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ARSA Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18128b

Specification

ARSA Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession O43681

ARSA Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ARSA Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

ARSA Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ARSA Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

ASNA1 is the human homolog of the bacterial arsA gene. InE. coli, ArsA ATPase is the catalytic component of a multisubunitoxyanion pump that is responsible for resistance to arsenicals andantimonials.

ARSA Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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)