TMEM63B polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BS33516 Host: Rabbit Reactivity: Human, Mouse

BackGround:

Mechanosensitive cation channel with low conductance and high activation threshold . Osmosensitive cation channel preferentially activated by hypotonic stress . Also acts as a phospholipid scramblase in response to changes in membrane structure: upon changes in membrane curvature and thickness, alters its conformation and translocates phospholipids, such as phosphatidylcholine and sphingomyelin, thereby controlling plasma membrane lipid distribution . Forms a heterodimer with SLC19A2, which mediates phospholipid scramblase activity following Ca(2+) stimulation (By similarity). Expressed in excitatory neurons of the subfornical organ and functions as a thirst receptor that mediates neuronal response to hyperosmolality to drive thirst and drinking behavior (By similarity). Facilitates intestinal motility by promoting proliferation of intestinal stem cells (By similarity). Essential for...

Product:

1mg/ml in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.

Molecular Weight:

~95.0 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

Q5T3F8

Purification&Purity:

The antibody was purified by immunogen affinity chromatography.

Applications:

WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

Storage&Stability:

Store at 4℃ short term. Aliquot and store at -20℃ long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

Recognizes endogenous levels of TMEM63B protein

DATA:

Western blot analysis of RAD17 (Phospho-S656) expression in HeLa treated with CA (A) whole cell lysates.

Immunofluorescent analysis of RAD17 (Phospho-S656) staining in HeLa treated with CA cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 ℃ in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with an AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

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