

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse SorCS3 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human SorCS1 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 339624
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse SorCS3 Ala131-Ser1122 Accession # Q8VI51
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

SorCS3 is a type I transmembrane receptor of the mammalian Vps10p (vacuolar protein-sorting 10 protein) family of receptors that includes sortilin, SorLA, and three SorCS proteins (1, 2). It is synthesized as an ~1220 amino acid (aa) preproform with a 33 aa signal sequence and a 100 aa propeptide. After proteolytic release of the propeptide at a furin-type consensus sequence, the mature SorCS3 is a 100-110 kDa transmembrane protein with a 992 aa extracellular/luminal domain (ECD). Mouse and human SorCS3 ECD share 92% aa sequence identity. They also share ~70% and ~45% aa identity with SorCS1 and SorCS2 ECDs, respectively. The ECD contains an imperfect leucine-rich repeat (LRR) and a Vps10p domain that binds both pro- and mature NGF (2, 3). The metalloproteinase TACE/ADAM17 is able to cleave SorCS3 near the membrane either constitutively, or at an increased rate when induced by phorbol esters (4). The shed ECD is able to bind PDGF-BB and the NGF propeptide (4). Unlike sortilin, the SorCS3 propeptide has no known function; it does not block NGF binding or propeptide cleavage (3, 5). SorCS3 is predominantly expressed on the plasma membrane (3). It can be slowly internalized but, despite the presence of a sorting domain, there is no evidence for SorCS3-mediated intracellular trafficking activity (3). It is expressed in the embryonic and adult central nervous system in areas distinct from that of SorCS1 and SorCS2 (1). Neuronal activity upregulates SorCS3 expression in the hippocampus (1).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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