

Anti-ENPP3 Antibody



Description

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to a series of ectoenzymes that are involved in hydrolysis of extracellular nucleotides. These ectoenzymes possess ATPase and ATP pyrophosphatase activities and are type II transmembrane proteins. Expression of the related rat mRNA has been found in a subset of immature glial cells and in the alimentary tract. The corresponding rat protein has been detected in the pancreas, small intestine, colon, and liver. The human mRNA is expressed in glioma cells, prostate, and uterus. Expression of the human protein has been detected in uterus, basophils, and mast cells. Two transcript variants, one protein coding and the other non-protein coding, have been found for this gene.

Model	STJ116963
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 646-875 of human ENPP3 (NP_005012.2).
Gene ID	5169
Gene Symbol	ENPP3
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in bile ducts, prostate, uterus and colon, Exclusively expressed on basophils, mast cells and their progenitors
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 3 E-NPP 3 Phosphodiesterase I beta PD-Ibeta Phosphodiesterase I/nucleotide pyrophosphatase 3 CD antigen CD203c
Molecular Weight	100.124 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3358OMIM:602182Reactome:R-HSA-199220
Alternative Names	Ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family member 3 E-NPP 3 Phosphodiesterase I beta PD-Ibeta Phosphodiesterase I/nucleotide pyrophosphatase 3 CD antigen CD203c
Function	Cleaves a variety of phosphodiester and phosphosulfate bonds including deoxynucleotides, nucleotide sugars, and NAD,
Cellular Localization	Membrane,
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylation is necessary for correct trafficking to the apical surface, but is not the apical targeting signal,

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