

# **SLC29A3 Antibody**

Catalog # ASC11905

#### **Specification**

## **SLC29A3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host

Clonality Isotype

Calculated MW

Application Notes

WB, IHC, IF Q9BZD2

NP\_060814, 148596922 Human, Mouse, Rat

Rabbit Polyclonal

lgG

Predicted: 52 kDa

Observed: 57 kDa KDa

SLC29A3 antibody can be used for

detection of SLC29A3 by Western blot at 1 - 2  $\mu$ g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5  $\mu$ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20  $\mu$ g/mL.

# **SLC29A3 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 55315

**Target/Specificity** 

SLC29A3; SLC29A3 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive. At least two isoforms of SLC29A3 are known to exist; this antibody will detect both isoforms. SLC29A3 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other SLC29 proteins.

#### **Reconstitution & Storage**

SLC29A3 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

#### **Precautions**

SLC29A3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **SLC29A3 Antibody - Protein Information**

Name SLC29A3 (<u>HGNC:23096</u>)

**Synonyms ENT3** 

## **Function**

Uniporter that mediates the facilitative transport of nucleoside across lysosomal and mitochondrial membranes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15701636" target="\_blank">15701636</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19164483" target="\_blank">19164483</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20595384" target="\_blank">20595384</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28729424" target=" blank">28729424</a>). Functions as a non-electrogenic Na(+)-independent transporter



(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15701636" target=" blank">15701636</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19164483" target="\_blank">19164483</a>,  $PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28729424" target="\_blank">28729424</a>).$ Substrate transport is pH-dependent and enhanced under acidic condition, probably reflecting the location of the transporter in acidic intracellular compartments (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15701636" target=" blank">15701636</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19164483" target=" blank">19164483</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28729424" target="blank">28729424</a>). Proton is not a cotransporting ion but most likely change the ionization state of the transporter which dictates transport- permissible/impermissible conformation for nucleoside translocation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28729424" target=" blank">28729424</a>). May direct the nucleoside transport from lysosomes to cytosol or cytosol to mitochondria to facilitate the fundamental function of salvage synthesis of nucleic acids (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28729424" target=" blank">28729424</a>). Involved in the transport of nucleosides (adenosine, quanosine, uridine, thymidine, cytidine and inosine) and deoxynucleosides (deoxyadenosine, deoxycytidine) (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15701636" target=" blank">15701636</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19164483" target="\_blank">19164483</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20595384" target="blank">20595384</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28729424" target="blank">28729424</a>). Also mediates transport of purine nucleobases (adenine, quanine) and pyrimidine nucleobases (uracil) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15701636" target=" blank">15701636</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19164483" target=" blank">19164483</a>). Also able to transport monoamine neurotransmitters dopamine, serotonin, noradrenaline and tyramine (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19164483" target=" blank">19164483</a>). Capable of transporting ATP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19164483" target=" blank">19164483</a>). Mediates nucleoside export from lysosomes in macrophages, which regulates macrophage functions and

### **Cellular Location**

numbers (By similarity).

Lysosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Observed in a punctate intracellular pattern showing partial colocalization with late endosomes/lysosomes (PubMed:15701636). Detected at the cell surface only in certain placental cells (PubMed:19164483)

#### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed in both adult and fetal tissues (PubMed:15701636). Highest levels in placenta, uterus, ovary, spleen, lymph node and bone marrow (PubMed:15701636). Expressed in liver (PubMed:19164483). Lowest levels in brain and heart (PubMed:15701636) Expressed in macrophages (PubMed:22174130)

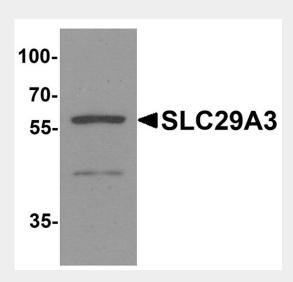
### **SLC29A3 Antibody - Protocols**

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

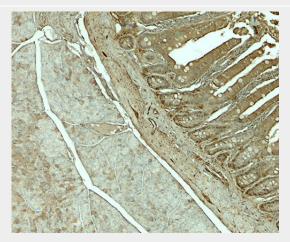
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture



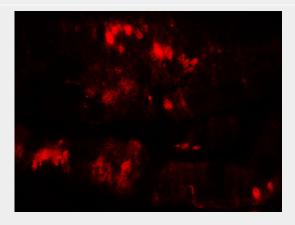
# SLC29A3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of SLC29A3 in mouse bladder tissue lysate with SLC29A3 antibody at 1  $\mu$ g/ml.



Immunohistochemistry of SLC29A3 in rat colon tissue with SLC29A3 antibody at 5 μg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of SLC29A3 in rat colon muscle tissue with SLC29A3 antibody at 20 μg/mL.

# SLC29A3 Antibody - Background

SLC29A3 is a member of the equilibrative nucleoside transporter family which plays a key role in







nucleoside and nucleobase uptake for salvage pathways of nucleotide synthesis (1,2). SLC29A3 is a transmembrane glycoprotein that localizes to the lysosomal membrane and is a broad selectivity, low affinity nucleoside transporter (3). Mutations in the SLC29A3 gene have been associated with H syndrome, which is characterized by cutaneous hyperpigmentation and hypertrichosis, hepatosplenomegaly, heart anomalies, and hypogonadism (4). A related disorder, PHID (pigmented hypertrichosis with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus), has also been associated with mutations at this locus (5).

## **SLC29A3 Antibody - References**

Hyde RJ, Cass CE, Young JD, et al. The ENT family of eukaryotic nucleoside and nucleobase transporters: recent advances in the investigation of structure/function relationships and the identification of novel isoforms. Mol. Membr. Biol. 2001; 18:53-63.

Young JD, Yao SY, Baldwin JM, et al. The human concentrative and equilibrative nucleoside transporter families, SLC28 and SLC29. Mol. Aspects. Med. 34:529-47.

Baldwin SA, Yao SY, Hyde RI, et al. Functional characterization of novel human and mouse equilibrative nucleoside transporters (hENT3 and mENT3) located in intracellular membranes. J. Biol. Chem. 2005; 280:15880-7.

Priya TP, Philip N, Molho-Pessach V, et al. H syndrome: novel and recurrent mutations in SLC29A3. Br. J. Dermatol. 2010; 162:1132-4.