

## TPSD1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-36155

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

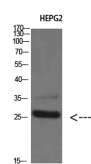
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from Tryptase-3
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-2000
<b>ELISA</b>	1:10000-20000

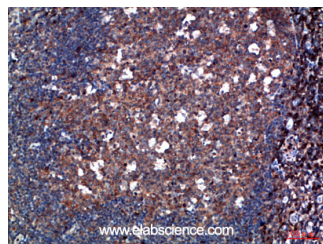
### Data



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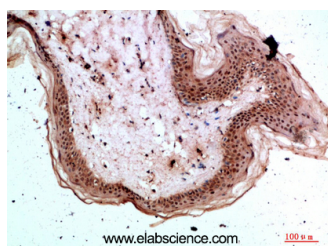
Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using TPSD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800.

**Observed Mw:26kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:27kDa**



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Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using TPSD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



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Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human skin tissue using TPSD1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

TPSD1 (Tryptase Delta 1) is a Protein Coding gene. GO annotations related to this gene include serine-type endopeptidase activity and serine-type peptidase activity. An important paralog of this gene is TPSAB1. 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. Although this gene may be an exception, most of the tryptase 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. Tryptases have been implicated as mediators in the pathogenesis of asthma and other allergic and inflammatory disorders. This gene was once considered to be a pseudogene, although it is now believed to be a functional gene that encodes a protein.