

Fads3 Antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # Al13061

Specification

Fads3 Antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession O8K1P9

Other Accession NM 173137, NP 775160

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse,

Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog

Predicted Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse,

Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 49kDa KDa

Fads3 Antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 286922

Other Names

Fatty acid desaturase 3, 1.14.19.-, Fads3

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-Fads3 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Fads3 Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Fads3 Antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

Name Fads3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:19752397, ECO:0000303|PubMed:24070791}

Function

Mammals have different sphingoid bases that differ in their length and/or pattern of desaturation and hydroxyl groups. The predominant sphingoid base that comprises mammalian ceramides is sphing-4-enine (sphingosine or SPH) which has a trans (E) desaturation at carbon 4. FADS3 is a desaturase that introduces a cis (Z) double bond between carbon 14 and carbon 15 of the sphingoid base (also known as long chain base, LCB), producing LCBs such as sphinga-4,14-dienine (SPD, d18:2(4E,14Z)) from SPH. Prefers SPH-containing ceramides (N-acylsphing-4-enines) as substrates. Capable of metabolizing also the SPH in its free form. SPD ceramides occur widely in mammalian tissues and cells. Due to their unusual structure containing



a cis double bond, SPD ceramides may have an opposite, negative role in lipid microdomain formation relative to conventional ceramides. Could be involved in the detoxification of 1-deoxy sphingolipids, by desaturating the cytotoxic 1-deoxysphinganine (1-deoxySA, m18:0), produced under pathological conditions, to 1-deoxysphingenine (1-deoxysphingosine, 1-deoxySO, m18:1). Although prefers SPH-containing ceramides (N-acylsphing-4- enines) as substrates, it also exhibits activity toward dihydrosphingosine-containing CERs (N-acylsphinganines) and produces 14Z-SPH-containing sphingolipids. Its desaturase mechanism involves an electron transfer facilitated by cytochrome b5 (By similarity). FADS3 also acts as a methyl-end fatty acyl coenzyme A (CoA) desaturase that introduces a cis double bond between the preexisting double bond and the terminal methyl group of the fatty acyl chain. Desaturates (11E)- octadecenoate (trans-vaccenoate, the predominant trans fatty acid in human milk) at carbon 13 to generate (11E,13Z)-octadecadienoate (also known as conjugated linoleic acid 11E,13Z-CLA) (PubMed:24070791(a>, PubMed:30262139(a>).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Y5Q0}; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Essentially expressed in liver and kidney and to a lesser extent in heart, adipose tissue, stomach and pancreas (at protein level) (PubMed:19752397). Higher expression in lactating mammary gland than in liver (PubMed:30262139)

Fads3 Antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Fads3 Antibody - N-terminal region - Images



Host: Rabbit

Target Name: Fads3

Sample Tissue: Rat Kidney lysates



Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

Fads3 Antibody - N-terminal region - References

D'Andrea S., et al. Submitted (JUL-2002) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.