

S26A5 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT6190
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	S26A5
Gene Name :	SLC26A5 PRES
Protein Name :	S26A5
Human Gene Id :	375611
Human Swiss Prot No :	P58743
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human S26A5
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human S26A5
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:100-500. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15 °C to -25 °C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 °C)
Observed Band :	81kD
Background :	This gene encodes a member of the SLC26A/SuIP transporter family. The protein functions as a molecular motor in motile outer hair cells (OHCs) of the cochlea, inducing changes in cell length that act to amplify sound levels. The

transmembrane protein is an incomplete anion transporter, and does not allow anions to cross the cell membrane but instead undergoes a conformational change in response to changes in intracellular Cl⁻ levels that results in a change in cell length. The protein functions at microsecond rates, which is several orders of magnitude faster than conventional molecular motor proteins. Mutations in this gene are potential candidates for causing neurosensory deafness. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Nov 2009],

Function :

disease:Defects in SLC26A5 are a cause of some forms of recessive non-syndromic deafness.,function:Motor protein that converts auditory stimuli to length changes in outer hair cells and mediates sound amplification in the mammalian hearing organ. Prestin is a bidirectional voltage-to-force converter, it can operate at microsecond rates. It uses cytoplasmic anions as extrinsic voltage sensors, probably chloride and bicarbonate. After binding to a site with millimolar affinity, these anions are translocated across the membrane in response to changes in the transmembrane voltage. They move towards the extracellular surface following hyperpolarization, and towards the cytoplasmic side in response to depolarization. As a consequence, this translocation triggers conformational changes in the protein that ultimately alter its surface area in the plane of the plasma membrane. The area decreases

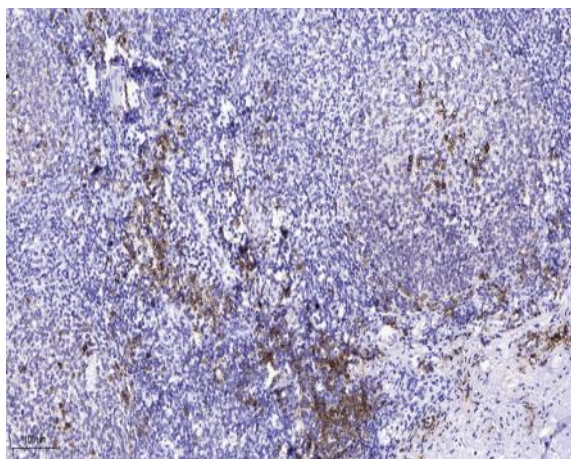
Subcellular Location :

Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Lateral wall of outer hair cells. .

Expression :

Organ of Corti,PCR rescued clones,

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).