

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18941b**Specification**

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q5VUR7
Other Accession	Q5CZ79 , Q4UJ75 , Q5SQ80 , Q5TYW2 , NP_001012419.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	94108
Antigen Region	794-821

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Other Names**

Ankyrin repeat domain-containing protein 20A3, ANKRD20A3

Target/Specificity

This ANKRD20A3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 794-821 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ANKRD20A3.

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

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name ANKRD20A3P ([HGNC:31981](#))

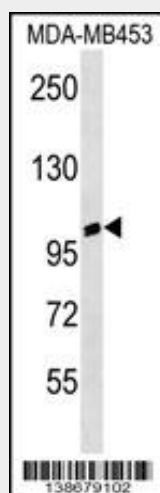
Synonyms ANKRD20A3

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) - Images



ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18941b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ANKRD20A3 antibody detected the ANKRD20A3 protein (arrow).

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) - Background

The function of this protein remains unknown.

ANKRD20A3 Antibody (C-term) - References

Humphray, S.J., et al. Nature 429(6990):369-374(2004)