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ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16909a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q6GPH6
Other Accession	NP_848590.3, NP_001008949.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB35892
Calculated MW	63395
Antigen Region	43-71

Additional Information

Gene ID	150771
Other Names	Inositol 1, 5-trisphosphate receptor-interacting protein-like 1, ITPRIPL1, KIAA1754L
Target/Specificity	This ITPRIPL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 43-71 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ITPRIPL1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
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	ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ITPRIPL1 (HGNC:29371)
Synonyms	KIAA1754L
Function	Functions as a ligand of CD3E, inhibiting TCR-CD3 complex signaling to

	regulate T cell activation. Induces stable CD3E-NCK1 binding, thereby preventing the CD3E-ZAP70 interaction and subsequently inhibiting the activation of the downstream ERK-NFkB signaling cascade and calcium influx.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in testis and tumoral cells.

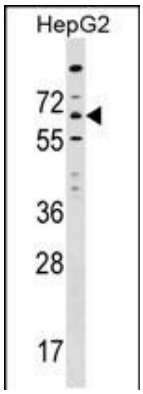
Background

ITPRIPL1 (inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptor-interacting protein-like 1), also known as KIAA1754L, is a 555 amino acid protein belonging to the ITPRIP family. ITPRIPL1 is a single-pass type I membrane protein expressed as two isoforms produced by alternative splicing events. The gene that encodes ITPRIPL1 maps to human chromosome 2, the second largest human chromosome, consisting of 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes and making up approximately 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstr?m syndrome is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. It has been hypothesized that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosome due to its composition of a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres.

References

Lim, J., et al. Cell 125(4):801-814(2006)

Images



ITPRIPL1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16909a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the ITPRIPL1 antibody detected the ITPRIPL1 protein (arrow).