

**SEC63 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP13128A****Specification**

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**SEC63 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9UGP8</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O8VHE0</a> , <a href="#">NP_009145.1</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Predicted	<b>Mouse</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>87997</b>
Antigen Region	<b>139-168</b>

**SEC63 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 11231**Other Names**

Translocation protein SEC63 homolog, SEC63, SEC63L

**Target/Specificity**

This SEC63 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 139-168 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SEC63.

**Dilution**WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

SEC63 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SEC63 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information****Name** SEC63 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28375157, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:21082}

**Function** Mediates cotranslational and post-translational transport of certain precursor polypeptides across endoplasmic reticulum (ER) (PubMed:[22375059](#), PubMed:[29719251](#)). Proposed to play an auxiliary role in recognition of precursors with short and apolar signal peptides. May cooperate with SEC62 and HSPA5/BiP to facilitate targeting of small presecretory proteins into the SEC61 channel-forming translocon complex, triggering channel opening for polypeptide translocation to the ER lumen (PubMed:[29719251](#)). Required for efficient PKD1/Polycystin- 1 biogenesis and trafficking to the plasma membrane of the primary cilia (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

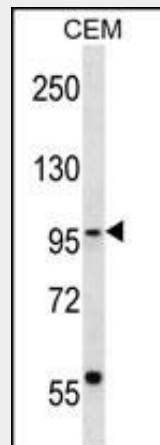
Widely expressed, with high levels in the liver.

**SEC63 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

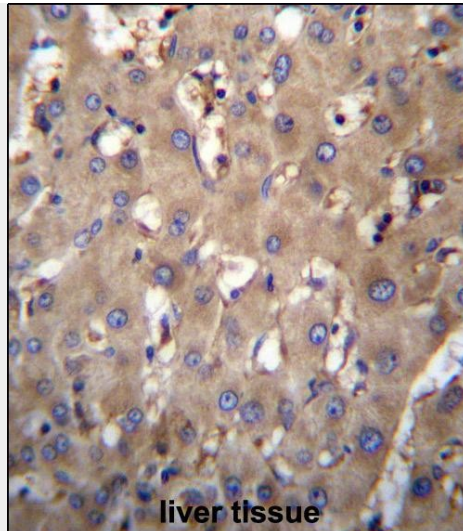
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**SEC63 Antibody (N-term) - Images**



SEC63 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13128a) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SEC63 antibody detected the SEC63 protein (arrow).



SEC63 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13128a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human liver tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of SEC63 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **SEC63 Antibody (N-term) - Background**

The Sec61 complex is the central component of the protein translocation apparatus of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane. The protein encoded by this gene and SEC62 protein are found to be associated with ribosome-free SEC61 complex. It is speculated that Sec61-Sec62-Sec63 may perform post-translational protein translocation into the ER. The Sec61-Sec62-Sec63 complex might also perform the backward transport of ER proteins that are subject to the ubiquitin-proteasome-dependent degradation pathway. The encoded protein is an integral membrane protein located in the rough ER.

#### **SEC63 Antibody (N-term) - References**

Waanders, E., et al. Clin. Genet. 78(1):47-56(2010)  
van Keimpema, L., et al. Liver Int. (2010) In press :  
Waanders, E., et al. Histochem. Cell Biol. 129(3):301-310(2008)  
You, K.T., et al. PLoS Biol. 5 (5), E109 (2007) :  
Ewing, R.M., et al. Mol. Syst. Biol. 3, 89 (2007) :