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ASNA1 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP58814

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O43681
Predicted	Rat, Human, Mouse, Chicken, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	38793
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASNA1
Epitope Specificity	64-155/348
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic reticulum. Nucleus,nucleolus.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	ASNA1 is the human homolog of the E.coli arsA gene which is an ATPase, and is the catalytic component of a multisubunit oxyanion pump responsible for resistance to arsenicals and antimonials.

Additional Information

Gene ID	439
Other Names	ATPase GET3 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112}, 3.6.4.-, Arsenical pump-driving ATPase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112}, Arsenite-stimulated ATPase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112, ECO:0000303|PubMed:9712828}, Guided entry of tail-anchored proteins factor 3, ATPase {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112}, Transmembrane domain recognition complex 40 kDa ATPase subunit, hARSA-I, hASNA-I, GET3 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03112, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:752}
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

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 (PubMed:17382883). 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.

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Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.