



CD298 Monoclonal Antibody

| Catalog No | BYmab-16529 |
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| Isotype | lgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | ATP1B3 |
| Protein Name | Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit beta-3 |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human ATP1B3. AA range:222-271 |
| Specificity | CD298 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD298 protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | ATP1B3; Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit beta-3; Sodium/potassium-dependent ATPase subunit beta-3; ATPB-3; CD298 |
| Observed Band | 36kD |
| Cell Pathway | Apical cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein . Basolateral cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein . Melanosome . Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. |
| Tissue Specificity | Lung,Placenta,Uterus, |
| Function | function: This is the non-catalytic component of the active enzyme, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the exchange of Na(+) and K(+) ions across the plasma membrane. The exact function of the beta-3 subunit is not known., similarity:Belongs to the X(+)/potassium ATPases subunit beta family., subcellular location:Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV., subunit:Composed of three subunits: alpha (catalytic), beta and gamma., |

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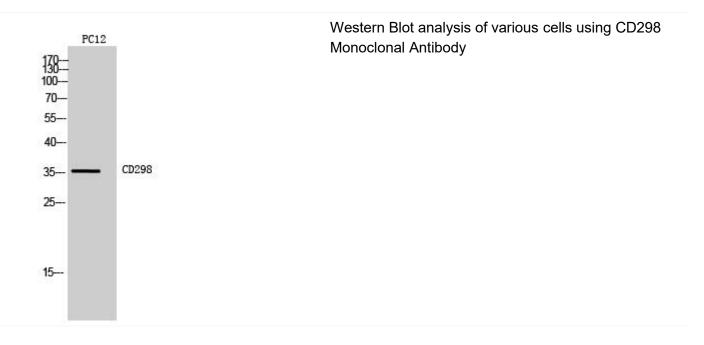


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| Background | The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of Na+/K+ and H+/K+ ATPases beta chain proteins, and to the subfamily of Na+/K+ -ATPases. Na+/K+ -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The beta subunit regulates, through assembly of alpha/beta heterodimers, the number of sodium pumps transported to the plasma membrane. The glycoprotein subunit of Na+/K+ -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes a beta 3 subunit. This gene encodes a beta 3 subun |
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| 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. |

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