

TRPV3 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB11600 Size 100 ug

Specification	
Product Description	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of TRPV3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 762-773 near C-terminus of human TRPV3.
Sequence	C-NKIQDSSRNNSK
Host	Goat
Theoretical MW (kDa)	90.5
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:32000) Western Blot (0.5-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

• Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay



Gene Info — TRPV3	
Entrez GenelD	<u>162514</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>NP_659505.1</u>
Gene Name	TRPV3
Gene Alias	VRL3
Gene Description	transient receptor potential cation channel, subfamily V, member 3
Omim ID	<u>607066</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	This gene product belongs to a family of nonselective cation channels that function in a variety of p rocesses, including temperature sensation and vasoregulation. The thermosensitive members of t his family are expressed in subsets of sensory neurons that terminate in the skin, and are activate d at distinct physiological temperatures. This channel is activated at temperatures between 22 and 40 degrees C. This gene lies in close proximity to another family member (TRPV1) gene on chr omosome 17, and the two encoded proteins are thought to associate with each other to form hete romeric channels. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	vanilloid receptor 3 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel protein

Publication Reference

• TRPV3 is a calcium-permeable temperature-sensitive cation channel.

Xu H, Ramsey IS, Kotecha SA, Moran MM, Chong JA, Lawson D, Ge P, Lilly J, Silos-Santiago I, Xie Y, DiStefano PS, Curtis R, Clapham DE.

Nature 2002 Jul; 418(6894):181.