

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Phospholipid Scramblase 1/PLSCR1 in ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 875327
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Phospholipid Scramblase 1/PLSCR1 Met1-Pro84 Accession # O15162
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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.
Immunocytochemistry	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

PLSCR1 (phospholipid scramblase 1) is an approximately 37 kDa, type II transmembrane protein that is a member of the Ca²⁺-dependent phospholipid scramblase family that regulates phospholipid asymmetry of membranes. It is most highly expressed on erythrocytes and platelets, and plays roles in exocytosis and apoptosis. PLSCR1 also has nuclear activity, for example, as an activator of genes in response to interferons. The 318 amino acid (aa) human PLSCR1 contains a 288 aa cytoplasmic domain with three SH3-binding and two WW-binding adaptor domains, three phosphorylation sites, four potential palmitoylation sites (regulating localization to the nucleus or plasma membrane) and a nuclear localization signal, followed by a transmembrane domain and a short extracellular domain. The N-terminus of human PLSCR1 (aa 1-84) shares <60% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat PLSCR1. Potential isoforms have a downstream start site without (311 aa) or with (186 aa) divergence after aa 192, or an upstream start site with divergence of 1 or 11 aa after aa 192 (205, 215 aa).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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