

ARSA Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18128B**Specification**

ARSA Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O43681
Other Accession	O54984 , A5PJI5 , NP_004308.2 , G3V9T7
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	38793
Antigen Region	284-312

ARSA Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 439**Other Names**

ATPase ASNA1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112}, 36--
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112}, Arsenical pump-driving ATPase
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112}, Arsenite-stimulated ATPase
{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112}, Transmembrane domain recognition complex 40 kDa
ATPase subunit, hARSA-I, hASNA-I, ASNA1 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112}, ARSA, TRC40

Target/Specificity

This ARSA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 284-312 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ARSA.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

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

ARSA Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name GET3 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:752}

Function ATPase required for the post-translational delivery of tail- anchored (TA) proteins to the endoplasmic reticulum. Recognizes and selectively binds the transmembrane domain of TA proteins in the cytosol. This complex then targets to the endoplasmic reticulum by membrane-bound receptors GET1/WRB and CAMLG/GET2, where the tail- anchored protein is released for insertion. This process is regulated by ATP binding and hydrolysis. ATP binding drives the homodimer towards the closed dimer state, facilitating recognition of newly synthesized TA membrane proteins. ATP hydrolysis is required for insertion. Subsequently, the homodimer reverts towards the open dimer state, lowering its affinity for the GET1-CAMLG receptor, and returning it to the cytosol to initiate a new round of targeting. May be involved in insulin signaling.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic reticulum. Nucleus, nucleolus

Tissue Location

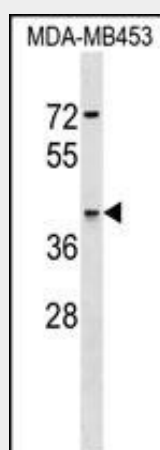
Expressed in the epithelial cells of the liver, kidney, and stomach wall, in the adrenal medulla, in the islet cells of the pancreas, in the red pulp of the spleen, and in cardiac and skeletal muscle.

ARSA Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ARSA Antibody (C-term) - Images



ARSA Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18128b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ARSA antibody detected the ARSA protein (arrow).

ARSA Antibody (C-term) - Background

ASNA1 is the human homolog of the bacterial arsA gene. In

E. coli, ArsA ATPase is the catalytic component of a multisubunit oxyanion pump that is responsible for resistance to arsenicals and antimonials.

ARSA Antibody (C-term) - References

Favaloro, V., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 123 (PT 9), 1522-1530 (2010) :
Hemmingsson, O., et al. Oncol. Rep. 22(4):869-875(2009)
Rabu, C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(41):27504-27513(2008)
Stefanovic, S., et al. Cell 128(6):1147-1159(2007)
Kao, G., et al. Cell 128(3):577-587(2007)