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Ryanodine Receptor Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP96696

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q15413
Other Accession	Q15413
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	552042
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a ryanodine receptor found in cardiac muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum. The encoded protein is one of the components of a calcium channel, composed of a tetramer of the ryanodine receptor proteins and a tetramer of FK506 binding protein 1B proteins, that supplies calcium to cardiac muscle. Mutations in this gene are associated with stress-induced polymorphic ventricular tachycardia and arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Additional Information

Gene ID	6263
Other Names	Ryanodine receptor;Ryanodine receptor1;Ryanodine receptor2;Ryanodine receptor3
Dilution	IHC-P=1:50-200,IHC-F=1:50-200,WB=1:500-2000,IF=1:50-200,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	RYR3 (HGNC:10485)
Synonyms	HBRR
Function	Cytosolic calcium-activated calcium channel that mediates the release of Ca(2+) from the sarcoplasmic reticulum into the cytoplasm in muscle and thereby plays a role in triggering muscle contraction (PubMed:12354756,

	PubMed:9395096). May regulate Ca(2+) release by other calcium channels. Calcium channel that mediates Ca(2+)-induced Ca(2+) release from the endoplasmic reticulum in non-muscle cells. Contributes to cellular calcium ion homeostasis (By similarity). Plays a role in cellular calcium signaling.
Cellular Location	Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9TS33}; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Brain, skeletal muscle, placenta and possibly liver and kidney. In brain, highest levels are found in the cerebellum, hippocampus, caudate nucleus and amygdala, with lower levels in the corpus callosum, substantia nigra and thalamus

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