

Product Specification Sheet

**Monocarboxylate Transporter 1 (MCT1) Antibodies**

<b>Cat. MCT13-P</b>	Rat MCT1 Control peptide # 3	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug
<b>Cat. MCT13-S</b>	<b>Rabbit Anti-Rat MCT1 antiserum # 3</b>	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ul
<b>Cat. MCT13-A</b>	<b>Rabbit Anti-Rat MCT1 IgG # 3 (affinity pure)</b>	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug

Monocarboxylate such as lactate and pyruvate play an important role in cellular metabolism. Lactic acid is produced as the end product of glycolysis. All tissues become dependent on this pathway during abnormal conditions such as hypoxia and ischaemia. Lactic acid, produced during normal glycolysis, must be transported out of cells to sustain maintain high rate of glycolysis. Failure to export lactic acid leads to accumulation of cellular lactic acid followed by an increase in pH and inhibition of glycolysis. Lactic acid transport is mediated by a group of proton-linked membrane transporters called **monocarboxylic acid transporters (MCTs)**. At least 9 MCT-related proteins (MCT1-9) have been identified in mammals that are expressed in a tissue specific manner.

MCT1 (also known as MOT1 or SLC16A1 or MEV; mouse 493 aa, rat 494 aa, human 500 aa; ~ 95 % identity) is a membrane protein containing 12 transmembrane proteins. MCT1 is most closely related to MCT2 (~65% identity, whereas homolog with other MCT2-MCT8 isoforms is less (~35-53%). MCT1 has very wide tissue distribution. **MCT1/MOT1** is ubiquitously expressed but is especially prominent in heart and red muscle. It is upregulated in response to increased work, suggesting an important role in lactic acid oxidation. It is the major isoform in tumor cell and erythrocytes.

**Source of Antigen and Antibodies**

<b>Antigen</b>	17-aa peptide from <b>rat MCT1 (1)</b> ; <b>Designation ( MCT13-P, control/blocking peptide)</b> conjugated to KLH; <b>Epitope location</b> ~ C-terminal, Cytoplasmic domain
<b>Ab Host/type</b>	Rabbit, Polyclonal unpurified antiserum (# <b>MCT13-S</b> ) and IgG, purified over antigen-agarose (Cat # <b>MCT13-A</b> )
<b>2-Ab</b>	Cat # 20320, goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available).
<b>-ve control IgG</b>	# 20009-1, Rabbit (non-immune) IgG, purified, suitable for ELISA, Western, IHC as -ve control

**Form & Storage of Antibodies/Peptide Control**

**Antiserum (unpurified)**  
100ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied 0.05% azide, **Reconstitute** powder in 100 ul PBS

**Affinity pure IgG**  
100 ug/100ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied in **Buffer:** PBS+0.1% BSA  
**Reconstitute powder** in PBS at 1mg/ml

Control/blocking peptide  
100 ug/100 ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied in Buffer: PBS pH 7.5,  
**Reconstitute powder in PBS at 1 mg/ml.**

**Storage**  
**Short-term:** unopened, undiluted liquid vials at -20OC and powder at 4oC or -20oC..  
**Long-term:** at -20C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

**Stability:** 6-12 months at -20oC or below.  
**Shipping:** 4oC for solutions and room temp for powder

**Recommended Usage**

**Western Blotting** 1-5 ug/ml for affinity pure using Chemiluminescence technique.

**ELISA** (1:10K-1:100K; using 50-100 ng of control peptide/well).

**Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence:** not tested. We recommend the use of affinity purified antibody at 3-10 ug/ml in neutral buffered formaldehyde fixed tissue.

**Specificity & Cross-reactivity**

Rat MCT13-P sequence is 93% conserved in hamster, 80% in mouse, and 40% in human MCT1. No significant sequence homology of MCT13-P was found with other MCTs. Antibody cross-reactivity in various other species has not been studied. Control peptide, because of its low mol. Wt (<3 kDa), is not suitable for Western. It should be used for ELISA or antibody blocking experiments (use 5-10 ug control peptide per 1 ug of aff pure IgG or 1 ul antiserum) to confirm antibody specificity (see detailed protocol see detailed protocol at the web site).

**General References:** (1) Am. J. Physiology Endocrinol. Metabol. (1997) 36, E207; Diabetologia (1999) 42, 870-877; JBC (1999) 274, 284220-284220; Takanaga H (1995) BBRC 217, 370-; Carpenter L (1996) BBA 1279, 157-163; Koehler-Stec EM (1998) AM. J. Physiol. 275, E516-E524; Yoon H et al (1999) Genomics 60, 366-370;

**(2) Citations of ADI's Antibodies** (see web site for updated list)  
Brauchi S, 2004, Am J Physiol Cell Physiol, 288, 523-534, IHC  
Buyse M, 2002, J Biol. Chem 277, 28182, WB, IF  
Nguyen HTT, 2007, Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol, 293: G1155 - G1165, WB,  
Kirat D, 2006, J. Physiol., Oct 2006; 576: 635 - 647, wb, IHC  
Graham C, 2006, Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol. 292(2):R997-1007, IF  
Kirat D, 2006, The Veterinary J., 171, 462-467, WB, IHC

\*This product is for in vitro research use only.  
Antibodies to MCT1-8; NBC1-3; NHE1-5, AE1-3; NCX, NKCC  
MCT13-S-A-P 71214