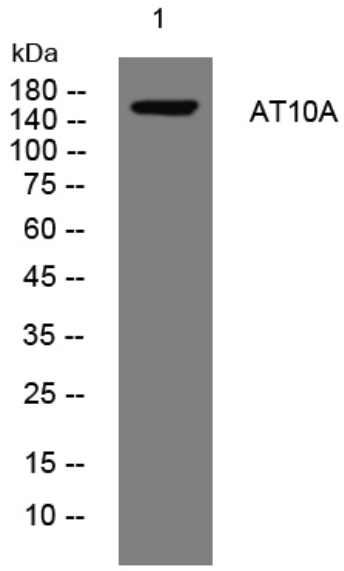
AT10A rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-08995
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ATP10A ATP10C ATPVA ATPVC KIAA0566
Protein Name	AT10A
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human AT10A AA range: 1129-1179
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of AT10A at Human/Mouse
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1：500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane . Exit from the endoplasmic reticulum requires the presence of TMEM30A, but not that of TMEM30B.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, with highest levels in kidney, followed by lung, brain, prostate, testis, ovary and small intestine.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + H(2)O + phospholipid(In) = ADP + phosphate + phospholipid(Out).,disease:Defects in ATP10A are a cause of Angelman syndrome (AS) [MIM:105830]; also known as 'happy puppet syndrome'. AS is characterized by features of severe motor and intellectual retardation, microcephaly, ataxia, frequent jerky limb movements and flapping of the arms and hands, hypotonia, hyperactivity, hypopigmentation, seizures, absence of speech, frequent smiling and episodes of paroxysmal laughter, and an unusual facies characterized by macrostomia, a large mandible and open-mouthed expression, a great propensity for protruding the tongue ('tongue thrusting'), and an occipital groove.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or

	ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the cation transport ATPase (P-type) family. Type IV subfamily.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed, with highest levels in kidne
Background	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of P-type cation transport ATPases, and to the subfamily of aminophospholipid-transporting ATPases. The aminophospholipid translocases transport phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylethanolamine from one side of a bilayer to another. This gene is maternally expressed. It maps within the most common interval of deletion responsible for Angelman syndrome, also known as 'happy puppet syndrome'. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC-12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night