SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-ATEXPA10 antibody

Catalog Number: SL2221R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	ATEXPA10
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Arabidopsis Thaliana ATEXPA10: 201-259/259
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Arabidopsis Thaliana)
Predicted MW.:	28kDa
Background:	structural constituent of cell wall; INVOLVED IN: syncytium formation, plant-type cell wall modification during multidimensional cell growth,unidimensional cell growth, plant-type cell wall loosening; LOCATED IN: plant-type cell wall; EXPRESSED IN: 25 plant structures; EXPRESSED DURING: 13 growth stages; CONTAINS InterPro DOMAIN/s: Barwin-related endoglucanase. **SWISS:** Q9LDR9 **Gene ID:** 839218 Extensin is a glycoprotein present in the Botany cell wall with a high proportion of hydroxyproline (Hyp). It accounts for 2-10% of the cell wall, and Hyp accounts for more than 20% of the amino acids constituting the protein,

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	whereas in other proteins the content of serine (Ser) is high. Because it can control the extension of Botany cells (ex-tersion), it is called extensin. Its content is low in vigorously growing young cells and increases when growth rate slows, so it is considered to have a role in making the cell wall difficult to extend. Its protein portion has the amino acid sequence -ser-Hyp-Hyp-Hyp-Hyp; many Hyp residues have oligosaccharides composed of 3-4 arabinose units, while many Ser residues have 1-2 galactose units. Proline hydroxylation occurs after peptide synthesis; the peptidyl proline hydroxylase that catalyzes this process requires divalent iron ions and can be inhibited by the iron ion chelator a'-dipyridyl. After proline hydroxylation of the peptide, the sugar chains are attached in organelles, and it is secreted extracellularly and incorporated into the cell wall.

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