abcam

ab237704

Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33]

Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704) is a rabbit monoclonal antibody detecting SLC1A5/ASCT2 in **Western Blot, Flow Cytometry (Intra), IP, IHC-P, ICC/IF**. Suitable for **Human**.

- KO validated for confirmed specificity
- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency
- Over 20 publications

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	CAL33
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →
Purification notes	Purity is greater than 99%.

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/50
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/40
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1600
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target data

See full target information SLC1A5

Function	Sodium-coupled antiporter of neutral amino acids. In a tri-substrate transport cycle, exchanges neutral amino acids between the extracellular and intracellular compartments, coupled to the inward cotransport of at least one sodium ion (PubMed:17094966, PubMed:23756778, PubMed:26492990, PubMed:29872227, PubMed:34741534, PubMed:8702519, PubMed:39095408, PubMed:27272177). The preferred substrate is the essential amino acid L-glutamine, a precursor for biosynthesis of proteins, nucleotides and amine sugars as well as an alternative fuel for mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation. Exchanges L-glutamine with other neutral amino acids such as L-serine, L-threonine and L-asparagine in a bidirectional way. Provides L-glutamine to proliferating stem and activated cells driving the metabolic switch toward cell differentiation (PubMed:23756778, PubMed:24953180). The transport cycle is usually pH-independent, with the exception of L-glutamate. Transports extracellular L-glutamate coupled to the cotransport of one proton and one sodium ion in exchange for intracellular L-glutamine counter-ion. May provide for L-glutamate uptake in glial cells regulating glutamine/glutamate cycle in the nervous system (PubMed:32733894). Can transport D-amino acids. Mediates D-serine release from the retinal glia potentially affecting NMDA receptor function in retinal neurons (PubMed:17094966). Displays sodium- and amino acid-dependent but uncoupled channel-like anion conductance with a preference SCN(-) >> NO3(-) > I(-) > Cl(-) (By similarity). Through binding of the fusogenic protein syncytin-1/ERVW-1 may mediate trophoblasts syncytialization, the spontaneous fusion of their plasma membranes, an essential process in placental development (PubMed:10708449, PubMed:23492904, PubMed:38671230). (Microbial infection) Acts as a cell surface receptor for Feline endogenous virus RD114. (Microbial infection) Acts as a cell surface receptor for Baboon M7 endogenous virus. (Microbial infection) Acts as a cell surface receptor for type D simian retroviruses.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Western Blot (WB), Flow Cytometry (Intra), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P), Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) in Human samples.

What is the molecular weight of SLC1A5/ASCT2?
Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 [CAL33] (ab237704) specifically detects a band for SLC1A5/ASCT2 (UniProt: Q15758) at a molecular weight of 56kDa.

Trusted by the scientific community
Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 [CAL33] (ab237704) was first used in a scientific publication in 2018 and has been cited over 20 times in peer-reviewed journals.

Specificity confirmed
The specificity of Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704) has been confirmed by Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence testing in SLC1A5 Knockout HCT 116 cells.

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [CAL33] also available for your convenience: ab237704, Carrier free - ab251591

Trial sizes available!
Test your antibody or perform pre-screening before committing to a larger quantity. Sold in 20µl. Discover our selection of trial-size antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The SLC1A5 protein also known as ASCT2 is a sodium-dependent neutral amino acid transporter with a molecular mass of approximately 56 kDa. It plays an important role in the transport of amino acids such as glutamine across the plasma membrane. This transporter is widely expressed in multiple tissues including the liver brain and kidneys. ASCT2 is integral in maintaining amino acid balance within cells facilitating nutrient uptake essential for cellular metabolism and function.
Biological function summary	The SLC1A5 protein contributes to cellular processes by facilitating the uptake of neutral amino acids. ASCT2 operates as a part of a complex of transporters that ensure the supply of critical nutrients within cells impacting metabolic processes like protein synthesis and cell growth. Its function supports the dynamic needs of rapidly growing tissues and is especially active in conditions demanding high amino acid turnover.
Pathways	The activity of SLC1A5/ASCT2 is important in amino acid transport pathways particularly influencing the mTOR signaling which plays a significant role in cell growth and metabolic regulation. SLC1A5/ASCT2 interaction with proteins like LAT1 strengthens its involvement in these pathways. These interactions outline a

	network of nutrient sensing and metabolic control important for cellular proliferation and homeostasis.
Associated diseases and disorders	SLC1A5/ASCT2 shows a significant connection to cancer as many cancer cells exploit its role in glutamine transport to fuel their rapid growth and survival. Additionally its involvement is noted in metabolic disorders where dysregulated amino acid transport can lead to imbalances in cellular metabolism. SLC1A5/ASCT2 has potential interactions with proteins like glutaminase which are often upregulated in oncogenic pathways highlighting its importance as a target for therapeutic interventions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

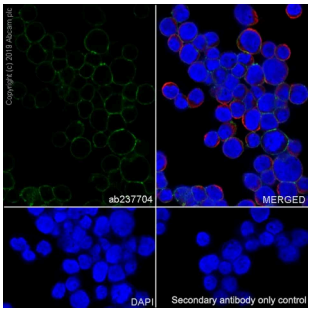
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

11 product images

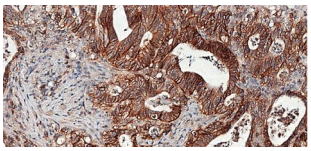


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

SLC1A5/ASCT2 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol fixed Jurkat (human T cell leukemia T lymphocyte) cells labeling SLC1A5/ASCT2 with ab237704 at 1/50 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image

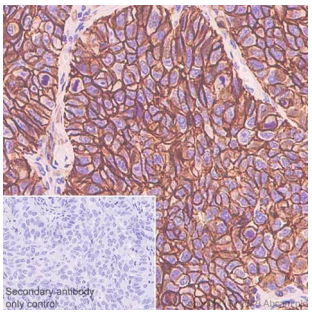
showing membranous staining in Jurkat cells. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Counterstained with ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at a 1/200 dilution (red). The negative control is the secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

SLC1A5/ASCT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody

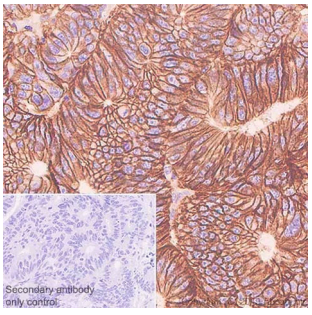
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue stained for SLC1A5/ASCT2 using ab237704 at 0.5 µg/ml in immunohistochemical analysis.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

SLC1A5/ASCT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody

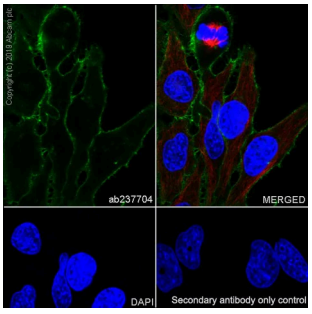
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue labeling SLC1A5/ASCT2 with ab237704 at 1/1600 dilution, followed by a ready to use Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP). Mainly membranous staining on the human lung carcinoma is observed. The section was incubated with ab237704 for 15 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with hematoxylin. Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is a ready to use Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP). Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution 2) for 20 mins.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

SLC1A5/ASCT2 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue labeling SLC1A5/ASCT2 with ab237704 at 1/1600 dilution, followed by a ready to use Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP). Mainly membranous staining on the human colon carcinoma is observed. The section was incubated with ab237704 for 15 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with hematoxylin. Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is a ready to use Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP). Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution 2) for 20 mins.

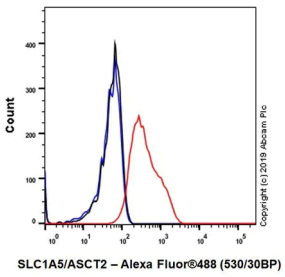


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

SLC1A5/ASCT2 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol fixed HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling SLC1A5/ASCT2 with ab237704 at 1/50 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green).

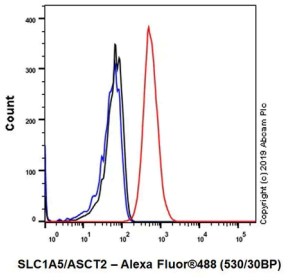
Confocal image showing membranous staining in HeLa cells. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).
Counterstained with ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at a 1/200 dilution (red). The negative control is the secondary antibody only.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

SLC1A5/ASCT2 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody

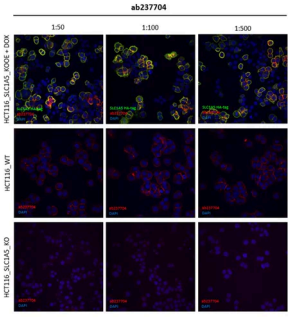
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 90% methanol permeabilized Jurkat (human T cell leukemia T lymphocyte) cell line labeling SLC1A5/ASCT2 with ab237704 at 1/40 (red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (black) and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077), at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

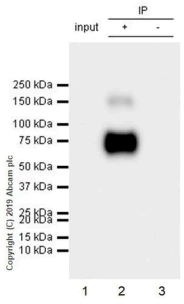
SLC1A5/ASCT2 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 90% methanol permeabilized HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cell line labeling SLC1A5/ASCT2 with ab237704 at 1/400 (red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (black) and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077), at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

HCT116 WT, SLC1A5 KO were labelled with a green dye. SLC1A5 KOOE cells were labelled with a green and a red dye. SLC1A5 expression was induced with doxycycline in KOOE cells. WT and KO cells were stained with ab237704 and with Alexa-fluor 594 coupled secondary antibody. KOOE cells were stained with: i) ab237704 and with Alexa-fluor 594 coupled secondary antibody; ii) anti-HA-Tag antibody and with Alexa-fluor 488 antibody. Acquisition of the green (HA-Tag in KOOE) and red (antibody staining in WT, KO and KOOE) channels was performed. Representative images of the green and red channel are shown. Antibodies used and tested dilutions are as follows: ab237704 at 1/50, 1/100 and 1/500.
This image was provided, with thanks, by RESOLUTE (re-solute.eu)



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

SLC1A5/ASCT2 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg Jurkat (human T cell leukemia T lymphocyte) whole cell lysate with ab237704 at 1/30 dilution. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ab237704 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366), was used at 1/5000 dilution.
Lane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysate 10 µg (Input).
Lane 2: ab237704 IP in Jurkat whole cell lysate.
Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab237704 in Jurkat whole cell lysate.

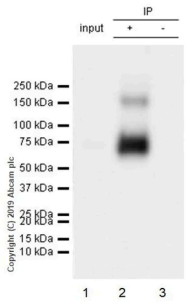
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

ASCT2 (SLC1A5) can form dimers or trimers based on literature. (PMID: 23756778).

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704) at 1/30 dilution

Predicted band size: 56 kDa

Exposure time: 3s



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

SLC1A5/ASCT2 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate with ab237704 at 1/30 dilution. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ab237704 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366), was used at 1/5000 dilution.
Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate 10 µg (Input).
Lane 2: ab237704 IP in HeLa whole cell lysate.
Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab237704 in HeLa whole cell lysate.

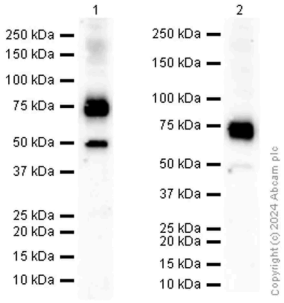
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

ASCT2 (SLC1A5) can form dimers or trimers based on literature. (PMID: 23756778).

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704) at 1/30 dilution

Predicted band size: 56 kDa

Exposure time: 1s



Western blot - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704)

Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time:
Lane 1: 80 seconds
Lane 2: 40 seconds

An extra band around 50 kDa might be observed. We are not sure how to define it.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-SLC1A5/ASCT2 antibody [CAL33] (ab237704) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole lysate at 15 µg

Lane 2:
293T (Human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) whole lysate at 15 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

Observed band size: 75 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.