

## UCP3

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 34kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human UCP3

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

UCP3; SLC25A9;

**Catalog #:** A1532

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 7352

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P55916

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The uncoupling protein UCP1 (formerly designated UCP) is an integral membrane protein unique to brown adipose tissue mitochondria. UCP1 forms a dimer that acts as a proton channel, which can uncouple oxidative phosphorylation by dissipating the electrochemical potential across the inner mitochondrial membrane. This process induces heat production in brown adipose tissue and is involved in regulation of body temperature and glucose metabolism. UCP2 is a structurally related protein that also uncouples mitochondrial respiration. It is more widely expressed in human and mouse tissues, including white adipose tissue and muscle, than is UCP1. UCP2 is thought to play a role in body weight regulation. An additional UCP family member, UCP3, is highly muscle specific and is possibly involved in the uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation in skeletal muscle.

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