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Rabbit Anti-ESSPL antibody

SL14638R

Product Name:	ESSPL
Chinese Name:	ESSPL蛋白抗体
Alias:	Epidermis specific serine protease like protein; Epidermis-specific serine protease-like protein; Gm1019; Protease serine 48; PRS48_HUMAN; PRSS48; Serine protease 48.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
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:	34kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ESSPL:65-160/328
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:	ESPNL is a 1,005 amino acid protein that contains nine ANK repeats and exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms. The gene encoding ESPNL maps to human chromosome 2q37.3 and mouse chromosome 1 D. Chromosome 2 is the second largest human chromosome, which consists of 237 million bases, encodes over 1,400 genes and makes up approximately 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare and morbid skin

deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder known as Alstrom syndrome is due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Interestingly, chromosome 2 contains what appears to be a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes seen in modern form today in apes.

Subcellular Location:
Secreted.

Similarity:
Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.
Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

SWISS:
Q7RTY5

Gene ID:
345062

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 345062Human

SwissProt: Q7RTY5Human

Unigene: 651266Human

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.