

Anti-ENT2 Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to ENT2
Catalog # AP60163**Specification**

Anti-ENT2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q14542
Other Accession	Q61672
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	50113

Anti-ENT2 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3177**Other Names**

DER12; ENT2; HNP36; 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

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of ENT2 protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-ENT2 Antibody - 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:10722669, PubMed:12527552, PubMed:12527552, PubMed:12527552)

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12590919" target="_blank">12590919, PubMed:16214850, PubMed:21795683, PubMed:9396714, PubMed:9478986). Functions as a Na(+)-independent, passive transporter (PubMed:9478986). Involved in the transport of nucleosides such as inosine, adenosine, uridine, thymidine, cytidine and guanosine (PubMed:10722669, PubMed:12527552, PubMed:12590919, PubMed:16214850, PubMed:21795683, PubMed:9396714, PubMed:9478986). Also able to transport purine nucleobases (hypoxanthine, adenine, guanine) and pyrimidine nucleobases (thymine, uracil) (PubMed:16214850, PubMed:21795683). Involved in nucleoside transport at basolateral membrane of kidney cells, allowing liver absorption of nucleoside metabolites (PubMed:12527552). Mediates apical nucleoside uptake into Sertoli cells, thereby regulating the transport of nucleosides in testis across the blood-testis-barrier (PubMed:23639800). 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

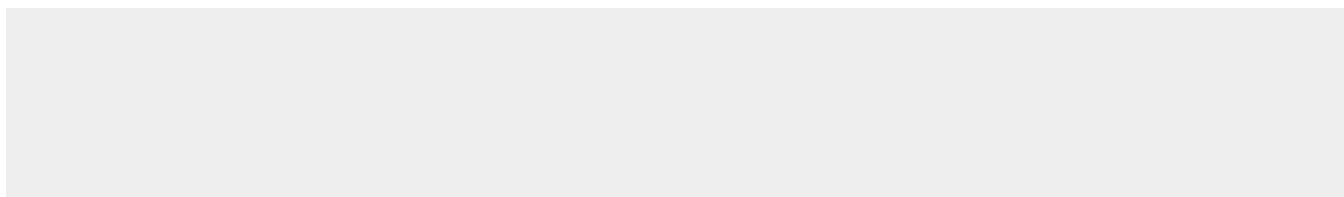
Highly expressed in skeletal muscle (PubMed:9478986). Expressed in liver, lung, placenta, brain, heart, kidney and ovarian tissues (PubMed:9478986). Expressed in testis at the blood-brain-barrier (PubMed:23639800).

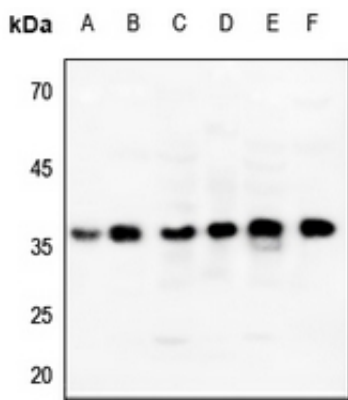
Anti-ENT2 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-ENT2 Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of ENT2 expression in Hela (A), mouse muscle (B), mouse lung (C), mouse brain (D), rat liver (E), rat heart (F) whole cell lysates.

Anti-ENT2 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human ENT2. The exact sequence is proprietary.