TPSD1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00023430-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human TPSD1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human TPSD1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human TPSD1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — TPSD1

Entrez GeneID	23430
GeneBank Accession#	TPSD1
Gene Name	TPSD1
Gene Alias	MCP7-LIKE, MCP7L1, MGC95428, MMCP-7L
Gene Description	tryptase delta 1
Omim ID	609272
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Tryptases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases, the peptidase family S1. Tryptases a re enzymatically active only as heparin-stabilized tetramers, and they are resistant to all known en dogenous proteinase inhibitors. Several tryptase genes are clustered on chromosome 16p13.3. T hese genes are characterized by several distinct features. They have a highly conserved 3' UTR a nd 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 ge nes have an intron immediately upstream of the initiator Met codon, which separates the site of tra nscription 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 asth ma and other allergic and inflammatory disorders. This gene was once considered to be a pseud ogene, although it is now believed to be a functional gene that encodes a protein. [provided by Re fSeq
Other Designations	hmMCP-3-like tryptase III|hmMCP-7-like|mMCP-7-like delta II tryptase|mMCP-7-like-1|mMCP-7-li ke-2|mast cell protease 7-like|mast cell tryptase