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Rabbit Anti-SNTB2/Syntrophin-3 antibody

SL10385R

Product Name:	SNTB2/Syntrophin-3
Chinese Name:	互养蛋白3抗体
Alias:	SNTB2_HUMAN; Beta-2-syntrophin; 59 kDa dystrophin-associated protein A1 basic component 2; Syntrophin 3; SNT3; Syntrophin-like; SNTL; SNTB2; D16S2531E; SNT2B2; SNTL; EST25263; SNT3.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	59kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Syntrophin-3:131-230/540
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Dystrophin is a large, rod-like cytoskeletal protein found at the inner surface of muscle fibers. Dystrophin is missing in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy patients and is present in reduced amounts in Becker Muscular Dystrophy patients. The protein encoded by this gene is a peripheral membrane protein found associated with dystrophin and dystrophin-related proteins. This gene is a member of the syntrophin gene family,

which contains at least two other structurally-related genes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:
Adapter protein that binds to and probably organizes the subcellular localization of a variety of membrane proteins. May link various receptors to the actin cytoskeleton and the dystrophin glycoprotein complex. May play a role in the regulation of secretory granules via its interaction with PTPRN.

Subunit:
Monomer and homodimer (Probable). Interacts with the other members of the syntrophin family: SNTA1 and SNTB1; and with the sodium channel proteins SCN4A and SCN5A. Interacts with SAST, MAST205, microtubules and microtubule-associated proteins. Interacts with the dystrophin protein DMD and related proteins DTNA and UTRN, and with the neuroregulin receptor ERBB4. Interacts with PTPRN when phosphorylated, protecting PTPRN from protein cleavage by CAPN1. Dephosphorylation upon insulin stimulation disrupts the interaction with PTPRN and results in the cleavage of PTPRN.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell junction. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Membrane-associated. In muscle, it is exclusively localized at the neuromuscular junction. In insulinoma cell line, it is enriched in secretory granules.

Tissue Specificity:
Ubiquitous. Isoform 1 is the predominant isoform. Weak level of isoform 2 is present in all tested tissues, except in liver and heart where it is highly expressed.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylated. Partially dephosphorylated upon insulin stimulation.

Similarity:
Belongs to the syntrophin family.
Contains 1 PDZ (DHR) domain.
Contains 2 PH domains.
Contains 1 SU (syntrophin unique) domain.

SWISS:
Q13425

Gene ID:
6645

Database links:

	Entrez Gene: 786534Cow Entrez Gene: 6645Human Entrez Gene: 20650Mouse Entrez Gene: 689421Rat Omim: 600027Human SwissProt: Q13425Human SwissProt: Q61235Mouse Unigene: 461117Human Unigene: 30228Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.