



## CAX3 (aC-20): sc-27245

### BACKGROUND

Precise regulation of calcium transporters is essential for modulating the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  signaling network that is involved in the growth and adaptation of all organisms. In plants and fungi, vacuolar transporters help remove potentially toxic cations from the cytosol. Transporter-mediated  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  efflux from the cytoplasm is an important component of plant signal transduction. The *Arabidopsis thaliana* cation exchangers, CAX1, CAX2 and CAX3, can transport  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  into the vacuole.

### REFERENCES

1. Shigaki, T., et al. 2001. Structural determinants of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transport in the *Arabidopsis*  $\text{H}^{+}/\text{Ca}^{2+}$  antiporter CAX1. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 43152-43159.
2. Cheng, N.H., et al. 2002. Characterization of CAX4, an *Arabidopsis*  $\text{H}^{+}$ /cation antiporter. *Plant Physiol.* 128: 1245-1254.
3. Shigaki, T., et al. 2002. Analysis of the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  domain in the *Arabidopsis*  $\text{H}^{+}/\text{Ca}^{2+}$  antiporters CAX1 and CAX3. *Plant Mol. Biol.* 50: 475-483.
4. Pittman, J.K., et al. 2002. Distinct N-terminal regulatory domains of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{H}^{+}$  antiporters. *Plant Physiol.* 130: 1054-1062.
5. Cheng, N.H., et al. 2003. Cloning and characterization of CXIP1, a novel PICOT domain-containing *Arabidopsis* protein that associates with CAX1. *J. Biol. Chem.* 278: 6503-6509.
6. Cheng, N.H., et al. 2003. The *Arabidopsis* *cax1* mutant exhibits impaired ion homeostasis, development, and hormonal responses and reveals interplay among vacuolar transporters. *Plant Cell.* 15: 347-364.
7. Cheng, N.H., et al. 2004. Characterization of CXIP4, a novel *Arabidopsis* protein that activates the  $\text{H}^{+}/\text{Ca}^{2+}$  antiporter, CAX1. *FEBS Letts.* 559: 99-106.

### SOURCE

CAX3 (aC-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of CAX3 of *Arabidopsis thaliana* origin.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu\text{g}$  IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-27245 P, (100  $\mu\text{g}$  peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

### STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

### APPLICATIONS

CAX3 (aC-20) is recommended for detection of CAX3 of *Arabidopsis thaliana* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

### RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.