

ORA13 Antibody
Catalog # ASC10529**Specification****ORA13 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9BRO5
Other Accession	Q9BRO5, 93129
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	ORA13 antibody can be used for detection of ORA13 by Western blot at 1 - 4 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 µg/mL and Immunohistochemistry starting at 2 µg/mL

ORA13 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 93129**Other Names**

ORA13 Antibody: TMEM142C, TMEM142C, Protein orai-3, Transmembrane protein 142C, ORAI calcium release-activated calcium modulator 3

Target/SpecificityORA13 antibody was raised against a 15 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the amino terminus of human ORA13.
The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of ORA13.**Reconstitution & Storage**

ORA13 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

ORA13 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ORA13 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ORA13**Synonyms** TMEM142C**Function**

Pore-forming subunit of two major inward rectifying Ca(2+) channels at the plasma membrane: Ca(2+) release-activated Ca(2+) (CRAC) channels and arachidonate-regulated Ca(2+)-selective

(ARC) channels (PubMed:16807233, PubMed:17442569, PubMed:19182790, PubMed:19622606, PubMed:19706554, PubMed:20354224, PubMed:32415068). Assembles with ORAI1 and ORAI2 to form hexameric CRAC channels that mediate Ca(2+) influx upon depletion of endoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) store and channel activation by Ca(2+) sensor STIM1, a process known as store-operated Ca(2+) entry (SOCE). Various pore subunit combinations may account for distinct CRAC channel spatiotemporal and cell-type specific dynamics. ORAI1 mainly contributes to the generation of Ca(2+) plateaus involved in sustained Ca(2+) entry and is dispensable for cytosolic Ca(2+) oscillations, whereas ORAI2 and ORAI3 generate oscillatory patterns. CRAC channels assemble in Ca(2+) signaling microdomains where Ca(2+) influx is coupled to calmodulin and calcineurin signaling and activation of NFAT transcription factors recruited to ORAI1 via AKAP5. CRAC channels are the main pathway for Ca(2+) influx in T cells and promote the immune response to pathogens by activating NFAT-dependent cytokine and chemokine transcription (PubMed:16807233, PubMed:17442569, PubMed:19182790, PubMed:19706554, PubMed:20354224, PubMed:32415068). Assembles with ORAI1 to form channels that mediate store-independent Ca(2+) influx in response to inflammatory metabolites arachidonate or its derivative leukotriene C4, termed ARC and LRC channels respectively (PubMed:19622606, PubMed:32415068).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with STIM1 upon store depletion.

Tissue Location

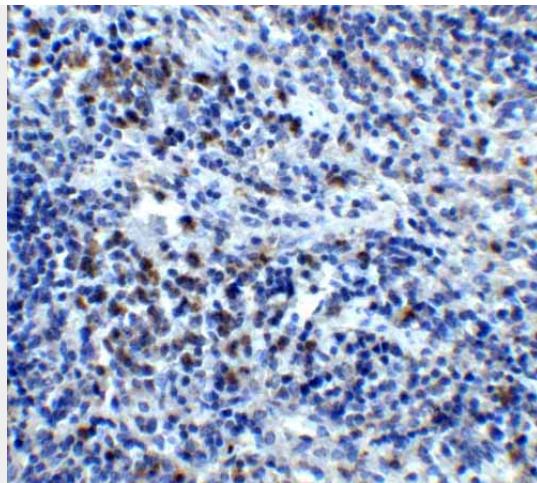
Expressed in both naive and effector T helper cells with higher levels in effector cells.

ORAI3 Antibody - 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](#)

ORAI3 Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry of CXCR4 in mouse spleen tissue with CXCR4 antibody at 5 μ g/ml.

ORAI3 Antibody - Background

ORAI3 Antibody: Antigen stimulation of immune cells triggers Ca^{++} entry through Ca^{++} release-activated Ca^{++} (CRAC) channels. ORAI3 is one of two mammalian homologs to ORAI1, a recently identified four-transmembrane spanning protein that is an essential component of CRAC. All three homologs have been shown to function as Ca^{++} plasma membrane channels gated through interactions with STIM1, the store-activated endoplasmic reticulum Ca^{++} sensor. However, ORAI3 channels failed to produce detectable Ca^{++} selective currents in cells co-transfected with ORAI3 and STIM1, indicating that ORAI3 channels undergo a lesser degree of depotentiation than ORAI1 or ORAI2. Na^{+} currents through ORAI1, 2 and 3 channels were equally inhibited by extracellular Ca^{++} , indicating that each have similar affinities for Ca^{++} within the selectivity filter.

ORAI3 Antibody - References

Lewis RS. Calcium signaling mechanisms in T lymphocytes. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 2001; 19:497-521.

Feske S, Gwack Y, Prakriya M, et al. A mutation in Orai1 causes immune deficiency by abrogating CRAC channel function. *Nature* 2006; 441:179-85.

Soboloff J, Spassova MA, Dziadek MA, et al. Calcium signals mediated by STIM and Orai proteins - a new paradigm in inter-organelle communication. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 2006; 1763:1161-8.

Mercer JC, DeHaven WI, Smyth JT, et al. Large store-operated calcium selective currents due to co-expression of Orai1 or Orai2 with the intracellular calcium sensor, Stim1. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2006; 281:24979-90.