

Human VSIG3 Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 973422 Catalog Number: FAB92293T

100 µg

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human VSIG3 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 973422		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human VSIG3 Met1-Gly245 Accession # Q5DX21		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm		
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and 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.			
	Recommended Concentration	Sample	
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 μg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line transfected with human VSIG3 and eGFP	

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

VSIG3 (V-set and Ig domain-containing protein 3; also BT-IgSF and IGSF11) is a 52 kDa brain and testis-specific protein that belongs to the IGSF11 family of proteins. It is expressed by neurons, astrocytes and oligodendroglia. VSIG3 is an adhesion molecule that forms Ca-independent homophilic interactions in trans. Human VSIG3 is 413 amino acids (aa) in length. It is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that contains a 219 aa extracellular domain (ECD). The ECD contains one V-type (aa 23-136) and one C2-type Ig-like domain (aa 144-234). Over aa 23-245, human VSIG3 is 94% aa identical to mouse VSIG3. Two potential splice variants exist in human. Both exhibit a 16 aa substitution for the first 17 aa of the signal sequence, and one contains an additional single Ala substitution for aa 211-235.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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