

**PPP3CC Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8465a**

**Specification**

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**PPP3CC Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P48454</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">PPP3CC</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	58129
Antigen Region	18-47

**PPP3CC Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5533

**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 2B catalytic subunit gamma isoform, CAM-PRP catalytic subunit, Calcineurin, testis-specific catalytic subunit, Calmodulin-dependent calcineurin A subunit gamma isoform, PPP3CC, CALNA3, CNA3

**Target/Specificity**

This PPP3CC antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 18-47 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PPP3CC.

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:50~100

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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

PPP3CC Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PPP3CC Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** PPP3CC

**Synonyms** CALNA3, CNA3

**Function** Calcium-dependent, calmodulin-stimulated protein phosphatase which plays an essential role in the transduction of intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -mediated signals. Dephosphorylates and activates transcription factor NFATC1. Dephosphorylates and inactivates transcription factor ELK1. Dephosphorylates DARPP32.

**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48455}. Note=Localizes in the mitochondria in a SPATA33-dependent manner {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P48455}

**Tissue Location**

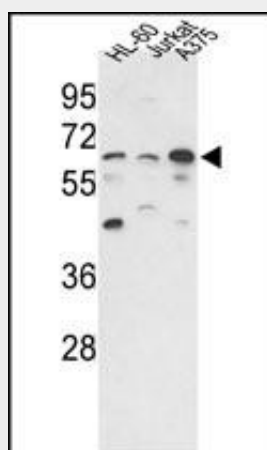
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**PPP3CC Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

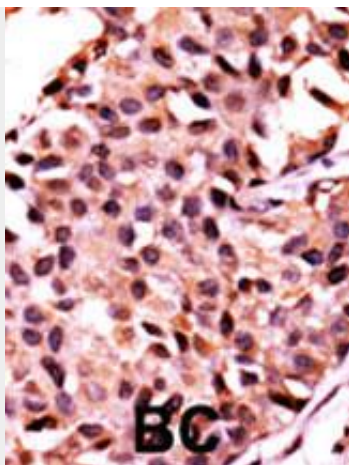
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**PPP3CC Antibody (N-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of hPPP3CC-E33 (Cat. #AP8465a) in HL-60, Jurkat, A375 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). PPP3CC (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

#### **PPP3CC Antibody (N-term) - Background**

Calmodulin-dependent protein phosphatase, calcineurin, is involved in a wide range of biologic activities, acting as a  $\text{Ca}(2+)$ -dependent modifier of phosphorylation status. In testis, the motility of the sperm is thought to be controlled by cAMP-dependent phosphorylation and a unique form of calcineurin appears to be associated with the flagellum. The calcineurin holoenzyme is composed of catalytic and regulatory subunits of 60 and 18 kD, respectively. At least 3 genes, calcineurin A-alpha, calcineurin A-beta, and calcineurin A-gamma (CALNA3), have been cloned for the catalytic subunit. These genes have been identified in humans, mice, and rats, and are highly conserved between species (90 to 95% amino acid identity).

#### **PPP3CC Antibody (N-term) - References**

- Eastwood, S.L., et al., Biol. Psychiatry 57(7):702-710 (2005).
- Gerber, D.J., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 100(15):8993-8998 (2003).
- Bennasser, Y., et al., Virology 303(1):174-180 (2002).
- Esau, C., et al., J. Exp. Med. 194(10):1449-1459 (2001).
- Muramatsu, T., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 188(1):265-271 (1992).