

Anti-PLSCR1 Antibody

Catalog # AP53763

Product Information

Application WB Primary Accession 015162

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 35049

Additional Information

Gene ID 5359

Other Names Phospholipid scramblase 1; PL scramblase 1; Ca(2+)-dependent phospholipid

scramblase 1; Erythrocyte phospholipid scramblase; MmTRA1b

Target/Specificity KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center

region of human PLSCR1. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Dilution WB~~1/500 - 1/1000

Format Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30%

glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name PLSCR1

Function Catalyzes calcium-induced ATP-independent rapid bidirectional and

non-specific movement of phospholipids (lipid scrambling or lipid flip-flop) between the inner and outer leaflet of the plasma membrane resulting in collapse of the phospholipid asymmetry which leads to phosphatidylserine externalization on the cell surface (PubMed:10770950, PubMed:18629440,

PubMed:23590222, PubMed:23659204, PubMed:24343571,

PubMed:24648509, PubMed:29748552, PubMed:32110987, PubMed:8663431,

PubMed:9218461, PubMed:9485382, PubMed:9572851). Mediates calcium-dependent phosphatidylserine externalization and apoptosis in neurons via its association with TRPC5 (By similarity). Also exhibits magnesium-dependent nuclease activity against double- stranded DNA and RNA but not single-stranded DNA and can enhance DNA decatenation mediated by TOP2A (PubMed:17567603, PubMed:27206388). Negatively regulates FcR-mediated phagocytosis in differentiated macrophages (PubMed:26745724). May contribute to cytokine-regulated cell proliferation

and differentiation (By similarity). May play a role in the antiviral response of interferon (IFN) by amplifying and enhancing the IFN response through increased expression of select subset of potent antiviral genes (PubMed:15308695). Inhibits the functions of viral transactivators, including human T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV)-1 protein Tax, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 Tat, human hepatitis B virus (HBV) HBx, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) BZLF1 and human cytomegalovirus IE1 and IE2 proteins through direct interactions (PubMed:22789739, PubMed:23501106, PubMed:25365352, PubMed:31434743, PubMed:35138119). Also mediates the inhibition of influenza virus infection by preventing nuclear import of the viral nucleoprotein/NP (PubMed:29352288, PubMed:35595813). Plays a crucial role as a defense factor against SARS-CoV-2 independently of its scramblase activity by directly targeting nascent viral vesicles to prevent virus-membrane fusion and the release of viral RNA into the host-cell cytosol (PubMed:37438530).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region Note=Localizes to the perinuclear region in the presence of RELT (PubMed:22052202). Palmitoylation regulates its localization to the cell membrane or the nucleus; trafficking to the cell membrane is dependent upon palmitoylation whereas in the absence of palmitoylation, localizes to the nucleus (PubMed:12564925)

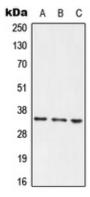
Tissue Location

Expressed in platelets, erythrocyte membranes, lymphocytes, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, uterus, intestine, colon, heart, placenta, lung, liver, kidney and pancreas. Not detected in brain and skeletal muscle.

Background

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to PLSCR1

Images



Western blot analysis of PLSCR1 expression in HEK293T (A), Raw264.7 (B), PC12 (C) whole cell lysates.

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