ARG66528
anti-ADD3 / gamma Adducin antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ADD3 / gamma Adducin
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Predict Reactivity	Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ADD3 / gamma Adducin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within aa. 400-480 of Human ADD3 / gamma Adducin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Gamma-adducin; ADDL; Adducin-like protein 70

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Observed Size: 75 kDa

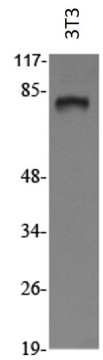
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
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

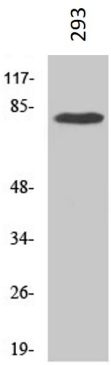
Gene Symbol	ADD3
Gene Full Name	adducin 3 (gamma)
Background	Adducins are heteromeric proteins composed of different subunits referred to as adducin alpha, beta and gamma. The three subunits are encoded by distinct genes and belong to a family of membrane skeletal proteins involved in the assembly of spectrin-actin network in erythrocytes and at sites of cell-cell contact in epithelial tissues. While adducins alpha and gamma are ubiquitously expressed, the expression of adducin beta is restricted to brain and hematopoietic tissues. Adducin, originally purified from human erythrocytes, was found to be a heterodimer of adducins alpha and beta. Polymorphisms resulting in amino acid substitutions in these two subunits have been associated with the regulation of blood pressure in an animal model of hypertension. Heterodimers consisting of alpha and gamma subunits have also been described. Structurally, each subunit is comprised of two distinct domains. The amino-terminal region is protease resistant and globular in shape, while the carboxy-terminal region is protease sensitive. The latter contains multiple phosphorylation sites for protein kinase C, the binding site for calmodulin, and is required for association with spectrin and actin. Alternatively spliced adducin gamma transcripts encoding different isoforms have been described. The functions of the different isoforms are not known. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Membrane-cytoskeleton-associated protein that promotes the assembly of the spectrin-actin network. Binds to calmodulin. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	79 kDa
PTM	Sumoylated. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. [UniProt]

Images



ARG66528 anti-ADD3 / gamma Adducin antibody WB image

Western blot: 3T3 cell lysate stained with ARG66528 anti-ADD3 / gamma Adducin antibody.



ARG66528 anti-ADD3 / gamma Adducin antibody WB image

Western blot: 293 cell lysate stained with ARG66528 anti-ADD3 / gamma Adducin antibody.