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Rabbit Anti-Thromboxane synthase antibody

SL4019R

Product Name:	Thromboxane synthase
Chinese Name:	血栓素合成酶抗体
Alias:	CYP5; CYP5A1; Cytochrome P450 5A1; TBXAS1; THAS; Thromboxane A synthase 1 platelet cytochrome P450 subfamily V; TS; TXA synthase; TXAS; TXS.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	59kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Thromboxane synthase:451-533/533
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:	Thromboxane Synthase is a useful marker for the detection of native thromboxane synthase in smears, isolated cells, human tissue sections, and for affinity purification of the enzyme. In combination with the markers 27E10, RM 3/1 and 25F9, anti Thromboxane Synthase enables a more precise characterization of inflammatory processes in injured tissues, or in vitro cell-cell interaction studies. Distribution of thromboxane synthase in human tissues: Thromboxane synthase is predominantly

produced by macrophages or antigen presenting cells of the myelo-monocytic lineage as shown below. Endothelial cells of placenta and epithelial cells in tonsils and bronchi also express this enzyme.

Subcellular Location:
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane.

Tissue Specificity:
Platelets, lung, kidney, spleen, macrophages and lung fibroblasts.

DISEASE:
Defects in TBXAS1 are the cause of Ghosal hematodiaphyseal dysplasia (GHDD) [MIM:231095]. GHDD is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by increased bone density with predominant diaphyseal involvement and aregenerative corticosteroid-sensitive anemia. Aregenerative anemia is characterized by bone marrow failure, so that functional marrow cells are regenerated slowly or not at all.
Defects in TBXAS1 are the cause of thromboxane synthetase deficiency (TBXAS1 deficiency) [MIM:274180]. It is characterized by hemorrhagic diathesis.

Similarity:
Belongs to the cytochrome P450 family.

SWISS:
P24557

Gene ID:
6916

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6916 Human

Entrez Gene: 21391 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 397112 Pig

Entrez Gene: 24886 Rat

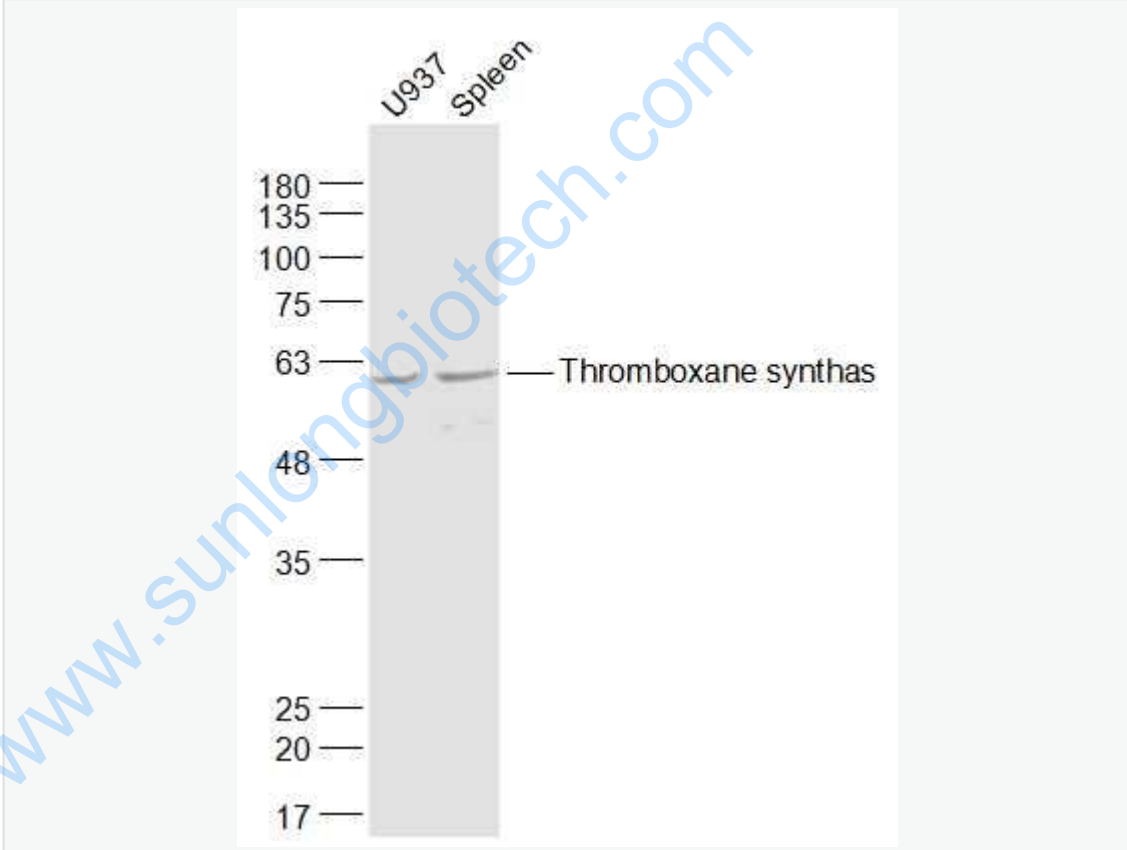
Omim: 274180 Human

SwissProt: P24557 Human

SwissProt: P36423 Mouse

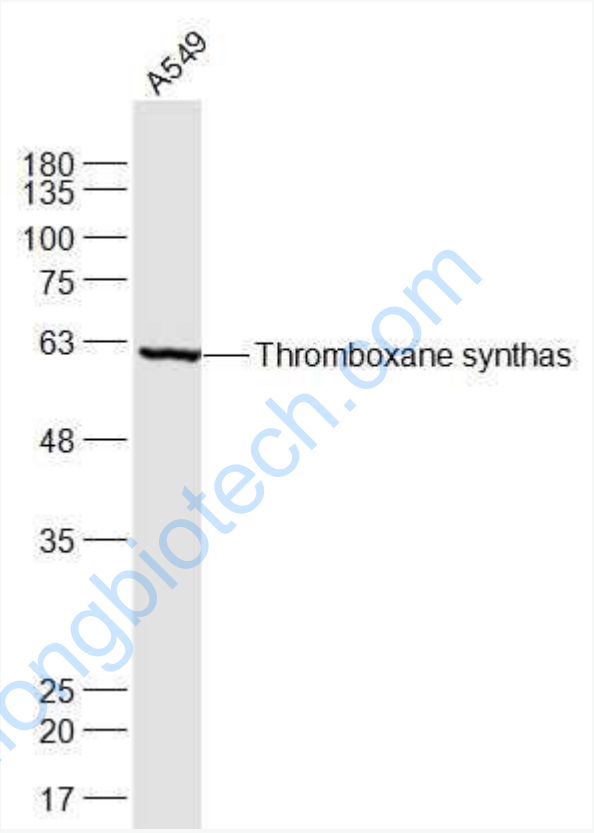
SwissProt: P47787 Pig

SwissProt: P49430 Rat

	Unigene: 520757 Human Unigene: 4054 Mouse Unigene: 16283 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: U937(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Spleen (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Thromboxane synthase (SL4019R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 59 kD

Observed band size: 59 kD



Sample:

A549(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-Thromboxane synthase (SL4019R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 59 kD

Observed band size: 59 kD