

AP3-complex subunit beta-A (AP3BA), Recombinant Protein

Cat RP05276

Species

Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)

Full Product Name

Recombinant Arabidopsis thaliana AP3-complex subunit beta-A (AP3BA) , partial

Product Gene Name

AP3BA recombinant protein

Product Synonym Gene Name

AP3BA

Purity

Greater or equal to 85% purity as determined by SDS-PAGE. (lot specific)

Format

Lyophilized or liquid (Format to be determined during the manufacturing process)

Host

E Coli or Yeast or Baculovirus or Mammalian Cell

Molecular Weight

108,650 Da

Storage

Store at -20°C. For long-term storage, store at -20°C or -80°C. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended.

Protein Family

AP3-complex

NCBI Accession

NP_567022.1

NCBI GI

18410287

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide

NM_115406.5

NCBI GeneID

824714

NCBI Official Full Name

protein affected trafficking 2

NCBI Official Symbol

PAT2

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols

FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY

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Cat *RP05276*

AP-3 beta; beta-subunit of adaptor protein complex 3; protein affected trafficking 2; WAT1; WEAK ACID TOLERANT 1

NCBI Protein Information

protein affected trafficking 2

NCBI Summary

Encodes PAT2, a putative beta-subunit of adaptor protein complex 3 (AP-3) that can partially complement the corresponding yeast mutant. Mediates the biogenesis and function of lytic vacuoles.

UniProt Gene Name

AP3BA

UniProt Synonym Gene Names

PAT2

UniProt Protein Name

AP3-complex subunit beta-A

UniProt Synonym Protein Names

Adaptor protein complex AP-3 subunit beta-A; Adaptor-related protein complex 3 subunit beta-A; Beta-3B-adaptin; Clathrin assembly protein complex 3 beta-A large chain; Protein-affected trafficking 2

UniProt Primary Accession

Q9M2T1

UniProt Secondary Accession

Q93YS9

UniProt Related Accession

Q9M2T1

UniProt Comments

Part of the AP-3 complex, an adaptor-related complex which seems to be clathrin-associated. The complex is associated with the Golgi region as well as more peripheral structures. It facilitates the budding of vesicles from the Golgi membrane and may be directly involved in trafficking to the vacuole. It also function in maintaining the identity of lytic vacuoles and in regulating the transition between storage and lytic vacuoles.

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