeletal muscle microvascular endothelial cells to control the amount of intracellular hypoxanthine available for xanthine oxidase-mediated ROS production (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Localized to the apical membrane of Sertoli cells.

#### Tissue Location

Highly expressed in skeletal muscle (PubMed:9478986). Expressed in liver, lung, placenta, brain, heart, kidney and ovarian tissues (PubMed:9478986). Expressed in testis at the blood-brain-barrier (PubMed:23639800).

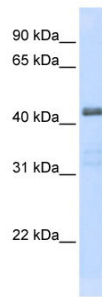
### SLC29A2 antibody - C-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

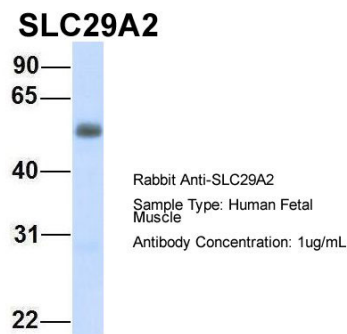
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### SLC29A2 antibody - C-terminal region - Images

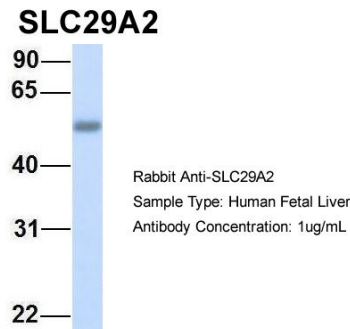




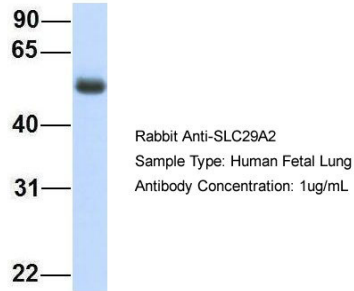
WB Suggested Anti-SLC29A2 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 µg/ml  
ELISA Titer: 1:312500  
Positive Control: Transfected 293T



Host:Rabbit  
Target Name:SLC29A2  
Sample Tissue:Human Fetal Muscle  
Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml



Host:Rabbit  
Target Name:SLC29A2  
Sample Tissue:Human Fetal Liver  
Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

**SLC29A2**

Host:Rabbit

Target Name:SLC29A2

Sample Tissue:Human Fetal Lung

Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

**SLC29A2 antibody - C-terminal region - References**

Bone,D.B.Am.J.Physiol.HeartCirc.Physiol.293(6),H3325-H3332(2007)ReconstitutionandStorage:Forshorttermuse,storeat2-8Cupto1week.Forlongtermstorage,storeat-20Cin small aliquotstopreventfreeze-thawcycles.