

ARG59138 anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Mast Cell Tryptase
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Mast Cell Tryptase
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from Human Mast Cell Tryptase.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TPSB1; Tryptase I; Tryptase alpha-1; Tryptase alpha/beta-1; TPS1; TPS2; EC 3.4.21.59; Tryptase-1

Application Instructions

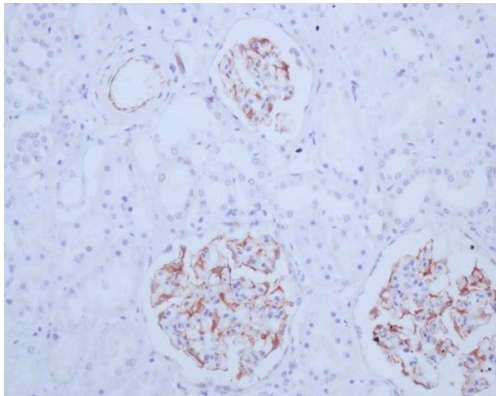
Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	~ 30 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

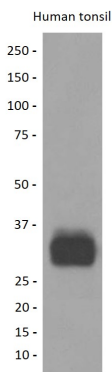
Gene Symbol	TPSAB1
Gene Full Name	tryptase alpha/beta 1
Background	<p>Tryptases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases, the peptidase family S1. Tryptases are enzymatically active only as heparin-stabilized tetramers, and they are resistant to all known endogenous proteinase inhibitors. Several 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>
Function	<p>Tryptase is the major neutral protease present in mast cells and is secreted upon the coupled activation-degranulation response of this cell type. May play a role in innate immunity. Isoform 2 cleaves large substrates, such as fibronectin, more efficiently than isoform 1, but seems less efficient toward small substrates. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	31 kDa
Cellular Localization	Secreted. Note=Released from the secretory granules upon mast cell activation. [UniProt]

Images



ARG59138 anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human kidney stained with ARG59138 anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody.



ARG59138 anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody WB image

Western blot: Human tonsil lysate stained with ARG59138 anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody.