

**RARRES3 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP18840c****Specification**

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**RARRES3 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9UL19</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_004576.2</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	18179
Antigen Region	43-71

**RARRES3 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5920**Other Names**

Retinoic acid receptor responder protein 3, 311-, HRAS-like suppressor 4, HRSL4, RAR-responsive protein TIG3, Retinoid-inducible gene 1 protein, Tazarotene-induced gene 3 protein, RARRES3, RIG1, TIG3

**Target/Specificity**

This RARRES3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 43-71 amino acids from the Central region of human RARRES3.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

RARRES3 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**RARRES3 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** PLAAT4 ([HGNC:9869](#))

**Synonyms** RARRES3, RIG1, TIG3

**Function** Exhibits both phospholipase A1/2 and acyltransferase activities (PubMed:[19615464](#), PubMed:[22605381](#), PubMed:[22825852](#), PubMed:[26503625](#)). Shows phospholipase A1 (PLA1) and A2 (PLA2), catalyzing the calcium-independent release of fatty acids from the sn-1 or sn-2 position of glycerophospholipids (PubMed:[19615464](#), PubMed:[22605381](#), PubMed:[22825852](#)). For most substrates, PLA1 activity is much higher than PLA2 activity (PubMed:[19615464](#)). Shows O-acyltransferase activity, catalyzing the transfer of a fatty acyl group from glycerophospholipid to the hydroxyl group of lysophospholipid (PubMed:[19615464](#)). Shows N-acyltransferase activity, catalyzing the calcium-independent transfer of a fatty acyl group at the sn-1 position of phosphatidylcholine (PC) and other glycerophospholipids to the primary amine of phosphatidylethanolamine (PE), forming N- acylphosphatidylethanolamine (NAPE), which serves as precursor for N- acylethanolamines (NAEs) (PubMed:[19615464](#), PubMed:[22605381](#), PubMed:[22825852](#)). Promotes keratinocyte differentiation via activation of TGM1 (PubMed:[17762858](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single- pass membrane protein

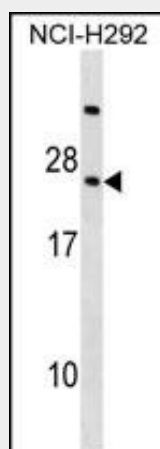
**Tissue Location**

Widely expressed.

**RARRES3 Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**RARRES3 Antibody (Center) - Images**

RARRES3 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP18840c) western blot analysis in NCI-H292 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RARRES3 antibody detected the RARRES3 protein (arrow).

**RARRES3 Antibody (Center) - Background**

Retinoids exert biologic effects such as potent growth inhibitory and cell differentiation activities and are used in the treatment of hyperproliferative dermatological diseases. These effects are mediated by specific nuclear receptor proteins that are members of the steroid and thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of transcriptional regulators. RARRES1, RARRES2, and RARRES3 are genes whose expression is upregulated by the synthetic retinoid tazarotene. RARRES3 is thought act as a tumor suppressor or growth regulator.

**RARRES3 Antibody (Center) - References**

Silva, L.K., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(11):1221-1227(2010)  
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
Uyama, T., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1791(12):1114-1124(2009)  
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)  
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