Anti-IP3 Receptor Antibody

ER1803-17

Product Type:	Rabbit polyclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB, IHC-P, FC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 314 kDa

Description: Intracellular channel that mediates calcium release from the endoplasmic reticulum following stimulation by inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Involved in the regulation of epithelial secretion of electrolytes and fluid through the interaction with AHCYL1. Plays a role in ER stress-induced apoptosis. Cytoplasmic calcium released from the ER triggers apoptosis by the activation of CaM kinase II, eventually leading to the activation of downstream apoptosis pathways.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within C-terminal human IP3 Receptor.

Positive control: Hela, rat brain tissue, mouse brain tissue, SH-SY-5Y.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Endoplasmic reticulum. Membrane.

Database links: SwissProt: Q14643 Human | P11881 Mouse | P29994 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:500-1:1,000
IHC-P	1:50-1:600
FC	1:50-1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4), 0.2% BSA, 50% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified.

Images

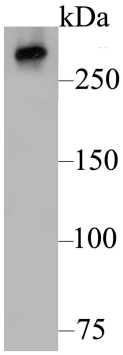

Fig1: Western blot analysis of IP3 Receptor on Hela cell lysate using anti-IP3 Receptor antibody at 1/500 dilution.

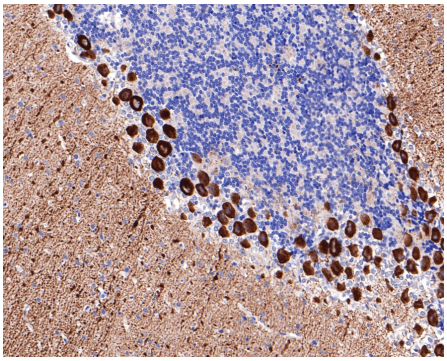

Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-IP3 Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

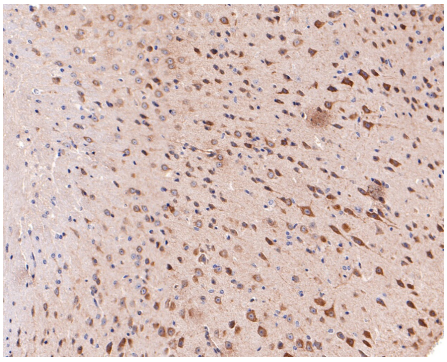

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-IP3 Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

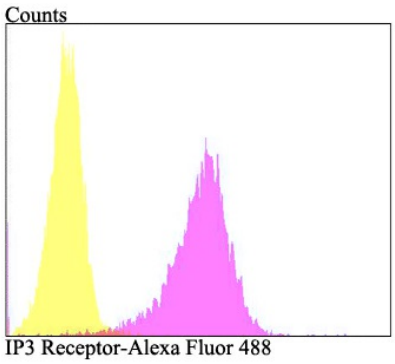

Fig4: Flow cytometric analysis of SH-SY-5Y cells with IP3 Receptor antibody at 1/100 dilution (fuchsia) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; yellow). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background References

1. Gerber S et al. Recessive and dominant de novo ITPR1 mutations cause Gillespie syndrome. Am J Hum Genet 98:971-980 (2016).
2. McEntagart M et al. A restricted repertoire of de novo mutations in ITPR1 cause Gillespie syndrome with evidence for dominant-negative effect. Am J Hum Genet 98:981-992 (2016).