
Product Information

Size:

50ul

Reactivity:

Human

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Applications:

ELISA, IHC

Recommended dilutions:

ELISA:1:2000-1:10000, IHC:1:50-1:200

Protein Background:

Involved in bile acid, metabolism. In liver hepatocytes catalyzes the second step in the conjugation of C24 bile acid, (choloneates) to glycine and taurine before excretion into bile canaliculi. The major components of bile are cholic acid, and chenodeoxycholic acid, In a first step the bile acid, are converted to an acyl-CoA thioester, either in peroxisomes (primary bile acid, deriving from the cholesterol pathway), or cytoplasmic at the endoplasmic reticulum (secondary bile acid,). May catalyze the conjugation of primary or secondary bile acid, , or both. The conjugation increases the detergent properties of bile acid, in the intestine, which facilitates lipid and fat-soluble vitamin absorption. In turn, bile acid, are deconjugated by bacteria in the intestine and are recycled back to the liver for reconjugation (secondary bile acid,). May also act as an acyl-CoA thioesterase that regulates intracellular levels of free fatty acid, .

Gene ID:

ITPR3

Uniprot

Q14573

Synonyms:

inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor, type 3

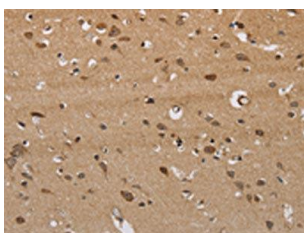
Immunogen:

Synthetic peptide of human ITPR3.

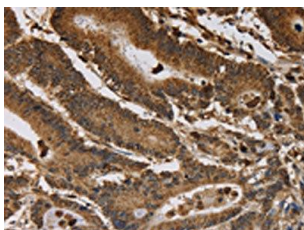
Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol

Product Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using PACO19865(ITPR3 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using PACO19865(ITPR3 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).