

**REG3A Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP9210a**

**Specification**

**REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, FC,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q06141</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Antigen Region	<b>12-39</b>

**REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 5068**

**Other Names**

Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-alpha, REG-3-alpha, Hepatointestinal pancreatic protein, HIP/PAP, Human proislet peptide, Pancreatitis-associated protein 1, Regenerating islet-derived protein III-alpha, Reg III-alpha, Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-alpha 165 kDa form, Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-alpha 15 kDa form, REG3A, HIP, PAP, PAP1

**Target/Specificity**

This REG3A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 12-39 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human REG3A.

**Dilution**

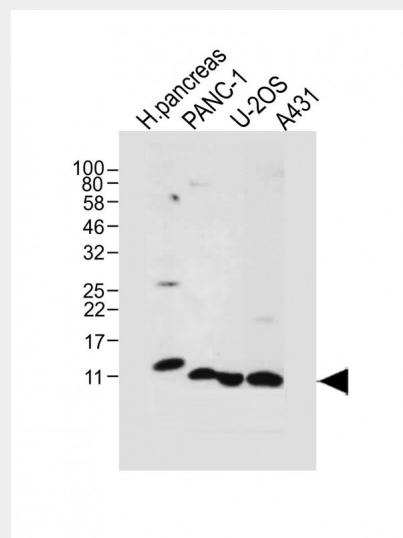
WB~~1:1000  
FC~~1:10~50

**Format**

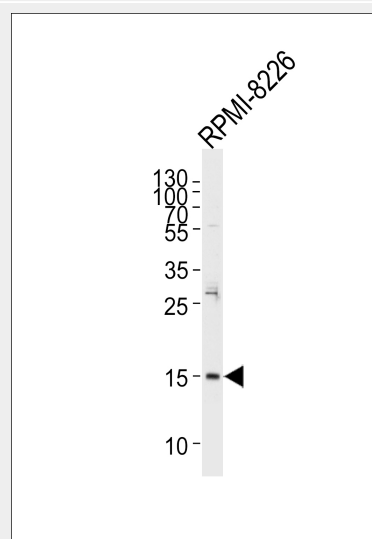
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C



All lanes : Anti-REG3A Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Human pancreas tissue lysate Lane 2: PANC-1 whole cell lysate Lane 3: U-2OS whole cell lysate Lane 4: A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 19 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of lysate from RPMI-8226 cell line, using REG3A Antibody

in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

REG3A Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

**Name** REG3A

**Synonyms** HIP, PAP, PAP1

#### Function

Bactericidal C-type lectin which acts exclusively against Gram-positive bacteria and mediates bacterial killing by binding to surface-exposed carbohydrate moieties of peptidoglycan. Regulates keratinocyte proliferation and differentiation after skin injury via activation of EXTL3-PI3K-AKT signaling pathway.

#### Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Found in the apical region of pancreatic acinar cells

#### Tissue Location

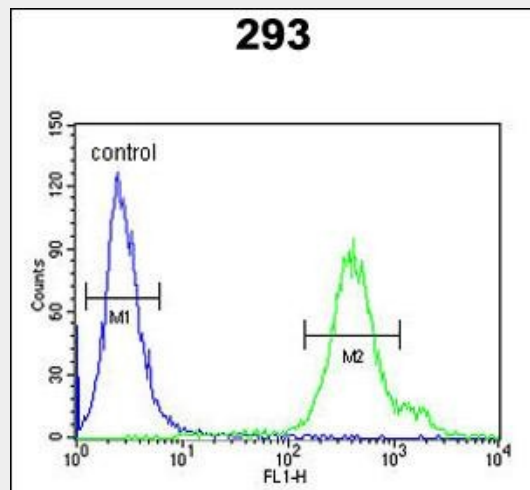
Highly expressed in epidermal keratinocytes of psoriasis patients (at protein level). Constitutively expressed in intestine. Low expression is found in healthy pancreas. Overexpressed during the acute phase of pancreatitis and in some patients with chronic pancreatitis.

#### REG3A 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](#)

(N-term)(Cat. #AP9210a). AP9210a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.



REG3A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9210a) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Background

REG3A encodes a pancreatic secretory protein that may be involved in cell proliferation or differentiation. It has similarity to the C-type lectin superfamily. The enhanced expression of this protein is observed during pancreatic inflammation and liver carcinogenesis.

#### REG3A Antibody (N-term) - References

- Medveczky,P., et.al., Biochem. J. 420 (2), 335-343 (2009)  
 Scott,L.J., et.al, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106 (18), 7501-7506 (2009)  
 Mukherjee,S., et.sl., J. Biol. Chem. 284 (8), 4881-4888 (2009)