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Anti-FXYD5/Dysadherin (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1798

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	Q96DB9
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M029
Calculated MW	19472

Additional Information

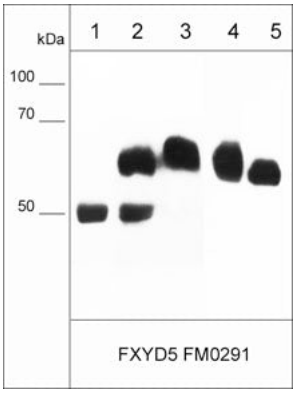
Gene ID	53827
Other Names	FXYD domain-containing ion transport regulator 5, Dysadherin, FXYD5, DYSAD, IWU1, HSPC113, UNQ2561/PRO6241
Target/Specificity	The Na+/K+ ATPase is an integral membrane heterodimer belonging to the P-type ATPase family. This ion channel uses the energy derived from ATP hydrolysis to maintain membrane potential by driving Na+ export and K+ import across the plasma membrane. It is composed of a large catalytic α subunit and a membrane-spanning auxiliary β subunit. In humans, the Na+/K+ ATPase is a binary complex of an α subunit that has four isoforms (α1-α4) and a β-subunit that has three isoforms (β1, β2, β3). In addition, the Na+/K+ ATPase can interact with a group of regulatory subunits, the FXYD type I membrane protein family. This family contains FXYD1-7, and each member contains the conserved F-X-Y-D motif in the trans-membrane domain. FXYD5 (Dysadherin) is expressed in a variety of cells and tissue, as well as upregulated in carcinomas. FXYD5 contains extensive O-glycosylation, and is expressed as molecules that range from 35 to 55 kDa depending on cell type. FXYD5 can reduce E-cadherin mediated cell-cell adhesions, and may be involved in carcinogenesis.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-FXYD5/Dysadherin (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

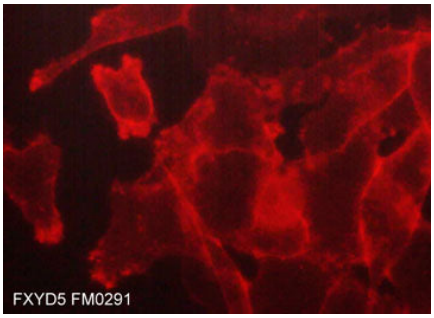
The Na+/K+ ATPase is an integral membrane heterodimer belonging to the P-type ATPase family. This ion channel uses the energy derived from ATP hydrolysis to maintain membrane potential by driving Na+ export

and K+ import across the plasma membrane. It is composed of a large catalytic α subunit and a membrane-spanning auxiliary β subunit. In humans, the Na+/K+ ATPase is a binary complex of an α subunit that has four isoforms (α1-α4) and a β-subunit that has three isoforms (β1, β2, β3). In addition, the Na+/K+ ATPase can interact with a group of regulatory subunits, the FXYD type I membrane protein family. This family contains FXYD1-7, and each member contains the conserved F-X-Y-D motif in the trans-membrane domain. FXYD5 (Dysadherin) is expressed in a variety of cells and tissue, as well as upregulated in carcinomas. FXYD5 contains extensive O-glycosylation, and is expressed as molecules that range from 35 to 55 kDa depending on cell type. FXYD5 can reduce E-cadherin mediated cell-cell adhesions, and may be involved in carcinogenesis.

Images



Western blot analysis of FXYD5 protein expression. Immunoprecipitates using FM0311 FXYD5 antibody only (lane 1) or FM0311 with A431 lysate (lane 2) or A431 input only (lane 3). Human cell lysates MDA-MB-231 (lane 4) or MeWo (lane 5). The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal FXYD5 (AN1798) at 1:1000.



Immunocytochemical labeling of FXYD5 in paraformaldehyde fixed human MDA-MB-231 cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal FXYD5 (AN1798). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse Ig DyLight® 594.