

SCUBE3 Antibody
Catalog # ASC11533**Specification****SCUBE3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	Q8IX30
Other Accession	NP_689966 , 31377568
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	109 kDa KDa
Application Notes	SCUBE3 antibody can be used for detection of SCUBE3 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

SCUBE3 Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **222663****Target/Specificity**

SCUBE3; At least two isoforms of SCUBE3 are known to exist. SCUBE3 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other SCUBE members

Reconstitution & Storage

SCUBE3 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

SCUBE3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SCUBE3 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SCUBE3 ([HGNC:13655](#))**Function**

Is a positive regulator of the BMP signaling pathway, required for proper chondrogenesis, osteogenesis and skeletal development. It acts as a coreceptor for BMP ligands, particularly BMP2 and BMP4, facilitating their interactions with BMP type I receptors (PubMed:33308444). It is required for ligand-induced recruitment of BMP receptors to lipid rafts (By similarity). Binds to TGFBR2 and activates TGFBR2 signaling. In lung cancer cells, could serve as an endogenous autocrine and paracrine ligand of TGFBR2, which could regulate TGFBR2 signaling and hence modulate epithelial-mesenchymal transition and cancer progression.

Cellular Location

Secreted. Cell surface

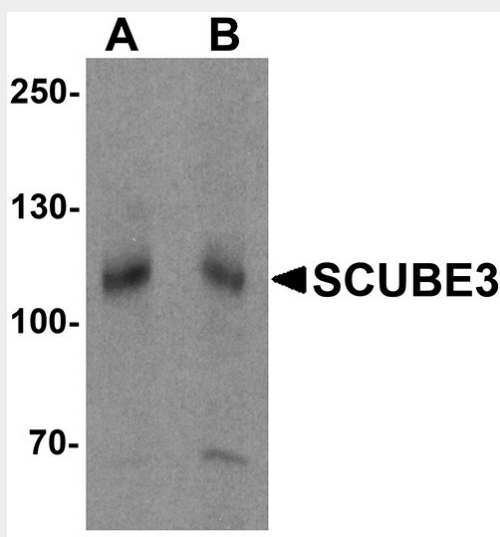
Tissue Location

Highly expressed in osteoblasts. In normal lung, mainly expressed in bronchial epithelial cells. Tends to be up-regulated in lung cancer cells.

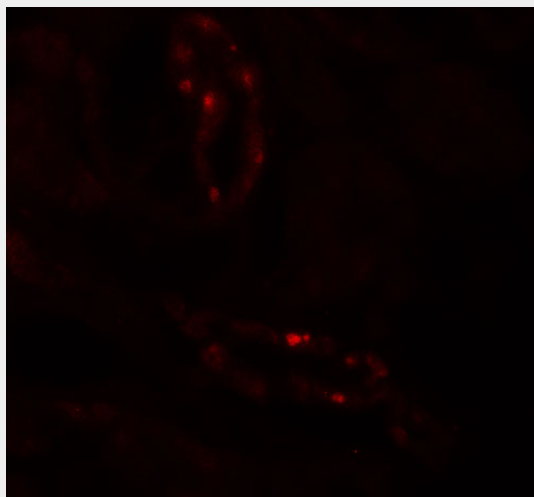
SCUBE3 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

SCUBE3 Antibody - Images

Western blot analysis of SCUBE3 in mouse kidney tissue lysate with SCUBE3 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of SCUBE3 in human kidney tissue with SCUBE3 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

SCUBE3 Antibody - Background

SCUBE3 Antibody: SCUBE3 is a member of a family of secreted glycoproteins that contain N-terminal EGF-like repeats and C-terminal cysteine-rich motifs and CUB domain and is highly expressed in primary osteoblasts and bones, and to a lesser extent in heart. Other studies have shown that overexpression of SCUBE3 in mice induced cardiac hypertrophy, suggesting that it may also play a role in the regulation of cardiac growth.. SCUBE3 has been shown to be an endogenous TGF-β receptor ligand and is thought to promote lung cancer cell mobility and invasiveness. In lung cancer cells, the secreted SCUBE3 protein was cleaved by MMP2 and MMP9, allowing the activation of the TGF-β receptor, the increase of Smad2/3 transcriptional activity and the upregulation of expression of proteins such as TGF-β1, VEGF, Snail, and Slug.

SCUBE3 Antibody - References

Wu BT, Su YH, Tsai MT, et al. A novel secreted, cell-surface glycoprotein containing multiple epidermal growth factor-like repeats and one CUB domain is highly expressed in primary osteoblasts and bones. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2004; 279:37485-90.

Yang RB, Ng CK, Wasserman SM, et al. Identification of a novel family of cell-surface proteins expressed in human vascular endothelium. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2002; 277:46364-73.

Yang HY, Cheng CF, Djoko B, et al. Transgenic overexpression of the secreted, extracellular EGF-CUB domain containing protein SCUBE3 induces cardiac hypertrophy in mice. *Cardiovas. Res.* 2007; 75:139-47.

Wu YY, Peck K, Chang YL, et al. SCUBE3 is an endogenous TGF-beta receptor ligand and regulates the epithelial-mesenchymal transition in lung cancer. *Oncogene* 2011; 30:3682-93.