

SLC29A2 Protein, Human (Sf9, His, MBP, FLAG)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702030
Synonyms:	SLC29A2; Equilibrative nucleoside transporter 2; 36 kDa nucleolar protein HNP36; Delayed-early response protein 12; Equilibrative nitrobenzylmercaptapurine riboside-insensitive nucleoside transporter; Equilibrative NBMPR-insensitive nucleoside transporter; Hydrophobic nucleolar protein; 36 kDa; Nucleoside transporter; ei-type; Solute carrier family 29 member 2
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q14542 (A2-L456)
Gene ID:	3177
Molecular Weight:	

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solution.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>The bidirectional uniporter SLC29A2 protein plays a crucial role in facilitating the transport of nucleosides and nucleobases, contributing to the maintenance of their cellular homeostasis. Operating as a Na(+)-independent, passive transporter, SLC29A2 is involved in the transport of various nucleosides, including inosine, adenosine, uridine, thymidine, cytidine, and guanosine, as well as purine nucleobases (hypoxanthine, adenine, guanine) and pyrimidine nucleobases (thymine, uracil). The protein participates in nucleoside transport at the basolateral membrane of kidney cells, facilitating the liver absorption of nucleoside metabolites. Additionally, SLC29A2 mediates apical nucleoside uptake into Sertoli cells, regulating nucleoside transport in the testis across the blood-testis barrier. In skeletal muscle microvascular endothelial cells, it orchestrates both the influx and efflux of hypoxanthine, thereby controlling the intracellular hypoxanthine levels available for xanthine oxidase-mediated reactive oxygen species (ROS) production. Notably, SLC29A2 does not function as a nucleoside transporter protein for adenosine or thymidine transport and does not express on the cell membrane.</p>
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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