

REG3A Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9210a

Specification

REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q06141
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	12-39

REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5068

Other Names

Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-alpha, REG-3-alpha, Hepatointestinal pancreatic protein, HIP/PAP, Human proislet peptide, Pancreatitis-associated protein 1, Regenerating islet-derived protein III-alpha, Reg III-alpha, Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-alpha 165 kDa form, Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-alpha 15 kDa form, REG3A, HIP, PAP, PAP1

Target/Specificity

This REG3A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 12-39 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human REG3A.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
FC~~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

REG3A Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name REG3A ([HGNC:8601](#))

Function [Regenerating islet-derived protein 3-alpha 15 kDa form]: Bactericidal C-type lectin which acts exclusively against Gram-positive bacteria and mediates bacterial killing by binding to surface-exposed carbohydrate moieties of peptidoglycan (PubMed:[16931762](#)). Binds membrane phospholipids and kills bacteria by forming a hexameric membrane-permeabilizing oligomeric pore (PubMed:[24256734](#)).

Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Found in the apical region of pancreatic acinar cells

Tissue Location

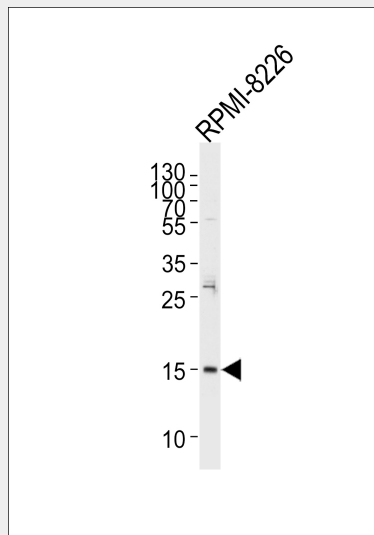
Expressed by keratinocytes (PubMed:27830702). Highly expressed in epidermal keratinocytes of psoriasis patients (at protein level) (PubMed:22727489). Constitutively expressed in intestine. Low expression is found in healthy pancreas. Overexpressed during the acute phase of pancreatitis and in some patients with chronic pancreatitis (PubMed:1469087).

REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

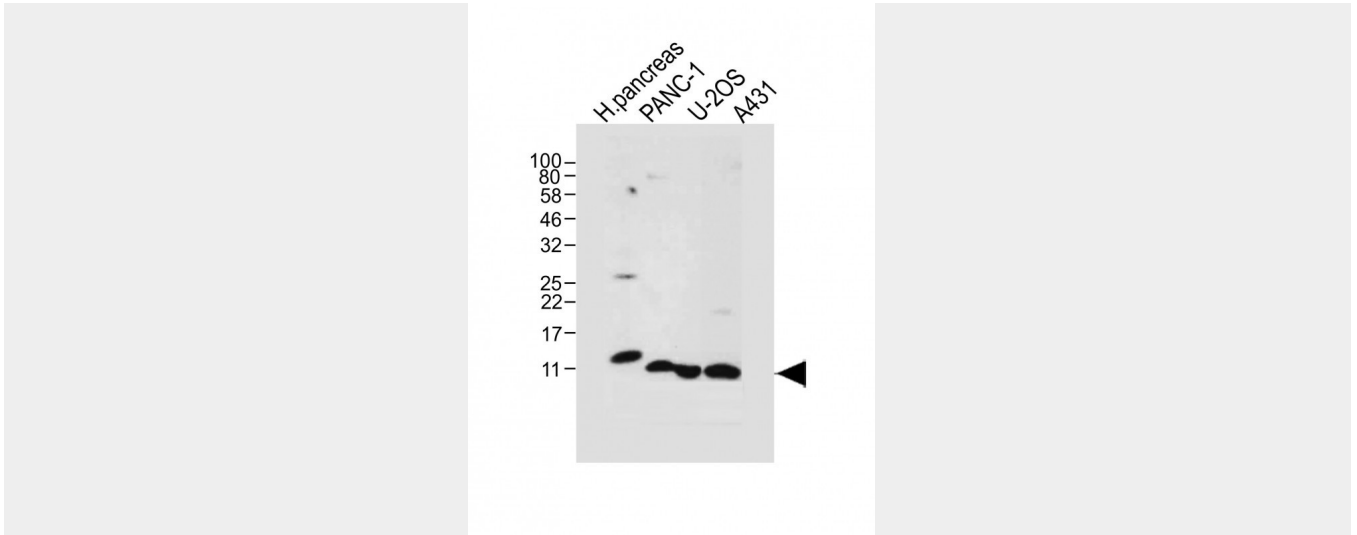
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

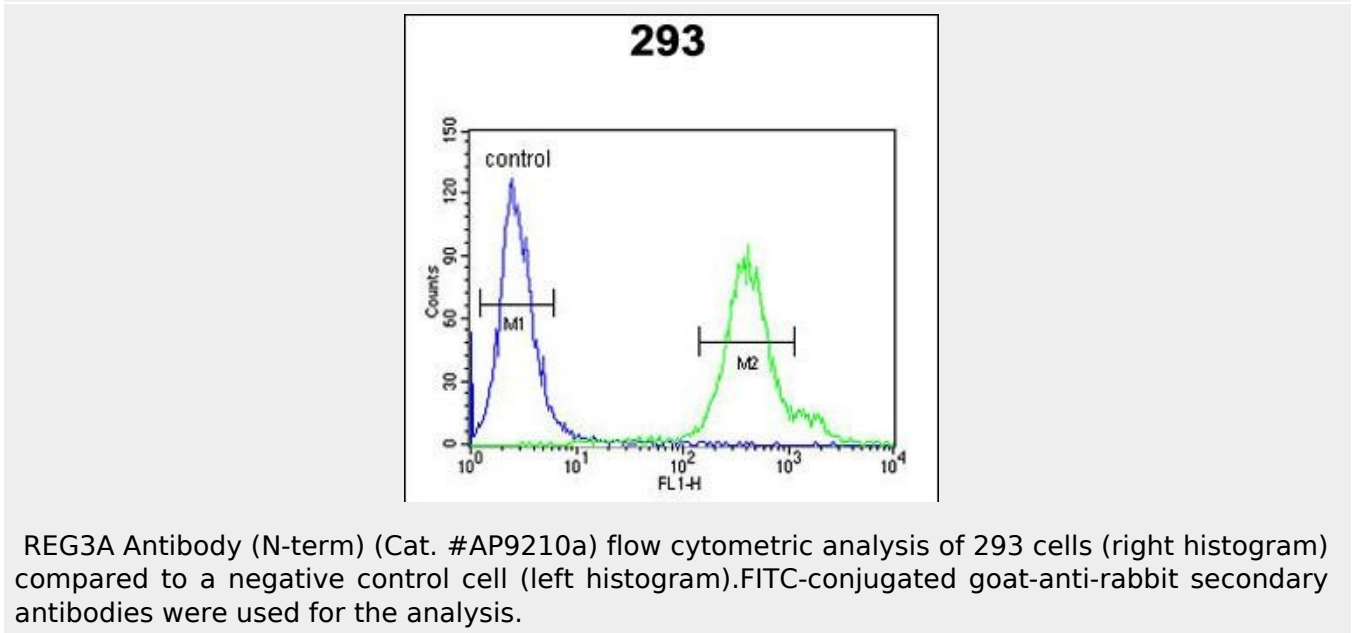
REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from RPMI-8226 cell line, using REG3A Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP9210a). AP9210a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.



All lanes : Anti-REG3A Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Human pancreas tissue lysate
 Lane 2: PANC-1 whole cell lysate Lane 3: U-2OS whole cell lysate Lane 4: A431 whole cell lysate
 Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated
 at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 19 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



REG3A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9210a) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

REG3A Antibody (N-term) - Background

REG3A encodes a pancreatic secretory protein that may be involved in cell proliferation or differentiation. It has similarity to the C-type lectin superfamily. The enhanced expression of this protein is observed during pancreatic inflammation and liver carcinogenesis.

REG3A Antibody (N-term) - References

- Medveczky,P., et.al., Biochem. J. 420 (2), 335-343 (2009)
- Scott,L.J., et.al, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106 (18), 7501-7506 (2009)
- Mukherjee,S., et.sl., J. Biol. Chem. 284 (8), 4881-4888 (2009)