

# Rabbit Anti-Nucleoprotein TPR antibody

SL5755R

Product Name:	Nucleoprotein TPR
Chinese Name:	核蛋白易位启动子区域TPR抗体
Alias:	tpr; TPR_HUMAN; translocated promoter region (to activated MET oncogene); TPR_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
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:	260kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Nucleoprotein TPR:801- 900/2363
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:	Component of the cytoplasmic fibrils of the nuclear pore complex implicated in nuclear protein import. Its N-terminus is involved in activation of oncogenic kinases. Plays a role in the mitotic spindle checkpoint.
	Function:

Component of the cytoplasmic fibrils of the nuclear pore complex implicated in nuclear protein import. Its N-terminus is involved in activation of oncogenic kinases. Plays a role in the mitotic spindle checkpoint.

#### Subunit:

Interacts with MAD1L1 and MAD2L1.

#### Subcellular Location:

Nucleus, nuclear pore complex. Nucleus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Note=The assembly of the NPC is a stepwise process in which Trp-containing peripheral structures assemble after other components, including p62. Detected at kinetochores during prometaphase.

#### Tissue Specificity:

Highest in testis, lung, thymus, spleen and brain, lower levels in heart, liver and kidney.

#### **Post-translational modifications:**

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

### **DISEASE:**

Defects in TPR are a cause of thyroid papillary carcinoma (TPC) [MIM:188550]. TPC is a common tumor of the thyroid that typically arises as an irregular, solid or cystic mass from otherwise normal thyroid tissue. Papillary carcinomas are malignant neoplasm characterized by the formation of numerous, irregular, finger-like projections of fibrous stroma that is covered with a surface layer of neoplastic epithelial cells. Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving TPR are found in thyroid papillary carcinomas. Intrachromosomal rearrangement that links the 5'-end of the TPR gene to the protein kinase domain of NTRK1 forms the fusion protein TRK-T1. TRK-T1 is a 55 kDa protein reacting with antibodies against the carboxy terminus of the NTRK1 protein.

Involved in tumorigenic rearrangements with the MET or RAF genes.

# **SWISS**:

P12270

**Gene ID:** 7175

## Database links:

Entrez Gene: 7175Human

Entrez Gene: 108989Mouse

<u>Omim: 189940</u>Human

SwissProt: P12270Human

	SwissProt: F6ZDS4Mouse
	Unigene: 279640Human
	<b>Important Note:</b> This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
	Involvement in disease;Defects in TPR are a cause of thyroid papillary carcinoma (TPC). TPC is a common tumor of the thyroid that typically arises as an irregular, solid or cystic mass from otherwise normal thyroid tissue. Papillary carcinomas are malignant neoplasm characterized by the formation of numerous, irregular, finger-like projections of fibrous stroma that is covered with a surface layer of neoplastic epithelial cells. Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving TPR are found in thyroid papillary carcinomas. Intrachromosomal rearrangement that links the 5'-end of the TPR gene to the protein kinase domain of NTRK1 forms the fusion protein TRK-T1. TRK-T1 is a 55 kDa protein reacting with antibodies against the carboxy terminus of the NTRK1 protein. Note=Involved in tumorigenic rearrangements with the MET or RAF genes.
Picture:	
	Tissue/cell: mouse spleen tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin- embedded;
	Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer ( 0.01M, pH 6.0 ), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block
	endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer

(normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-Nucleoprotein TPR Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL5755R)
1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

www.sunlongbiotech.com