

**Anti-Human CD298 Polyclonal Antibody****Polyclonal Antibody****Cat.NO.: PA06543**

3th Edition

**Description:**The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPases beta chain proteins, and to the subfamily of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPases. Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The beta subunit regulates, through assembly of alpha/beta heterodimers, the number of sodium pumps transported to the plasma membrane. The glycoprotein subunit of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes a beta 3 subunit. This gene encodes a beta 3 subunit. A pseudogene exists for this gene, and it is located on chromosome 2. ATP1B3 (ATPase Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> Transporting Subunit Beta 3) is a Protein Coding gene. Among its related pathways are Transport of glucose and other sugars, bile salts and organic acids, metal ions and amine compounds and Collagen chain trimerization. GO annotations related to this gene include ATPase binding and sodium:potassium-exchanging ATPase activity. An important paralog of this gene is ATP1B2.

**Antigen:**Synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human CD298.

**Form:**

**How to use:**1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product

**Stability:** Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8°C; Solution, 2 years at –20°C

**Dilution:**PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

**Application:**This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1?5?g/ml.

**Specificity:**