



Rabbit Anti-ARRDC3 antibody

SL8077R

Product Name:	ARRDC3
Chinese Name:	抑制蛋白结构域蛋白3抗体
Alias:	ARRDC 3; Arrestin domain containing protein 3; KIAA1376; Thioredoxin binding protein 2 like inducible membrane; TLIMP; ARRDC3_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	46kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ARRDC3 corresponding to amino acids 178-215.:165-270/414
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 arrestins are a family of proteins that are important for regulating signal transduction within cells. Arrestins are part of a conserved two step mechanism for regulating the activity of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). In response to a stimulus, GPCRs activate a heterotrimeric G protein. In order to turn off this response, or adapt to a constant stimulus, activated receptors need to be silenced. The first step is

phosphorylation by a class of serine/threonine kinases called G protein coupled receptor kinases (GRKs). This phosphorylation specifically marks the activated receptor for arrestin binding. Once arrestin is bound to the receptor it is unable to signal further. Recent research continues to expand the known actions of arrestins, which can bind to other classes of receptors and can directly activate signaling pathways on their own. Different arrestins (visual arrestin (or Arrestin 1), beta-arrestin 1 (or Arrestin 2) and beta-arrestin 2 (or Arrestin 3) can reduce the activity of their target GPCRs in several different ways.

Subunit:

Does not bind TXN (thioredoxin).

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in skeletal muscle, placenta, kidney, adrenal gland, lymph node, mammary gland, thyroid, and trachea. Very low levels in colon, thymus, spleen, small intestine, bladder and bone marrow. Strong expression in differentiated adipocytes compared to preadipocytes.

Similarity:

Belongs to the arrestin family.

SWISS:

Q96B67

Gene ID:

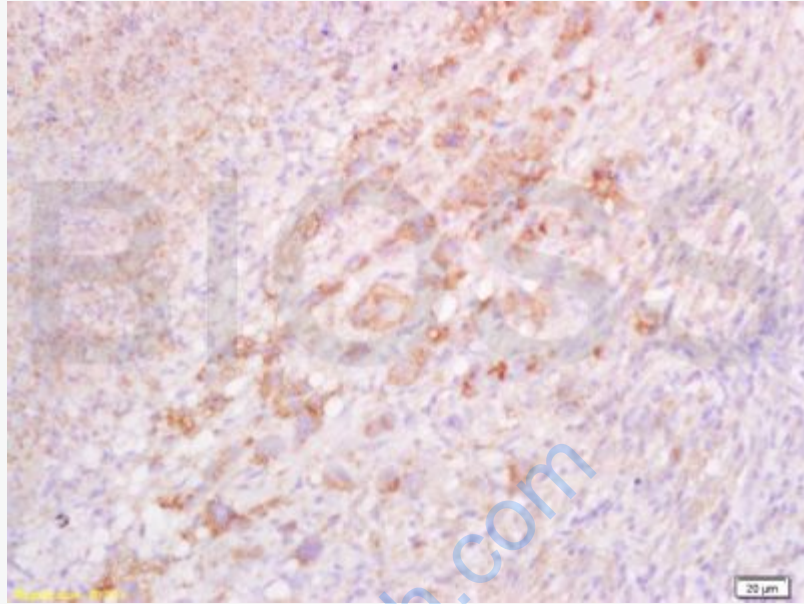
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Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q96B67.1

Important Note:

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



Picture:

Tissue/cell: mouse lymphoma tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-ARRDC3 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL8077R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining