

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with human SLC5A8/SMCT1 by Flow Cytometry. Does not detect untransfected or irrelevant transfected HEK293 cells.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 903502
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human SLC5A8/SMCT1 Met1-Leu610 Accession # NP_666018
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line and HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with human SLC5A8/SMCT1 and eGFP

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

SLC5A8/SMCT1 (Solute Carrier family 5, member 8) is a member of the solute carrier family of multi-pass membrane proteins. SLC5A8 has been shown to transport iodide by a passive mechanism. It also transports monocarboxylates and short-chain fatty acids by a sodium-coupled mechanism. SLC5A8 nuclear translocation and loss of expression are associated with poor outcome in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (1). It may be responsible for the absorption of D-lactate and monocarboxylate drugs from the intestinal tract.

### References:

- Helm, J. *et al.* (2012) *Pancreas* **41**:904.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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