

CD98 Rabbit mAb [JJ1v]

Cat NO. :A66413

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB IHC IP	Human	P08195	80kDa	Rabbit	IgG	50ul,100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application	Dilution
WB	1:1000-2000
IHC	1:100
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user	

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Affinity-chromatography

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with A synthesized peptide derived from human CD98

Storage buffer and conditions :

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Expressed ubiquitously in all tissues tested with highest levels detected in kidney, placenta and testis and weakest level in thymus. During gestation, expression in the placenta was significantly

Subcellular location:

Apical cell membrane. Cell membrane,Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cell junction. Lysosome membrane.

Melanosome.

Function:

Introduction: **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

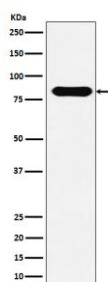
Cross Reactivity: **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Ml:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

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Component of several heterodimeric complexes involved in amino acid transport (PubMed:11557028, PubMed:9829974, PubMed:9751058, PubMed:10391915, PubMed:10574970, PubMed:11311135, PubMed:30341327). The precise substrate specificity depends on the other subunit in the heterodimer (PubMed:9829974, PubMed:9751058, PubMed:10391915, PubMed:10574970, PubMed:30867591, PubMed:10903140). The complexes function as amino acid exchangers (PubMed:11557028, PubMed:10903140, PubMed:12117417, PubMed:12225859, PubMed:30867591). The homodimer functions as sodium-independent, high-affinity transporter that mediates uptake of large neutral amino acids such as phenylalanine, tyrosine, L-DOPA, leucine, histidine, methionine and tryptophan (PubMed:9751058, PubMed:11557028, PubMed:11311135, PubMed:11564694, PubMed:12117417, PubMed:12225859, PubMed:25998567, PubMed:30867591). The heterodimer formed by SLC3A2 and SLC7A6 or SLC3A2 and SLC7A7 mediates the uptake of dibasic amino acids (PubMed:9829974, PubMed:10903140). The heterodimer with SLC7A5/LAT1 mediates the transport of thyroid hormones triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4) across the cell membrane (PubMed:11564694, PubMed:12225859). The heterodimer with SLC7A5/LAT1 is involved in the uptake of toxic methylmercury (MeHg) when administered as the L-cysteine or D,L-homocysteine complexes (PubMed:12117417). The heterodimer with SLC7A5/LAT1 is involved in the uptake of leucine (PubMed:25998567, PubMed:30341327). When associated with LAPTM4B, the heterodimer with SLC7A5/LAT1 is recruited to lysosomes to promote leucine uptake into these organelles, and thereby mediates mTORC1 activation (PubMed:25998567). The heterodimer with SLC7A5/LAT1 may play a role in the transport of L-DOPA across the blood-brain barrier (By similarity). The heterodimer formed by SLC3A2 and SLC7A5/LAT1 or SLC3A2 and SLC7A8/LAT2 is involved in the cellular activity of small molecular weight nitrosothiols, via the stereoselective transport of L-nitrosocysteine (L-CNSO) across the transmembrane (PubMed:15769744). Together with ICAM1, regulates the transport activity of SLC7A8/LAT2 in polarized intestinal cells by generating and delivering intracellular signals (PubMed:12716892). Required for targeting of SLC7A5/LAT1 and SLC7A8/LAT2 to the plasma membrane and for channel activity (PubMed:9751058, PubMed:11311135, PubMed:30867591). Plays a role in nitric oxide synthesis in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) via transport of L-arginine (PubMed:14603368). May mediate blood-to-retina L-leucine transport across the inner blood-retinal barrier (By similarity)... (Microbial infection) In case of hepatitis C virus/HCV infection, the complex formed by SLC3A2 and SLC7A5/LAT1 plays a role in HCV propagation by facilitating viral entry into host cell and increasing L-leucine uptake-mediated mTORC1 signaling activation, thereby contributing to HCV-mediated pathogenesis..

Validation Data:

CD98 Rabbit mAb [JJ1v] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from HepG2 cell lysate.Using CD98 Rabbit mAb [JJ1v]at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C over night.

View more information on <http://naturebios.com>

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.