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PACSIN3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8089c

Specification

PACSIN3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9UKS6

PACSIN3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8089c was selected from the Center region of human PACSIN3 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

PACSIN3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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 (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

PACSIN3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

PACSIN3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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 (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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).