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XKR8 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11851

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9H6D3
Other Accession	NP_060523, 24431977
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	44655
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	XKR8 antibody can be used for detection of XKR8 by Western blot at 1 - 2 g/ml. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	55113
Other Names	XK-related protein 8, hXkr8, XK-related protein 8, processed form, XKR8, XRG8
Target/Specificity	XKR8; XKR8 antibody is human reactive. At least two isoforms are known to exist; this antibody will detect both isoforms.
Reconstitution & Storage	XKR8 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.
Precautions	XKR8 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	XKR8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:23845944, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:25508}
Function	[XK-related protein 8, processed form]: Phospholipid scramblase that promotes phosphatidylserine exposure on apoptotic cell surface (PubMed:23845944, PubMed:25231987, PubMed:34625749, PubMed:38364890). Phosphatidylserine is a specific marker only present at the surface of apoptotic cells and acts as a specific signal for engulfment (PubMed:23845944, PubMed:34625749, PubMed:38364890). Required for the clearance of apoptotic cells, such as engulfment of apoptotic germ cells by Sertoli cells, clearance of senescent neutrophils or regulation of bipolar cell numbers in the retina (By similarity). In the hippocampus, phosphatidylserine exposure also acts as a specific 'eat-me' marker for axon pruning during brain development (By similarity). Has no effect on calcium-induced exposure of

	phosphatidylserine (PubMed:23845944). Promotes myoblast differentiation and survival (PubMed:28881496).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region

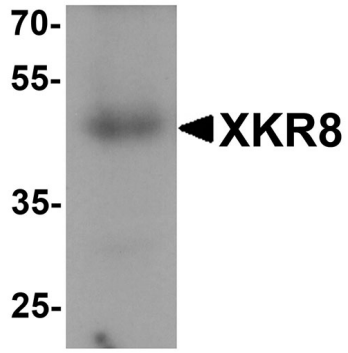
Background

The XK Kell blood group complex subunit-related family member 8 (XKR8) is a member of a family of proteins that promote the phagocytosis of dying cells by altering the phospholipid distribution of the plasma membrane (1). XKR8 is thought to be a “scramblase”, an enzyme that eliminates the asymmetry of phospholipid distribution in the plasma membrane. In apoptotic cells, XKR8 promotes the cell-surface exposure of phosphatidylserine (PtdSer) which serves as a signal for phagocytosis (1,2).

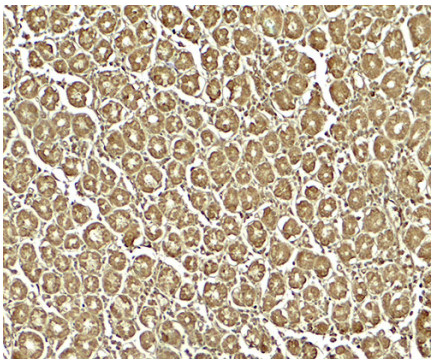
References

Suzuki J, Denning DP, Imanishi E, et al. Xk-related protein 8 and CED-8 promote phosphatidylserine exposure in apoptotic cells. Science 2013; 341:403-6.
Wang X, Wu YC, Fadok VA, et al. Cell corpse engulfment mediated by C. elegans phosphatidylserine receptor through CED-5 and CED-12. Science 2003; 302:1563-6.

Images

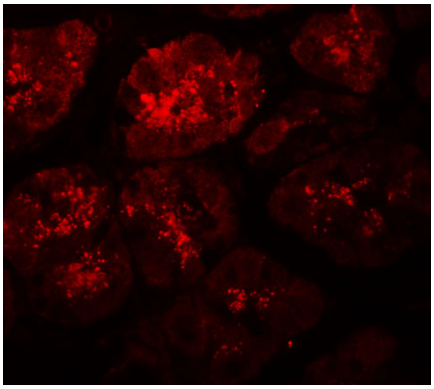


Western blot analysis of XKR8 in human stomach tissue lysate with XKR8 antibody at 1 µg/ml.



Immunohistochemistry of XKR8 in human stomach tissue with XKR8 antibody at 5 µg/ml.

Immunofluorescence of XKR8 in human stomach tissue with XKR8 antibody at 20 µg/ml.



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