

Cat. # OCTN11-P	Mouse OCTN1 Control Peptide	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug
Cat. # OCTN11-S	Rabbit Anti-Mouse OCTN1 antiserum #1	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ul
Cat. # OCTN11-A	Rabbit Anti-Mouse OCTN1 IgG #1 (aff pure)	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug

Mammalian kidney and liver are critical in maintaining physiological ionic environment. Kidney specializes in removing toxins, drugs, and other organic cations from the blood by an active process called "renal secretion". Functional studies have identified two distinct categories of organic cation transporters (OCTs): a system driven by transmembrane potential difference that governs the influx of cations, whereas the H<sup>+</sup>-gradient-dependent transport system may mediate the efflux of organic cations. Several multispecific, potential-sensitive transporters (**OCT1-3**) and H<sup>+</sup>-dependent transporters (**OCTN1-3**) have been cloned and characterized from various tissues. OCT superfamily of proteins shares high degree of sequence homology, display up to 12 transmembrane domains with cytoplasmic N and C-terminus.

Recently a novel transporter termed **OCTN1**, has been cloned and characterized human fetal liver, which carries a nucleotide binding site motif. OCTN1 (human 551 aa, mouse 553 aa) shares ~32% homology with OCT1-3. It is strongly expressed in adult kidney, trachea, bone marrow, and fetal liver, and several tumor cells, but not in adult human liver. OCTN1 mediated uptake of TEA in pH dependent manner.

#### Source of Antigen and Antibodies

<b>Antigen</b>	20aa peptide of Mouse OCTN (gene accession # NP066261.1) <b>Designated (OCTN11-P or control peptide)</b> . conjugated to KLH; epitope location ~ C-terminus
<b>Ab Host/type</b>	Rabbit, polyclonal; Unpurified antiserum (cat #OCTN11-S) Aff pure IgG (cat #OCTN11-A)
<b>2-ab</b>	<b>Goat Anti-rabbit IgG-HRP</b> cat # 20320 (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available)
<b>-ve control</b>	<b># 20009-1, Rabbit (non-immune) IgG, purified, suitable for ELISA, Western, IHC as -ve control</b>

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

##### **Antiserum (unpurified)**

100ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied in Buffer: 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** (1:1K-5K for neat serum and 1-10 ug/ml for affinity pure antibody using ECL technique). See published refs 2.

**ELISA:** Control peptide can be used to coat ELISA plates at 1 ug/ml and detected with antibodies (1:10-50K for neat serum and 0.5-1 ug/ml for affinity pure).

**Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence:** We recommend the use of affinity purified antibody at 2-20 ug/ml in paraformaldehyde fixed sections of tissues. See published refs 2.

#### **Specificity & Cross-reactivity**

The 20 AA mouse OCTN11-P control peptide is 88% conserved in rat and 61% in human OCTN1. No significant sequence homology is detected with other OCTs or OCTNs. Antibody cross-reactivity in various species has not been studied. The OCTN11-P 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:** Kekuda R et al (1998) J. Biol. Chem. 273, 15971-15979; Verhaagh S et al (1999) Genomics 55, 209-218; Gruendemann D et al (1998) Nat. Neurosci. 1, 349-351; Wu, X et al (1998) J. Biol. Chem. 273, 32776-32786; Koespell H (1998) Ann Rev. Physiol. 60, 243-266 (review).

#### **Citations of for ADI Antibodies** (see updated list at the web site)

Minuesa G, 2007, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., WB, IHC  
Lash LH 2006, Toxicology, 228, 200-218 WB

\*This product is for In vitro research use only.

OCTN11-S-A-P

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