

Rabbit Anti-Transglutaminase 6 antibody

SL11773R

Product Name:	Transglutaminase 6
Chinese Name:	谷氨酰胺转胺酶6抗体
Alias:	TGase6; Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase 6; TG6; TGase Y; TGase-3-like; TGase-6; TGM3L_HUMAN; TGM6; TGY; Transglutaminase Y; Transglutaminase-3-like; Transglutaminase-6.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	79kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TGase6/Transglutaminase 6:551-640/706
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Terminally differentiating mammalian epidermal cells acquire an insoluble, 10 to 20 nm thick protein deposit on the intracellular surface of the plasma membrane, known as the cross-linked cell envelope (CE). The CE is a component of the epidermis that is generated through the formation of disulfide bonds and gamma-glutamyl-lysine

isodipeptide bonds, which are formed by the action of transglutaminases (TGases). TGases are Ca2+-dependent enzymes, which catalyze the formation of isopeptide bonds by transferring an amine to a glutaminyl residue, thereby cross-linking glutamine residues and lysine residues in substrate proteins. TGases influence numerous biological processes, including blood coagulation, epidermal differentiation, seminal fluid coagulation, fertilization, cell differentiation and apoptosis. TGase6 (transglutaminase 6), also known as TGM6, TGY or TGM3L, is a 706 amino acid protein that catalyzes the cross-linking of proteins and the conjugation of proteins to polyamines. As a result of alternative splicing, two TGase6 isoforms exist.

Function:

Catalyzes the cross-linking of proteins and the conjugation of polyamines to proteins.

DISEASE:

Defects in TGM6 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 35 (SCA35) [MIM:613908]. A form of spinocerebellar ataxia, a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA35 patients commonly show upper limb involvement and torticollis. There is no cognitive impairment.

Similarity:

Belongs to the transglutaminase superfamily. Transglutaminase family.

SWISS: 095932

Gene ID: 343641

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 343641 Human

Entrez Gene: 241636 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 296152 Rat

<u>Omim: 613900</u> Human

<u>SwissProt: O95932</u> Human

Unigene: 452039 Human

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use therapeutic or diagnostic applications.	e in human,
Picture: Tissue/cell: Rat kidney tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and par Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Bloc (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-TGM6 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL11 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibod DAB(C-0010) staining	for 15min; Block king buffer 773R) 1:500,