

**Anti-UPLC1/ASAP3 (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**UPLC1/ASAP3 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR4414****Specification**

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**Anti-UPLC1/ASAP3 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This protein A purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and western blotting. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 100 kDa in size corresponding to UPLC1/ASAP3 protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with recombinant human UPLC1/ASAP3 protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

**Anti-UPLC1/ASAP3 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 55616**Other Names**  
55616**Purity**

This protein A purified antibody is directed against human UPLC1/ASAP3 protein. The product was purified from monospecific antiserum by protein A chromatography. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with UPLC1/ASAP3 protein from mouse and rat based on approximately 80% homology with the human protein. Reactivity against homologues from other sources is not known.

**Storage Condition**

Store UPLC1 / ASAP3 Antibody at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

**Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Anti-UPLC1/ASAP3 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** ASAP3

**Synonyms** DDEFL1, UPLC1

### Function

Promotes cell proliferation.

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

### Tissue Location

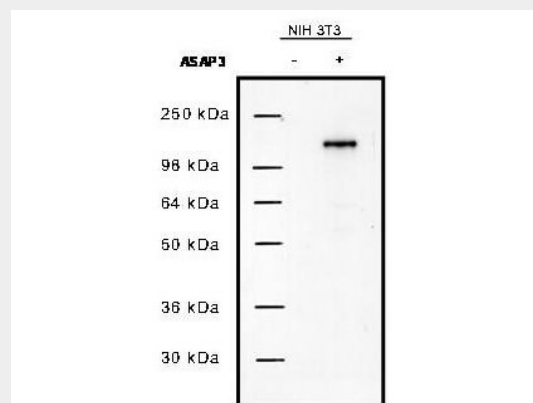
Highly expressed in primary hepatocarcinoma. Detected in lung, liver and blood leukocytes

## Anti-UPLC1/ASAP3 (RABBIT) 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-UPLC1/ASAP3 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot using Rockland's protein A purified anti-UPLC1/ASAP3 antibody shows detection of UPLC1/ASAP3 in NIH/3T3 cells over-expressing the protein. Cell extracts (5 ug) were resolved by electrophoresis and transferred to nitrocellulose. The membrane was probed with anti-UPLC1/ASAP3 at a 1:10,000 dilution. Personal Communication, Vi Luan HA, CCR-NCI, Bethesda, MD. 1

## Anti-UPLC1/ASAP3 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

This antibody is designed, produced, and validated as part of a collaboration between Rockland and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and is suitable for Cancer, Immunology and Nuclear Signaling research. Anti-UPLC1 (up-regulated in liver cancer 1) / ASAP3 Antibody, also named DDEFL1 (development and differentiation-enhancing factor-like 1) or ASAP3, is a member of the AZAP family of proteins. These proteins catalyze the hydrolysis of GTP bound to ADP-ribosylation factor (Arf) proteins, thereby causing Arf inactivation. For this reason, the ASAPs are generally called ArfGAPs. The activity of ArfGAPs is dependent on the presence of phosphoinositides and is implicated in cellular processes such as membrane trafficking and remodeling of the actin cytoskeleton. ASAP3 has been found to be up-regulated in 80% of the hepatocellular carcinomas examined. Initial biochemical characterization reveals that ASAP3 shows class-specific GAP activity on Arf proteins, preferring Arf5 over Arf1 and Arf6. ASAP3 antibody has been developed through the NCI antibody collaboration program and is ideal for Cancer and Signal Transduction research.