

## SLC36 – Proton-coupled amino acid transporter family

Human gene name	Protein name	Aliases	Predominant substrates	Transport type / coupling ions <sup>*)</sup>	Tissue distribution and cellular / subcellular expression	Link to disease	Human gene locus	Sequence accession ID	Splice variants and their features
<a href="#">SLC36A1</a>	PAT1	LYAAT1	Gly, Ala, Pro, GABA, D-Ala, MeAIB, taurine	C / H <sup>+</sup>	brain (neurons), intestine, colon, kidney, lung, liver, spleen / lysosomes (neurons), apical membrane (Caco-2 cells)		5q33.1	<a href="#">NM_078483</a>	
<a href="#">SLC36A2</a>	PAT2	Tramdorin1	Gly, Ala, Pro	C / H <sup>+</sup>	lung, heart, kidney, muscle, testis, spleen, adrenal gland, thymus, sciatic nerve (Schwann cells)	(iminoglycinuria, hyperglycinuria)	5q33.1	<a href="#">NM_181776.2</a>	
<a href="#">SLC36A3</a>	PAT3			O	testis		5q33.1	<a href="#">NM_181774.3</a>	2 splice variants
<a href="#">SLC36A4</a>	PAT4			O			11q21	<a href="#">NM_152313</a>	

\*) C: Cotransporter; E: Exchanger; F: Facilitated transporter; O: Orphan transporter

### References:

*Original version of the SLC table:*

[Boll M, Daniel H, Gasnier B.](#) The SLC36 family: proton-coupled transporters for the absorption of selected amino acids from extracellular and intracellular proteolysis. *Pflugers Arch.* 2004 Feb;447(5):776-9.

Questions & Comments