

TPSAB1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-60559

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

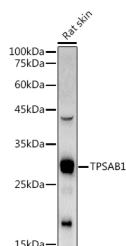
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human TPSAB1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% proclin300,50% glycerol,pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

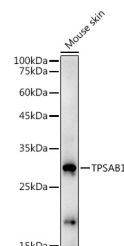
WB 1:500-1:2000

Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of Rat skin using TPSAB1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed Mw:30KDa
Calculated Mw:29kDa/30kDa



Western blot analysis of extracts of Mouse skin using TPSAB1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Preparation & Storage

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

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.

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