

Product Name: TPSAB1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMM82952**

For research use only.

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Description | Mouse monoclonal Antibody |
| Host | Mouse |
| Application | IHC, ICC, ELISA, FC |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Modification | Unmodified |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG1 |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Form | Liquid |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Storage | Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Ice bags |
| Buffer | Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide |
| Purification | Affinity Purification |

Application

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Dilution Ratio | IHC 1:200-1:1000, ICC 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:5000-1:20000, FC 1:200-1:400 |
| Molecular Weight | 30.5kDa |

Antigen Information

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|--------------------------|--|
| Gene Name | TPSAB1 |
| Alternative Names | TPS1; TPS2; TPSB1; TPSB2; Tryptase-2 |
| Gene ID | 7177.0 |
| SwissProt ID | Q15661 |
| Immunogen | Purified recombinant fragment of human TPSAB1 (AA: 31-275) expressed in E. Coli. |

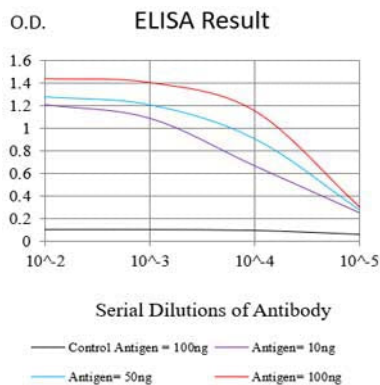
Background

Tryptases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases, the peptidase family S1. Tryptases are enzymatically active only as heparin-stabilized tetramers, and they are resistant to all known endogenous proteinase inhibitors. Several tryptase genes are clustered on chromosome 16p13.3. These genes are characterized by several distinct features. They have a highly conserved 3'

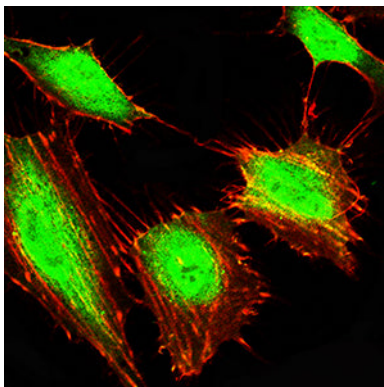
UTR and contain tandem repeat sequences at the 5' flank and 3' UTR which are thought to play a role in regulation of the mRNA stability. These genes have an intron immediately upstream of the initiator Met codon, which separates the site of transcription initiation from protein coding sequence. This feature is characteristic of tryptases but is unusual in other genes. The alleles of this gene exhibit an unusual amount of sequence variation, such that the alleles were once thought to represent two separate genes, alpha and beta 1. Beta tryptases appear to be the main isoenzymes expressed in mast cells; whereas in basophils, alpha tryptases predominate. Tryptases have been implicated as mediators in the pathogenesis of asthma and other allergic and inflammatory disorders.

Research Area

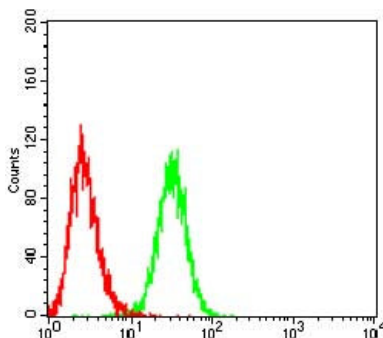
Image Data



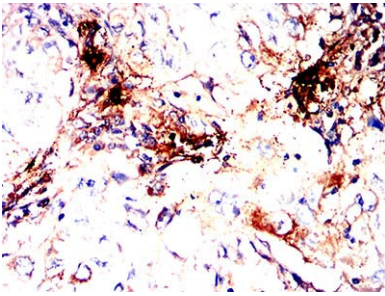
Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)



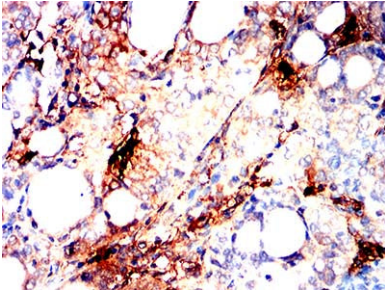
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using TPSAB1 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin.



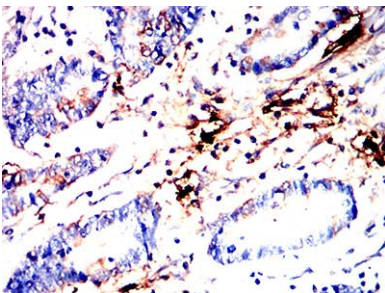
Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using TPSAB1 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



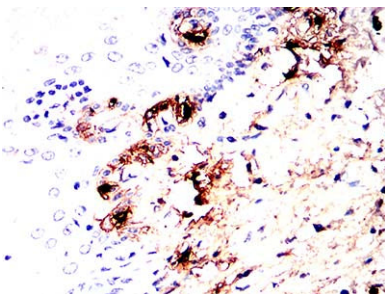
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissues using TPSAB1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervical cancer tissues using TPSAB1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissues using TPSAB1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human esophageal tissue using TPSAB1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.