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36-3308: Anti-Tryptase (Mast Cell Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: TPSAB1/1961)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	TPSAB1/1961
Application :	IHC
Reactivity :	Human
Gene :	TPSAB1
Gene ID :	7177
Uniprot ID :	Q15661
Alternative Name :	Lung Tryptase; Mast cell alpha II Tryptase; Mast cell beta I Tryptase; Mast cell protease 7; Mast cell protease II; MCP7; Pituitary Tryptase; Skin Tryptase; TPS1; TPSAB1; TPSB1; Tryptase 1; Tryptase alpha 1; Tryptase skin
Isotype :	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Immunogen Information :	Recombinant human Tryptase protein fragment (around aa 115-233) (Exact sequence is proprietary)

Description

Tryptases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases (peptidase family S1). Tryptases are stored in mast cell secretory granules and basophils. Mast cells are connective tissue cells derived from blood-forming tissues that line arterial walls and secrete substances, which mediate inflammatory and immune responses. Tryptases are released into the extracellular environment and are resistant to all known endogenous proteinase inhibitors. This antibody reacts with mast cells distributed in skin, synovium, lung, and heart. This antibody does not bind with any other cell type. Human mast cell tryptase is considered to be an important marker of mast cell activation and is an important mediator of inflammation. Mastocytosis is a term collectively used for a group of disorders in which there is abnormal accumulation of mast cells in one or multiple organs. Anti-tryptase, combined with anti-CD2, anti-CD25, and anti-CD117, can be useful in identifying reactive mast cell hyperplasia, myelogenous neoplasms, mast cell leukemia, and mastocytosis.

Product Info

Amount :	20 µg / 100 µg
Content :	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage condition :	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

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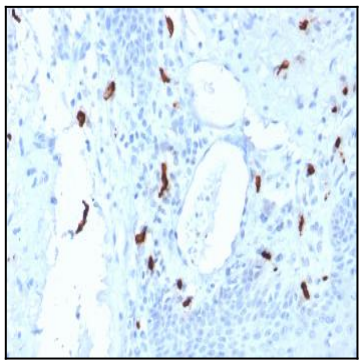

Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Tryptase Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TPSAB1/1961).

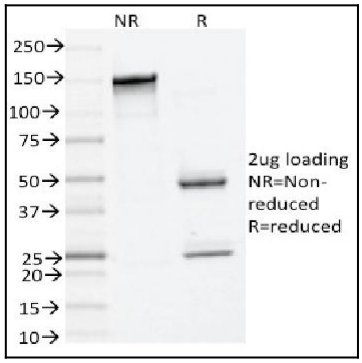

Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified Tryptase Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TPSAB1/1961). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

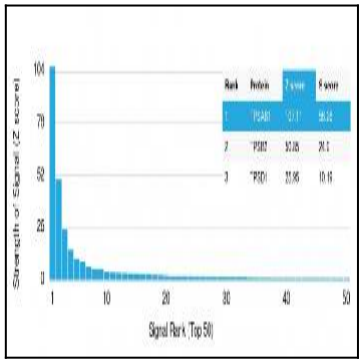

Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Tryptase Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TPSAB1/1961). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.