Human Excitatory Amino Acid Transporter 2 (EAAT2)
Clone 1H8
Cat. no. MONX10747

Specificity
Glutamate and aspartate are excitatory neurotransmitters that have been implicated in a number of pathological states of the nervous system. Accumulation of extracellular excitatory amino acids can be cytotoxic and may also lower the seizure threshold in epilepsy. An important function of the Na+-dependent high affinity excitatory amino acid transporter (EAAT) is the reuptake of secreted amino acid neurotransmitters, possibly maintaining extracellular amino acid concentrations at nontoxic and nonepileptogenic levels. EAAT2 is largely restricted to the motor cortex area of the brain whereas EAAT1 and EAAT3 are not restricted to nerve tissues. EAAT2 also shares a high degree of homology with the L-glutamate transporter (GLT-1) found in rat brain tissue.

Immunoglobulin type
Murine IgG2a

Use
The antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry, frozen and paraffin sections.

Instructions for use
Immunohistochemistry:
Typical working dilution 1:20 - 1:40.
High temperature antigen unmasking technique.
60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25oC.
Standard ABC technique.

Positive control
Human brain, motor cortex region.

Presentation
Lyophilised tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide.
Reconstitute with 1ml or 0.1ml of sterile distilled water as indicated on vial label.

Literature

**Storage and Handling**

Store unopened lyophilised antibody at 4°C. Under these conditions, there is no significant loss in product performance up to the expiry date indicated on the vial label. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 4°C. For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at -20°C (frost-free freezers are not recommended). Repeated freezing and thawing must be avoided. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.

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