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AT8A1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

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Catalog # AP93501

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9Y2Q0
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	131369

Additional Information

Gene ID	10396
Other Names	Phospholipid-transporting ATPase IA, 7.6.2.1, ATPase class I type 8A member 1, Chromaffin granule ATPase II, P4-ATPase flippase complex alpha subunit ATP8A1, ATP8A1 (HGNC:13531), ATPIA
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

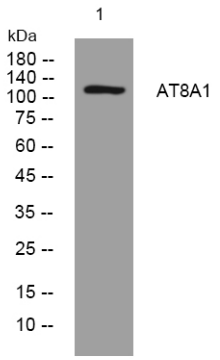
Name	ATP8A1 (HGNC:13531)
Synonyms	ATPIA
Function	Catalytic component of a P4-ATPase flippase complex which catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled to the transport of aminophospholipids from the outer to the inner leaflet of various membranes and ensures the maintenance of asymmetric distribution of phospholipids (PubMed:31416931). Phospholipid translocation also seems to be implicated in vesicle formation and in uptake of lipid signaling molecules. In vitro, its ATPase activity is selectively and stereospecifically stimulated by phosphatidylserine (PS) (PubMed:31416931). The flippase complex ATP8A1:CDC50A seems to play a role in regulation of cell migration probably involving flippase- mediated translocation of phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) at the cell membrane (By similarity). Acts as aminophospholipid translocase at the cell membrane in neuronal cells (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, chromaffin granule membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70704}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70704}. Cytoplasmic granule. Cell membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum Golgi apparatus. Note=Exit from the endoplasmic

	reticulum requires the presence of CDC50A, but not CDC50B (PubMed:20947505). In the presence of CDC50A, predominantly located in cytoplasmic punctate structures and localizes to the cell membrane (PubMed:20947505) Localizes to plasma membranes of red blood cells (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70704, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20947505}
Tissue Location	Found in most adult tissues except liver, testis and placenta. Most abundant in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Also detected in fetal tissues. Isoform 1 is only detected in brain, skeletal muscle and heart and is the most abundant form in skeletal muscle. Highly expressed in platelets (PubMed:30674456)

Background

The P-type adenosinetriphosphatases (P-type ATPases) are a family of proteins which use the free energy of ATP hydrolysis to drive uphill transport of ions across membranes. Several subfamilies of P-type ATPases have been identified. One subfamily catalyzes transport of heavy metal ions. Another subfamily transports non-heavy metal ions (NMHI). The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the third subfamily of P-type ATPases and acts to transport amphipaths, such as phosphatidylserine. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293T cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night

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