

N33 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP71144

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	<u>Q13454</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39676

Additional Information

Gene ID	7991
Other Names	TUSC3; N33; Tumor suppressor candidate 3; Magnesium uptake/transporter TUSC3; Protein N33
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

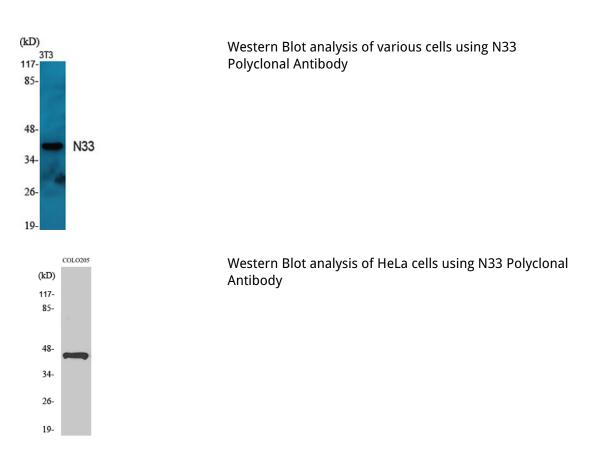
Protein Information

Name	TUSC3
Synonyms	N33
Function	Acts as accessory component of the N-oligosaccharyl transferase (OST) complex which catalyzes the transfer of a high mannose oligosaccharide from a lipid-linked oligosaccharide donor to an asparagine residue within an Asn-X-Ser/Thr consensus motif in nascent polypeptide chains. Involved in N-glycosylation of STT3B-dependent substrates. Specifically required for the glycosylation of a subset of acceptor sites that are near cysteine residues; in this function seems to act redundantly with MAGT1. In its oxidized form proposed to form transient mixed disulfides with a glycoprotein substrate to facilitate access of STT3B to the unmodified acceptor site. Also has oxidoreductase-independent functions in the STT3B-containing OST complex possibly involving substrate recognition. Could indirectly play a role in Mg(2+) transport (PubMed: <u>19717468</u>).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Background

Acts as accessory component of the N-oligosaccharyl transferase (OST) complex which catalyzes the transfer of a high mannose oligosaccharide from a lipid-linked oligosaccharide donor to an asparagine residue within an Asn-X-Ser/Thr consensus motif in nascent polypeptide chains. Involved in N-glycosylation of STT3B-dependent substrates. Specifically required for the glycosylation of a subset of acceptor sites that are near cysteine residues; in this function seems to act redundantly with MAGT1. In its oxidized form proposed to form transient mixed disulfides with a glycoprotein substrate to facilitate access of STT3B to the unmodified acceptor site. Has also oxidoreductase-independent functions in the STT3B-containing OST complex possibly involving substrate recognition.





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