

## CD298 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-30817

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

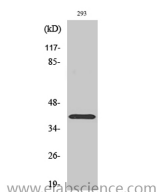
### Description

|                     |                                                                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human                                                                         |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CD298           |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                                        |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG                                                                           |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                                                         |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol pH 7.4. |

### Applications Recommended Dilution

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b>    | 1:500-1:2000 |
| <b>ELISA</b> | 1:10000      |

### Data



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using CD298 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Observed Mw:31kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:32kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPases beta chain proteins, and to the subfamily of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPases. Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The beta subunit regulates, through assembly of alpha/beta heterodimers, the number of sodium pumps transported to the plasma membrane. The glycoprotein subunit of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes a beta 3 subunit. This gene encodes a beta 3 subunit. A pseudogene exists for this gene, and it is located on chromosome 2. ATP1B3 (ATPase Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> Transporting Subunit Beta 3) is a Protein Coding gene. Among its related pathways are Transport of glucose and other sugars, bile salts and organic acids, metal ions and amine compounds and Collagen chain trimerization. GO annotations related to this gene include ATPase binding and sodium:potassium-

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exchanging ATPase activity. An important paralog of this gene is ATP1B2.