



Rabbit Anti-CD39L4 antibody

SL6526R

Product Name:	CD39L4
Chinese Name:	原癌基因CD39样蛋白4/ENTPD5抗体
Alias:	CD39 like 4; AI196558; AI987697; CD39 antigen like 4; CD39 antigen-like 4; CD39 like 4; CD39L4; Ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase 5; ENTP5_HUMAN; Entpd5; ER UDPase; ER-UDPase; GDPase ENTPD5; Guanosine-diphosphatase ENTPD5; MGC163357; MGC163359; mNTPase; NTPDase 5; Nucleoside diphosphatase; PCPH; PcpH proto oncogene protein; Proto oncogene CPH; UDPase ENTPD5; Uridine-diphosphatase ENTPD5
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	47kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ENTPD5/CD39L4:331-380/428
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:	The protein encoded by this gene is similar to E-type nucleotidases (NTPases)/ecto-ATPase/apyrases. NTPases, such as CD39, mediate catabolism of extracellular

nucleotides. ENTPD5 contains 4 apyrase-conserved regions which is characteristic of NTPases.

Function:

Uridine diphosphatase (UDPase) that promotes protein N-glycosylation and ATP level regulation. UDP hydrolysis promotes protein N-glycosylation and folding in the endoplasmic reticulum, as well as elevated ATP consumption in the cytosol via an ATP hydrolysis cycle. Together with CMPK1 and AK1, constitutes an ATP hydrolysis cycle that converts ATP to AMP and results in a compensatory increase in aerobic glycolysis. Also hydrolyzes GDP and IDP but not any other nucleoside di-, mono- or triphosphates, nor thiamine pyrophosphate. Plays a key role in the AKT1-PTEN signaling pathway by promoting glycolysis in proliferating cells in response to phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) signaling

Subcellular Location:

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane, Single-pass type II membrane protein

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in adult liver, kidney, prostate, testis and colon. Much weaker expression in other tissues.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated; high-mannose type

Similarity:

Belongs to the GDA1/CD39 NTPase family.

SWISS:

O75356

Gene ID:

957

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 957](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 12499](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 314312](#) Rat

[Omim: 603162](#) Human

[SwissProt: O75356](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9WUZ9](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q6P6S9](#) Rat

[Unigene: 720540](#) Human

[Unigene: 10211](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 63533](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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