For Research Use Only.
Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY

Anti-SLC6A19 (B^0AT1) (Human) pAb

Code No.	Quantity	Form
BMP053	50 µL	Affinity Purified

BACKGROUND: SLC6A19, also known as B^0AT1, is a member of the Na^+ -dependent neurotransmitter transporter family, and mediates epithelial resorption of neutral amino acids across the apical membrane in the intestine and the proximal tubes of the renal cortex. Defective amino acid transport due to the mutation of the SLC6A19 gene causes Hartnup disorder, which is characterized by a pellagra-like light-sensitive rash, cerebellar ataxia, emotional instability, and aminoaciduria.

SOURCE: This antibody was affinity purified from rabbit serum. The rabbit was immunized with a synthetic peptide derived from human SLC6A19.

FORMULATION: 50 µL volume of PBS containing 50% glycerol, pH 7.2. No preservative is contained.

STORAGE: This antibody solution is stable for one year from the date of purchase when stored at -20°C.

REACTIVITY: This antibody can be used to stain endogenous antigen in paraffin embedded human tissues including kidney and small intestine by Immunohistochemistry. The reactivity has been confirmed by Western blotting, Immunocytochemistry and Flow cytometry to detect the full length of human SLC6A19 transiently expressed in HEK 293T cells.

APPLICATIONS:

Western blotting; Not recommended
Immunoprecipitation; Not tested
Immunohistochemistry; 1:1,000
  Heat treatment is necessary for staining paraffin embedded sections.
  Autoclave; 125°C for 5 minutes in 10 mM citrate buffer containing 0.05% Tween-20 (pH 6.0).
Immunocytochemistry; 1:1,000
Flow cytometry; 1:1,000 (final concentration)

Detailed procedure is provided in the following **PROTOCOLS**.

INTENDED USE:
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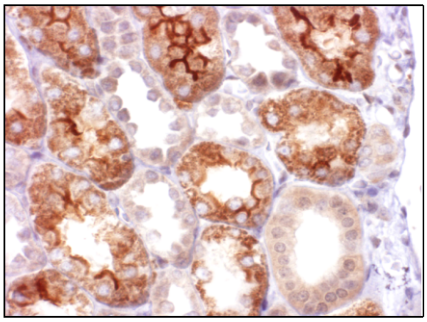
SPECIES CROSS REACTIVITY:

Species	Human	Mouse	Rat
Tissues	Kidney, small intenstine	Not tested	Not tested
Reactivity on IHC	+		

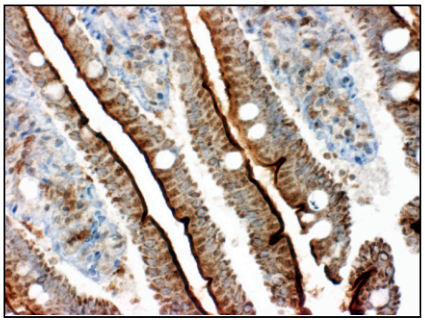
REFERENCES:

1) Bröer, S., *IUBMB Life* **61**, 591-599 (2009)
2) Bohmer, C., *et al., Biochem. J.* **389**, 745-751 (2005)
3) Seow, H. F., *et al., Nat Genet* **36**, 1003-1007 (2004)
4) Kleta, R., *et al., Nat Genet* **36**, 999-1002 (2004)
5) Bröer, A., *et al., J. Biol. Chem.* **279**, 24467-24476 (2004)

kidney



small intestine



Immunohistochemical detection of SLC6A19 on paraffin embedded section of human kidney and small intestine with BMP053. *Multi pathological types tissue array (MBL) was used for this application.*

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PROTOCOLS:

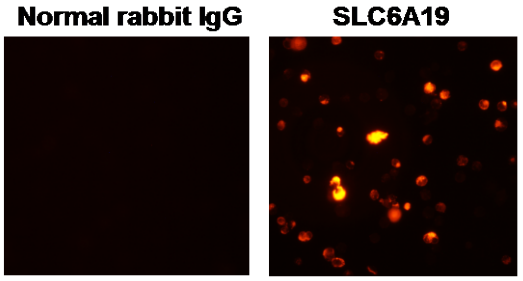
Immunohistochemical staining for paraffin-embedded sections

1) Deparaffinize the sections with Xylene 3 times for 3-5 minutes each.
2) Wash the slides with Ethanol 3 times for 3-5 minutes each.
3) Wash the slides with PBS 3 times for 3-5 minutes each.
4) Heat treatment
   Heat treatment by Autoclave:
   Heat the slides immersed in retrieval solution [10 mM citrate buffer containing 0.05% Tween-20 (pH 6.0)] at 125°C for 5 minutes in pressure boiler. After boiling, the slides should remain in the pressure boiler until the temperature is cooled down to 80°C. Let the immersed slides further cool down at room temperature for 40 minutes.
5) Remove the slides from the citrate buffer and cover each section with 0.3% H_2O_2 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature to block endogenous peroxidase activity. Wash 3 times in PBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 for 5 minutes each.
6) Remove the slides from PBS, wipe gently around each section and cover tissues with blocking buffer (0.5%BSA and 5% Normal goat serum in PBS) for 30 minutes at room temperature to block non-specific staining. Do not wash.
7) Tip off the blocking buffer, wipe gently around each section and cover tissues with primary antibody diluted with blocking buffer as suggested in the **APPLICATIONS**.
   Note: It is essential for every laboratory to determine the optional titers of the primary antibody to obtain the best result.
8) Incubate the sections for 2 hours at room temperature.
9) Wash the slides 3 times in PBS for 5 minutes each.
10) Wipe gently around each section and cover tissues with ENVISION/HRP polymer reagent (DAKO; code no. K1491). Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature. Wash as in step 9).
11) Visualize by reacting for 5 minutes with DAB substrate solution (DAKO; code no. K3465). *DAB is a suspect carcinogen and must be handled with care. Always wear gloves.
12) Wash the slides in water for 5 minutes.
13) Counter stain in hematoxylin for 1 minute, wash the slides 3 times in water for 5 minutes each, and then immerse the slides in PBS for 5 minutes. Dehydrate by immersing in Ethanol 3 times for 3 minutes each, followed by immersing in Xylene 3 times for 3 minutes each.
14) Now ready for mounting.

(Positive control for Immunohistochemistry; Human kidney and small intestine)

Immunocytochemistry

1) Culture the cells at an appropriate condition on a glass slide. (for example, spread $1x10^4$ cells for one slide, then incubate in a CO_2 incubator for one night.)
2) Wash the cells 3 times with PBS.
3) Fix the cells by immersing the slide in PBS containing 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) for 15 minutes at 4°C.
4) Wash the slide 2 times with PBS containing 0.5% BSA.
5) Immerse the slide in PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100 for 15 minutes at room temperature.
6) Wash the cells 2 times with PBS containing 0.5% BSA, 0.1% Triton X-100.
7) Immerse the slide in blocking buffer (0.1% Triton X-100, 0.5%BSA, 5% Normal goat serum, 0.1 mg/mL human IgG in PBS) for 1 hour at room temperature.
8) Tip off the washing buffer, add the primary antibody diluted with blocking buffer at a titer as suggested in the **APPLICATIONS** onto the cells and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature (Optimizations of antibody titer or incubation condition are recommended if necessary.)
9) Wash the slide 3 times with PBS containing 0.5% BSA, 0.1% Triton X-100.
10) Add 100 µL of PE conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (Beckman Coulter; code no. 732743) at a titer of 1:200 diluted with blocking buffer. Incubate in the dark at room temperature for 30 minutes.
11) Wash the slide 3 times with PBS containing 0.5% BSA, 0.1% Triton X-100.
12) Wipe excess liquid from slide but take care not to touch the cells. Never leave the cells to dry.
13) Promptly add mounting medium onto the slide, then put a cover slip on it.



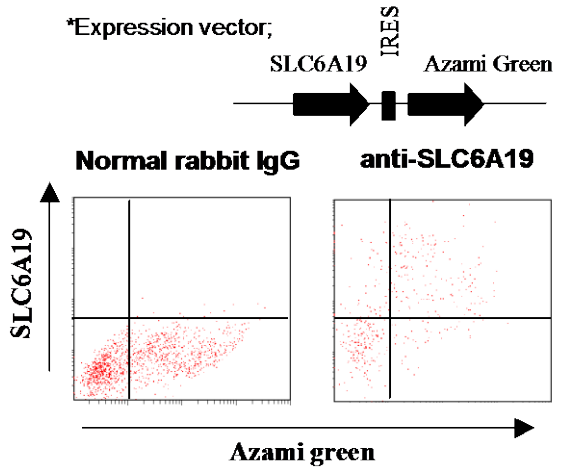
Immunocytochemical detection of SLC6A19 in 293T transiently expressing SLC6A19 with BMP053 (right) or normal rabbit IgG (left).

Flow cytometric analysis

We usually use Fisher tubes or equivalents as reaction tubes for all steps described below.

1) Wash the cells 3 times with PBS containing 2% FCS.
2) Resuspend the cells with PBS containing 2% FCS ($5x10^6$ cells/mL).
3) Add 50 µL of the cell suspension into each tube, and centrifuge at 500 x g for 1 minute at room temperature. Remove supernatant by careful aspiration.
4) Add 100 µL of 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in PBS to the cell pellet after tapping. Mix well, then fix the cells for 15 minutes at 4°C.
5) Wash the cells 2 times with PBS containing 0,5% BSA.
6) Add 100 µL of PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100 to the cell pellet after tapping. Mix well, then permeabilize the cells for 15 minutes at room temperature (20~25°C).
7) Wash the cells 2 times with PBS containing 0.5% BSA, 0.1% Triton X-100.

8) Add 20 µL of blocking buffer (PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100, 0.5% BSA, 5% normal goat serum, 0.1 mg/mL human IgG) to the cell pellet after tapping. Mix well and incubate for 15 minutes at 4°C.
9) Add 20 µL of the primary antibody at a titer as suggested in the **APPLICATIONS** diluted with blocking buffer. Mix well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.
10) Wash the cells 3 times with PBS containing 2% FCS, 0.1% triton X-100.
11) Add 20 µL of PE conjugated anti-rabbit IgG at a titer of 1:200 (Beckman Coulter; code no. 732743) diluted blocking buffer. Mix well and incubate in the dark for 30 minutes at room temperature.
12) Wash the cells 3 times with PBS containing 0.5% BSA, 0.1% triton X-100.
13) Resuspend the cells with 500 µL of PBS containing 2% FCS, analyze by a flow cytometer.



Flow cytometric analysis of intracellular SLC6A19 expression on 293T transiently expressing SLC6A19 and Azami green*. *The staining intensity of BMP053 is shown in the vertical axis with Azami Green fluorescence on the horizontal axis.*

RELATED PRODUCTS:

BMP029 Anti-SLC6A2 (NET) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP015 Anti-SLC6A3 (DAT1) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP045 Anti-SLC6A4 (SERT) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP046 Anti-SLC6A6 (TAUT) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP016 Anti-SLC6A7 (PROT) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP047 Anti-SLC6A8 (CRTR) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP038 Anti-SLC6A12 (BGT-1) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP051 Anti-SLC6A13 (GAT2) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP052 Anti-SLC6A14 (ATB^{0+}) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP050 Anti-SLC6A15 (SBAT1) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)
BMP053 Anti-SLC6A19 (B^0AT1) (Human) pAb (polyclonal)