

Anti-SERCA1 ATPase Antibody
Catalog # ABO12736**Specification****Anti-SERCA1 ATPase Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	O14983
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 1 (ATP2A1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-SERCA1 ATPase Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 487

Other Names

Sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 1, SERCA1, SR Ca(2+)-ATPase 1, 3.6.3.8, Calcium pump 1, Calcium-transporting ATPase sarcoplasmic reticulum type, fast twitch skeletal muscle isoform, Endoplasmic reticulum class 1/2 Ca(2+) ATPase, ATP2A1

Calculated MW

110252 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat, Human

Subcellular Localization

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity

Skeletal muscle, fast twitch muscle (type II) fibers.

Protein Name

Sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃N.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human SERCA1 ATPase

(1-32aa MEAAHAKTTEECLAYFGVSETTGLTPDQVKRN), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by three amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-SERCA1 ATPase Antibody - Protein Information

Name ATP2A1 ([HGNC:811](#))

Function

Key regulator of striated muscle performance by acting as the major Ca(2+) ATPase responsible for the reuptake of cytosolic Ca(2+) into the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the translocation of calcium from the cytosol to the sarcoplasmic reticulum lumen (By similarity). Contributes to calcium sequestration involved in muscular excitation/contraction (PubMed:[10914677](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10914677)).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04191}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04191}. Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04191}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P04191}

Tissue Location

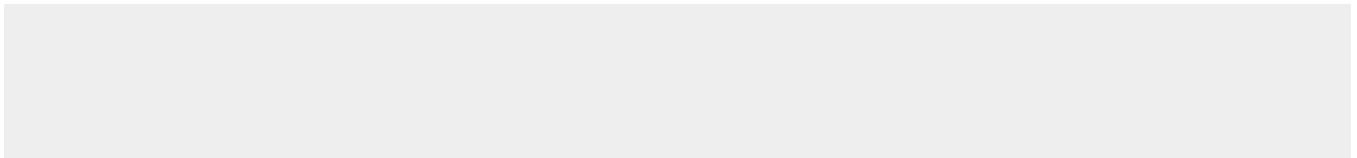
Skeletal muscle, fast twitch muscle (type II) fibers.

Anti-SERCA1 ATPase Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

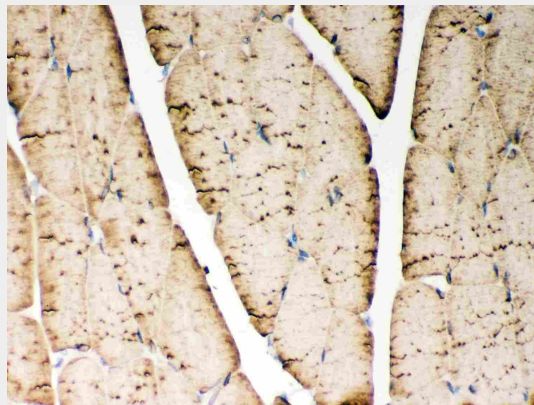
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-SERCA1 ATPase Antibody - Images

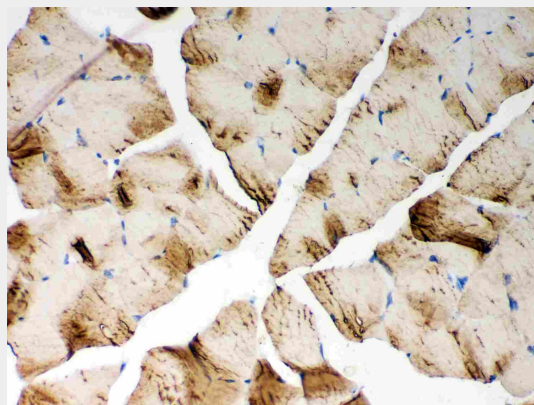




Anti- SERCA1 ATPase antibody, ABO12736, Western blotting All lanes: Anti SERCA1 ATPase (ABO12736) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Rat Skeletal Muscle Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 2: Mouse Skeletal Muscle Tissue Lysate at 50ug Predicted bind size: 110KD Observed bind size: 110KD



Anti- SERCA1 ATPase antibody, ABO12736, IHC(P) IHC(P): Rat Skeletal Muscle Tissue



Anti- SERCA1 ATPase antibody, ABO12736, IHC(P) IHC(P): Mouse Skeletal Muscle Tissue

Anti-SERCA1 ATPase Antibody - Background

SERCA1, also called ATP2A1, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ATP2A1 gene. This gene encodes one of the SERCA Ca(2+)-ATPases, which are intracellular pumps located in the sarcoplasmic or endoplasmic reticula of muscle cells. The SERCA1 gene is mapped to 16p11.2. This enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the translocation of calcium from the cytosol to the sarcoplasmic reticulum lumen, and is involved in muscular excitation and contraction. It has been determined that the human SERCA1 gene is 26 kb long and contains 23 exons, of which can

be alternatively spliced. Mutations in this gene cause some autosomal recessive forms of Brody disease, characterized by increasing impairment of muscular relaxation during exercise.