



INP5E rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES9332

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	INP5E rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 490-570
Specificity	INP5E Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	72 kDa inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase (EC 3.1.3.36) (Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate 5-phosphatase) (Phosphatidylinositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase type IV)
Gene Name	INPP5E
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme . Golgi apparatus, Golgi stack membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell projection, ruffle . Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Peripheral membrane protein associated with Golgi stacks. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	70kD
Human Gene ID	56623
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q9NRR6
Alternative Names	





Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (InsP3) 5-phosphatase. InsP3 5-phosphatases hydrolyze Ins(1,4,5)P3, which mobilizes intracellular calcium and acts as a second messenger mediating cell responses to various stimulation. Studies of the mouse counterpart suggest that this protein may hydrolyze phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate and phosphatidylinositol 3,5-bisphosphate on the cytoplasmic Golgi membrane and thereby regulate Golgi-vesicular trafficking. Mutations in this gene cause Joubert syndrome; a clinically and genetically heterogenous group of disorders characterized by midbrain-hindbrain malformation and various associated ciliopathies that include retinal dystrophy, nephronophthisis, liver fibrosis and polydactyly. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],

