

## ARG57134 anti-ASNA1 antibody [2A1]

Package: 50 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [2A1] recognizes ASNA1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	2A1
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	ASNA1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment around aa. 1-348 of Human ASNA1
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 3.6.-.-; GET3; ARSA-I; Arsenite-stimulated ATPase; ATPase ASNA1; hARSA-I; hASNA-I; Transmembrane domain recognition complex 40 kDa ATPase subunit; ARSA1; TRC40; ASNA-I; Arsenical pump-driving ATPase

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 10% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	10% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

Database links

[GeneID: 439 Human](#)

[Swiss-port # O43681 Human](#)

Gene Symbol

ASNA1

Gene Full Name

arsA arsenite transporter, ATP-binding, homolog 1 (bacterial)

Background

This gene represents the human homolog of the bacterial arsA gene, encoding the arsenite-stimulated ATPase component of the arsenite transporter responsible for resistance to arsenicals. This protein is also a central component of a transmembrane domain (TMD) recognition complex (TRC) that is involved in the post-translational delivery of tail-anchored (TA) proteins from the cytosol to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). It recognizes and selectively binds the TMD of TA proteins in the cytosol, and delivers them to the ER for insertion. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]

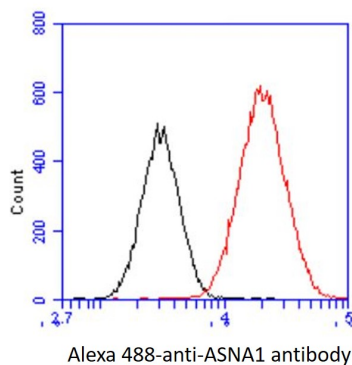
Function

ATPase required for the post-translational delivery of tail-anchored (TA) proteins to the endoplasmic reticulum. Recognizes and selectively binds the transmembrane domain of TA proteins in the cytosol. This complex then targets to the endoplasmic reticulum by membrane-bound receptors, where the tail-anchored protein is released for insertion. This process is regulated by ATP binding and hydrolysis. ATP binding drives the homodimer towards the closed dimer state, facilitating recognition of newly synthesized TA membrane proteins. ATP hydrolysis is required for insertion. Subsequently, the homodimer reverts towards the open dimer state, lowering its affinity for the membrane-bound receptor, and returning it to the cytosol to initiate a new round of targeting (By similarity). May be involved in insulin signaling. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

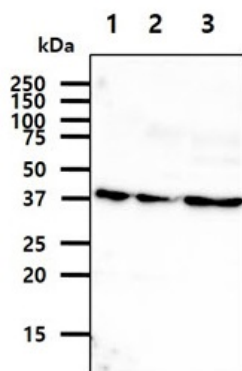
39 kDa

## Images



ARG57134 anti-ASNA1 antibody [2A1] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HeLa cell line stained with ARG57134 anti-ASNA1 antibody [2A1] at 2-5  $\mu\text{g}$  for  $1 \times 10^6$  cells (red line). Secondary antibody: Goat anti-Mouse IgG Alexa fluor 488 conjugate. Isotype control antibody: Mouse IgG (black line).



ARG57134 anti-ASNA1 antibody [2A1] WB image

Western blot: 40  $\mu\text{g}$  of 1) HeLa, 2) 293T, and 3) MCF7 cell lysates stained with ARG57134 anti-ASNA1 antibody [2A1] at 1:1000.