

## Product datasheet

# Recombinant Human IP3 receptor protein ab158779

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### Description

<b>Product name</b>	Recombinant Human IP3 receptor protein
<b>Expression system</b>	Wheat germ
<b>Protein length</b>	Protein fragment
<b>Animal free</b>	No
<b>Nature</b>	Recombinant
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Sequence</b>	EHTCETLLMCIVTVLSHGLRSGGGVGDVLRKPSKEEPLFA ARVIYDLLFF FMVIIIVLNLIFGVIIIDTFADLRSEKQKKEEILKTTCTFICGLERD KFDNK TVTFEEHI
<b>Amino acids</b>	2470 to 2577
<b>Tags</b>	GST tag N-Terminus

### Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab158779** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>Applications</b>	Western blot ELISA
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Additional notes</b>	

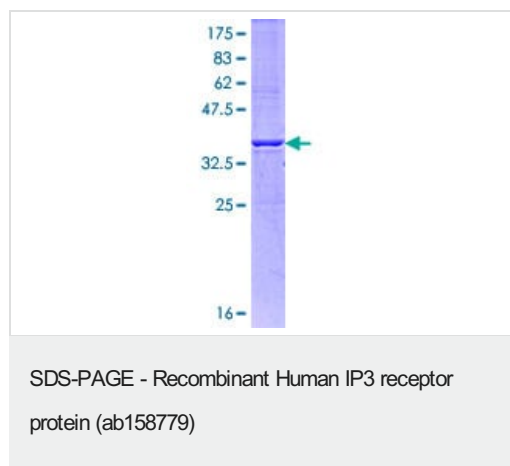
### Preparation and Storage

<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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### General Info

<b>Function</b>	Intracellular channel that mediates calcium release from the endoplasmic reticulum following stimulation by inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Widely expressed.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in ITPR1 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 15 (SCA15) (SCA15) [MIM:606658]. Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA15 is an autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia (ADCA). It is very slow progressing form with a wide range of onset, ranging from childhood to adult. Most patients remain ambulatory.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the InsP3 receptor family. Contains 5 MIR domains.
<b>Domain</b>	The receptor contains a calcium channel in its C-terminal extremity. Its large N-terminal cytoplasmic region has the ligand-binding site in the N-terminus and modulatory sites in the middle portion immediately upstream of the channel region.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Phosphorylated by cAMP kinase. Phosphorylation prevents the ligand-induced opening of the calcium channels. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane.

## Images



ab158779 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you

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