

## Product datasheet for **AP05313PU-N**

### SRPR beta (SRPRB) Sheep Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Type:         | Primary Antibodies   |
| Applications:         | IHC, WB  |
| Recommended Dilution: | Western blot: 1 to 5 µg/ml.<br>Immunohistochemistry.<br>Positive control: Canine microsomal protein.                   |
| Reactivity:           | Canine, Chicken  |
| Host:                 | Sheep  |
| Isotype:              | IgG  |
| Clonality:            | Polyclonal   |
| Immunogen:            | Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 246-265 derived from the carboxyl terminal of the canine SRbeta subunit |
| Specificity:          | This antibody detects SRPR beta.   |
| Formulation:          | Phosphate buffered saline with 0.08% sodium azide<br>State: Purified<br>State: Liquid purified Ig fraction             |
| Concentration:        | lot specific   |
| Conjugation:          | Unconjugated   |
| Storage:              | Store the product (in aliquots) at -20 °C. Can be shipped at 2 - 8 °C.<br>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.         |
| Stability:            | Shelf life: One year from despatch.  |
| Gene Name:            | SRP receptor beta subunit  |
| Database Link:        | <a href="#">Entrez Gene 58477 Human Q9Y5M8</a>   |



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**Background:**

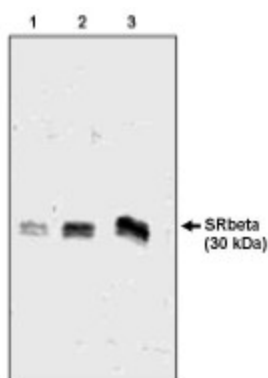
The receptor for Signal Recognition Particle (SRP) is the site on the endoplasmic reticulum that ribosomes translating secreted and integral membrane proteins are initially targeted to. Once the ribosome-SRP complex arrives at the SRP receptor the protein being translated is transferred to the translocation complex (Sec61) in the ER membrane. The SRP receptor is composed of two subunits SRalpha and SRbeta. The SRalpha subunit is a translocation GTPase peripherally bound to the endoplasmic reticulum by its interaction with SRbeta. SRalpha also binds to the GTPase of SRP (SRP54) and these two proteins appear to function as each others GTPase activating proteins (GAPs). Hydrolysis of GTP by SRalpha and SRP54 is thought to be involved in transfer of the nascent protein to the Sec61 complex in the ER. SRalpha has an apparent molecular weight of 72 kDa. SRbeta is a Type I transmembrane protein that spans the membrane once and contains Ras type GTPase domain. The function of the GTPase in SRbeta is unknown. The membrane spanning domain is at the amino-terminus of SRbeta. The GTPase domain encompasses three quarters of the protein and is carboxyl- of the transmembrane region. SRalpha binds to the GTPase domain of SRbeta. Heterodimerization of SRalpha and SRbeta masks the carboxyl-terminal epitope of SRbeta.

**Synonyms:**

Signal recognition particle receptor subunit beta, SR beta, SRPRB, PSEC0230, APMCF1

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

**Product images:**


Western blot analysis using SRbeta antibody on 3 (1), 6 (2) and 12 (3) ng of canine microsomal protein