

# AT10A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

AT10A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AP93487

#### **Product Information**

Application WB Primary Accession 060312

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse **Host** Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Clonality Polyclonal Calculated MW Polyclonal

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 57194

Other Names Phospholipid-transporting ATPase VA, 7.6.2.1, ATPase class V type 10A,

Aminophospholipid translocase VA, P4-ATPase flippase complex alpha

subunit ATP10A, ATP10A {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:25947375}

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000

Storage Conditions -20°C

### **Protein Information**

Name ATP10A {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:25947375}

**Function** Catalytic component of P4-ATPase flippase complex, which catalyzes the

hydrolysis of ATP coupled to the transport of phosphatidylcholine (PC) from the outer to the inner leaflet of the plasma membrane (PubMed: 25947375, PubMed: 29599178, PubMed: 30530492). Initiates inward plasma membrane bending and recruitment of Bin/amphiphysin/Rvs (BAR) domain-containing

proteins involved in membrane tubulation and cell trafficking

(PubMed: <u>29599178</u>). Facilitates ITGB1/beta1 integrin endocytosis, delaying cell adhesion and cell spreading on extracellular matrix (PubMed: <u>25947375</u>, PubMed: <u>29599178</u>). Has low flippase activity toward glucosylceramide

(GlcCer) (PubMed: 30530492).

**Cellular Location** Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum

membrane Note=Exit from the endoplasmic reticulum requires the presence

of TMEM30A, but not that of TMEM30B

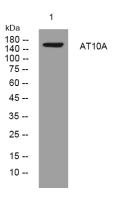
**Tissue Location** Widely expressed, with highest levels in kidney, followed by lung, brain,

prostate, testis, ovary and small intestine

## **Background**

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of P-type cation transport ATPases, and to the subfamily of aminophospholipid-transporting ATPases. The aminophospholipid translocases transport phosphatidylserine and phosphatidylethanolamine from one side of a bilayer to another. This gene is maternally expressed. It maps within the most common interval of deletion responsible for Angelman syndrome, also known as 'happy puppet syndrome'. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

## **Images**



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC-12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

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