

VNN3 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP13679b

Specification

VNN3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession O9NY84
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region 468-496

VNN3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Other Names

Vascular non-inflammatory molecule 3, Vanin-3, VNN3

Target/Specificity

This VNN3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 468-496 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human VNN3.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

VNN3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

VNN3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

VNN3 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

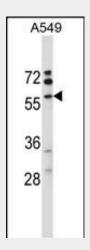
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

Western Blot

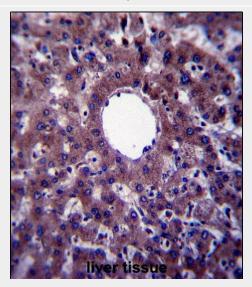


- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

VNN3 Antibody (C-term) - Images



VNN3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13679b) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the VNN3 antibody detected the VNN3 protein (arrow).



VNN3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13679b)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human liver tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of VNN3 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

VNN3 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Amidohydrolase that hydrolyzes specifically one of the carboamide linkages in D-pantetheine thus recycling pantothenic acid (vitamin B5) and releasing cysteamine.