

**ARG54362**  
**anti-ARC / NOL3 antibody**Package: 50 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ARC / NOL3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Specificity	This antibody recognizes human, mouse, and rat ARC (25 kD).
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ARC / NOL3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Peptide corresponding to aa 2-18 of human ARC / NOL3
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Apoptosis repressor with CARD; MYP; Nucleolar protein of 30 kDa; ARC; Myp; Muscle-enriched cytoplasmic protein; Nop30; NOP; FCM; Nucleolar protein 3; NOP30

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HeLa	

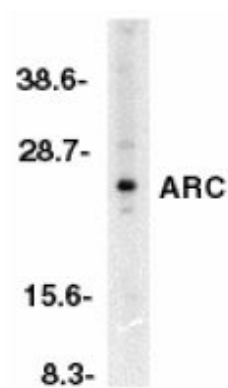
### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chroma-tography
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 0.02% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	NOL3
Gene Full Name	nucleolar protein 3 (apoptosis repressor with CARD domain)
Background	This gene encodes an anti-apoptotic protein that has been shown to down-regulate the enzyme activities of caspase 2, caspase 8 and tumor protein p53. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]
Function	<p>Isoform 1: May be involved in RNA splicing.</p> <p>Isoform 2: Functions as an apoptosis repressor that blocks multiple modes of cell death. Inhibits extrinsic apoptotic pathways through two different ways. Firstly by interacting with FAS and FADD upon FAS activation blocking death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) assembly (By similarity). Secondly by interacting with CASP8 in a mitochondria localization- and phosphorylation-dependent manner, limiting the amount of soluble CASP8 available for DISC-mediated activation (By similarity). Inhibits intrinsic apoptotic pathway in response to a wide range of stresses, through its interaction with BAX resulting in BAX inactivation, preventing mitochondrial dysfunction and release of pro-apoptotic factors (PubMed:15004034). Inhibits calcium-mediated cell death by functioning as a cytosolic calcium buffer, dissociating its interaction with CASP8 and maintaining calcium homeostasis (PubMed:15509781). Negatively regulates oxidative stress-induced apoptosis by phosphorylation-dependent suppression of the mitochondria-mediated intrinsic pathway, by blocking CASP2 activation and BAX translocation (By similarity). Negatively regulates hypoxia-induced apoptosis in part by inhibiting the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria in a caspase-independent manner (By similarity). Also inhibits TNF-induced necrosis by preventing TNF-signaling pathway through TNFRSF1A interaction abrogating the recruitment of RIPK1 to complex I (By similarity). Finally through its role as apoptosis repressor, promotes vascular remodeling through inhibition of apoptosis and stimulation of proliferation, in response to hypoxia (By similarity). Inhibits too myoblast differentiation through caspase inhibition (By similarity). [UniProt]</p>
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody
Calculated Mw	23 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation at Thr-149 is required for its antiapoptotic effect by blocking death-inducing signaling complex death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) activity through the control of interaction with CASP8. Phosphorylation at Thr-149 results in translocation to mitochondria and this translocation enables the binding to CASP8. Dephosphorylated at Thr-149 by calcineurin; doesn't inhibit the association between FADD and CASP8 and the consequent apoptosis.
Cellular Localization	<p>Polyubiquitinated by MDM2; promoting proteasomal-dependent degradation in response to apoptotic stimuli. [UniProt]</p> <p>Isoform 1: Nucleolus. Note: The SR-rich C-terminus mediates nuclear localization.</p> <p>Isoform 2: Mitochondrion, Cytoplasm, Sarcoplasmic reticulum and Membrane. Note: Phosphorylation at Thr-149 results in translocation to mitochondria. Colocalized with mitochondria in response to oxidative stress. [UniProt]</p>

Images



ARG54362 anti-ARC / NOL3 antibody WB image

Western Blot: HeLa stained with ARG54362 anti-ARC antibody at 2 µg/ml dilution.