

Anti-TRPV3 Antibody Catalog # ABO11286

Specification

Anti-TRPV3 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession Q8NET8
Host Rabbit
Reactivity Human
Clonality Polyclonal
Format Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 3(TRPV3) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-TRPV3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 162514

Other Names

Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 3, TrpV3, Vanilloid receptor-like 3, VRL-3, TRPV3

Calculated MW 90636 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity

Abundantly expressed in CNS. Widely expressed at low levels. Detected in dorsal root ganglion (at protein level). Expressed in the keratinocyte layers of the outer root sheath and, to lesser extent, to the matrix of the hair follicles (at protein level).

Protein Name

Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 3

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human TRPV3(757-773aa RRTDFNKIQDSSRNNSK), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by four amino acids.



Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the transient receptor (TC 1.A.4) family. TrpV subfamily. TRPV3 sub-subfamily.

Anti-TRPV3 Antibody - Protein Information

Name TRPV3

Function

Putative receptor-activated non-selective calcium permeant cation channel. It is activated by innocuous (warm) temperatures and shows an increased response at noxious temperatures greater than 39 degrees Celsius. Activation exhibits an outward rectification. May associate with TRPV1 and may modulate its activity. Is a negative regulator of hair growth and cycling: TRPV3-coupled signaling suppresses keratinocyte proliferation in hair follicles and induces apoptosis and premature hair follicle regression (catagen).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Abundantly expressed in CNS. Widely expressed at low levels. Detected in dorsal root ganglion (at protein level) Expressed in the keratinocyte layers of the outer root sheath and, to lesser extent, to the matrix of the hair follicles (at protein level)

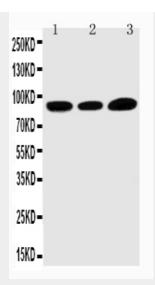
Anti-TRPV3 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-TRPV3 Antibody - Images





Anti-TRPV3 antibody, ABO11286, Western blottingLane 1: HELA Cell LysateLane 2: A549 Cell LysateLane 3: MCF-7 Cell Lysate

Anti-TRPV3 Antibody - Background

TRPV3(Transient Receptor Potential Cation Channel Subfamily V Member 3), also known as VRL3, is a human gene encoding the protein of the same name. The TRPV3 protein belongs to a family of nonselective cation channels that function in a variety of processes, including temperature sensation and vasoregulation. Peier et al.(2002) localized the TRPV3 gene to a BAC clone mapped to chromosome 17p13. They mapped the mouse gene to chromosome 11B4. Peier et al.(2002) stably expressed mouse Trpv3 in Chinese hamster ovary cells and assayed electrophysiologic activity by whole cell voltage-clamp techniques. They determined that Trpv3 is a cation-permeable channel activated by warm and hot temperatures. Xu et al.(2002) showed that increasing temperature from approximately 22 to 40 degrees Celsius in mammalian cells transfected with human TRPV3 elevated intracellular calcium by activating a nonselective cationic conductance.