

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP8089a

Specification

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P,E Primary Accession Q9UKS6

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 48487
Antigen Region 1-30

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 29763

Other Names

Protein kinase C and casein kinase substrate in neurons protein 3, SH3 domain-containing protein 6511, PACSIN3

Target/Specificity

This PACSIN3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PACSIN3.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:50~100

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

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name PACSIN3

Function Plays a role in endocytosis and regulates internalization of plasma membrane proteins.





Overexpression impairs internalization of SLC2A1/GLUT1 and TRPV4 and increases the levels of SLC2A1/GLUT1 and TRPV4 at the cell membrane. Inhibits the TRPV4 calcium channel activity (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Detected at the inner aspect of the plasma membrane in myotubes.

Tissue Location

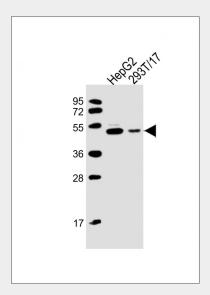
Widely expressed, with highest levels in heart and skeletal muscle, intermediate levels in placenta, liver and pancreas, and very low levels in brain, lung and kidney

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

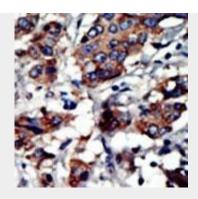
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-PACSIN3 Antibody (M1) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 48 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.





Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.

PACSIN3 Antibody (N-term) - References

Howard, L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 274(44):31693-31699 (1999). Modregger, J., et al., J. Cell. Sci. 113 Pt 24, 4511-4521 (2000). Sumoy, L., et al., Gene 262 (1-2), 199-205 (2001).