

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human SLC25A13 protein ab160856

1 Image

Overview

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Product name | Recombinant Human SLC25A13 protein |
| Protein length | Protein fragment |

Description

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|----------------------------|---|
| Nature | Recombinant |
| Source | Wheat germ |
| Amino Acid Sequence | |
| Species | Human |
| Sequence | AAAKVALTKRADPAELRTIFLKYASIEKNGEFFMSPND FVTRYLNIFGES QPNPKTVELLSGVVDQTKDGLISFQEFVA |
| Amino acids | 2 to 80 |
| Tags | proprietary tag N-Terminus |

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab160856** in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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|-------------------------|--|
| Applications | ELISA Western blot |
| Form | Liquid |
| Additional notes | Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml. |

Preparation and Storage

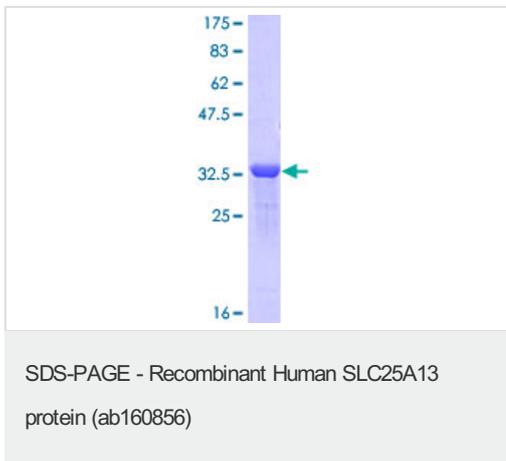
| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Stability and Storage | Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl |
|------------------------------|--|

General Info

General info

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|-------------------------------|---|
| Function | Catalyzes the calcium-dependent exchange of cytoplasmic glutamate with mitochondrial aspartate across the mitochondrial inner membrane. May have a function in the urea cycle. |
| Tissue specificity | High levels in liver and low levels in kidney, pancreas, placenta, heart and brain. |
| Involvement in disease | <p>Defects in SLC25A13 are the cause of citrullinemia type 2 (CTLN2) [MIM:603471]. Citrullinemia belongs to the urea cycle disorders. It is an autosomal recessive disease characterized primarily by elevated serum and urine citrulline levels. Ammonia intoxication is another manifestation. CTLN2 is characterized by neuropsychiatric symptoms including abnormal behaviors, loss of memory, seizures and coma. Death can result from brain edema. Onset is sudden and usually between the ages of 20 and 50 years.</p> <p>Defects in SLC25A13 are the cause of neonatal intrahepatic cholestasis due to citrin deficiency (NICCD) [MIM:605814]. NICCD is a form of citrullinemia type 2 with neonatal onset. NICCD is characterized by suppression of the bile flow, hepatic fibrosis, low birth weight, growth retardation, hypoproteinemia, variable liver dysfunction. NICCD is generally not severe and symptoms disappear by one year of age with an appropriate diet. Years or even decades later, however, some individuals develop the characteristic features of citrullinemia type 2 with neuropsychiatric symptoms.</p> |
| Sequence similarities | <p>Belongs to the mitochondrial carrier family.</p> <p>Contains 4 EF-hand domains.</p> <p>Contains 3 Solcar repeats.</p> |
| Cellular localization | Mitochondrion inner membrane. |

Images



ab160856 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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