ARG55294
anti-ASNA1 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ASNA1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ASNA1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human ASNA1 (NP_004308.2)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 3.6.-.-; GET3; ARSA-I; Arsenite-stimulated ATPase; ATPase ASNA1; hARSA-I; hASNA-I; Transmembrane domain recognition complex 40 kDa ATPase subunit; ARSA1; TRC40; ASNA-I; Arsenical pump-driving ATPase

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:200 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Rat brain, Mouse kidney and MCF7
Observed Size	~ 40 kDa

Properties

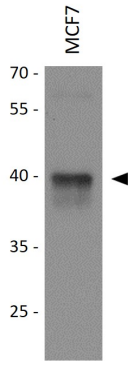
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. 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

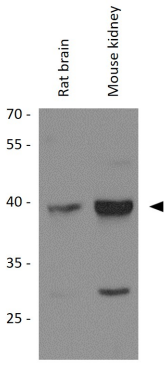
Database links	GeneID: 439 Human GeneID: 56495 Mouse Swiss-port # O43681 Human Swiss-port # O54984 Mouse
Gene Symbol	ASNA1
Gene Full Name	arsA arsenite transporter, ATP-binding, homolog 1 (bacterial)
Background	This gene represents the human homolog of the bacterial arsA gene, encoding the arsenite-stimulated ATPase component of the arsenite transporter responsible for resistance to arsenicals. This protein is also a central component of a transmembrane domain (TMD) recognition complex (TRC) that is involved in the post-translational delivery of tail-anchored (TA) proteins from the cytosol to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). It recognizes and selectively binds the TMD of TA proteins in the cytosol, and delivers them to the ER for insertion. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]
Function	ATPase required for the post-translational delivery of tail-anchored (TA) proteins to the endoplasmic reticulum. Recognizes and selectively binds the transmembrane domain of TA proteins in the cytosol. This complex then targets to the endoplasmic reticulum by membrane-bound receptors, where the tail-anchored protein is released for insertion. This process is regulated by ATP binding and hydrolysis. ATP binding drives the homodimer towards the closed dimer state, facilitating recognition of newly synthesized TA membrane proteins. ATP hydrolysis is required for insertion. Subsequently, the homodimer reverts towards the open dimer state, lowering its affinity for the membrane-bound receptor, and returning it to the cytosol to initiate a new round of targeting (By similarity). May be involved in insulin signaling. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	39 kDa

Images



ARG55294 anti-ASNA1 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of MCF7 cell lysate stained with ARG55294 anti-ASNA1 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG55294 anti-ASNA1 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of Rat brain and Mouse kidney lysastes stained with ARG55294 anti-ASNA1 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.