Product Name: **htrA1 (3H19) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **AMRe12274**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IP
Reactivity	Human
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.5mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IP 1:20-1:50
Molecular Weight	51kDa

Antigen Information

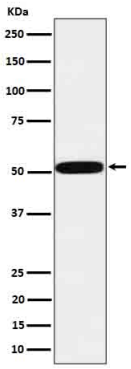
Gene Name	HTRA1
Alternative Names	ARMD7; CARASIL; High-temperature requirement A serine peptidase 1; HtrA; HtrA serine peptidase 1; HTRA1; IGFBP5 protease; ORF480; Protease serine 11 (IGF binding); protease serine 11; PRSS11; Serine protease 11; Serine protease HTRA1;
Gene ID	5654.0
SwissProt ID	Q92743
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human HTRA1

Background

Protease that regulate the availability of nsulin-like growth factors (IGFs) by cleaving IGF-binding proteins. Represses signaling by TGF-beta family members. Serine protease with a variety of targets, including extracellular matrix proteins such as fibronectin. HTRA1-generated fibronectin fragments further induce synovial cells to up-regulate MMP1 and MMP3 production. May also degrade proteoglycans, such as aggrecan, decorin and fibromodulin. Through cleavage of proteoglycans, may release soluble FGF-glycosaminoglycan complexes that promote the range and intensity of FGF signals in the extracellular space. Regulates the availability of insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) by cleaving IGF- binding proteins. Inhibits signaling mediated by TGF-beta family members. This activity requires the integrity of the catalytic site, although it is unclear whether TGF-beta proteins are themselves degraded. By acting on TGF-beta signaling, may regulate many physiological processes, including retinal angiogenesis and neuronal survival and maturation during development. Intracellularly, degrades TSC2, leading to the activation of TSC2 downstream targets.

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of htrA1 in MCF7 cell lysate.