

**ORA13 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC10539****Specification****ORA13 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9BRO5</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q9BRO5, 74732916</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 32 kDa
Application Notes	<b>Observed: 34 kDa</b> ORA13 antibody can be used for detection of ORA13 by Western blot at 2 - 4 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 µg/mL.

**ORA13 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	<b>93129</b>
Other Names	
ORA13 Antibody: TMEM142C, TMEM142C, Protein orai-3, Transmembrane protein 142C, ORAI calcium release-activated calcium modulator 3	

**Target/Specificity**

ORA13; ORA13 antibody is predicted to have no cross-reactivity to ORA11 or ORA12.

**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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16807233" target="\_blank">16807233</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17442569" target="\_blank">17442569</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19182790" target="\_blank">19182790</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19622606" target="\_blank">19622606</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19706554" target="\_blank">19706554</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20354224" target="\_blank">20354224</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32415068" target="\_blank">32415068</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16807233" target="\_blank">16807233</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17442569" target="\_blank">17442569</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19182790" target="\_blank">19182790</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19706554" target="\_blank">19706554</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20354224" target="\_blank">20354224</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32415068" target="\_blank">32415068</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19622606" target="\_blank">19622606</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32415068" target="\_blank">32415068</a>).

### Cellular Location

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

### Tissue Location

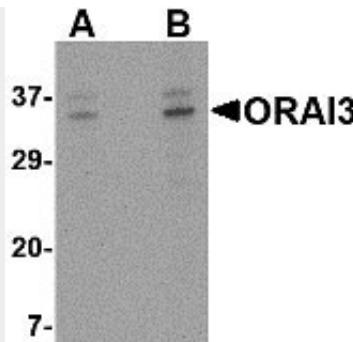
Expressed in both naive and effector T helper cells with higher levels in effector cells.

### ORAI3 Antibody - Protocols

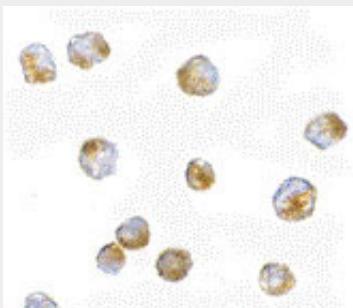
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

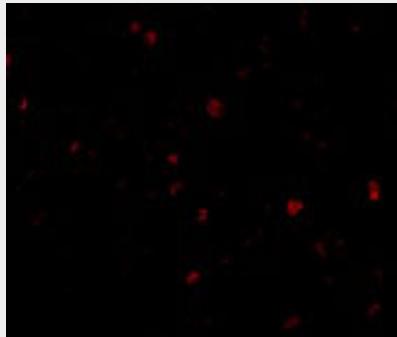
### ORAI3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of ORAI3 in A20 cell lysate with ORAI3 antibody at (A) 2 and (B) 4  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of ORAI3 in A20 cells with ORAI3 antibody at 5  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunofluorescence of ORAI3 in A20 cells with ORAI3 antibody at 10  $\mu$ g/mL.

### ORAI3 Antibody - Background

ORAI3 Antibody: Antigen stimulation of immune cells triggers  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  entry through  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  release-activated  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  (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  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  plasma membrane channels gated through interactions with STIM1, the store-activated endoplasmic reticulum  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  sensor. However, ORAI3 channels failed to produce detectable  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  selective currents in cells co-transfected with ORAI3 and STIM1, indicating that ORAI3 channels undergo a lesser degree of depotentiation than ORAI1 or ORAI2.  $\text{Na}^{+}$  currents through ORAI1, 2 and 3 channels were equally inhibited by extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ , indicating that each have similar affinities for  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  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.