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Rabbit Anti-TRP12/TRPV4 antibody

SL6425R

Product Name:	TRP12/TRPV4
Chinese Name:	瞬时受体电位蛋白12抗体
Alias:	osm-9-like TRP channel 4; OTRPC 4; OTRPC4; Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 4; Transient receptor potential protein 12; TRP 12; TRP12; TRPV 4; Vanilloid receptor-like channel 2; Vanilloid receptor-like protein 2; Vanilloid receptor-related osmotically-activated channel; VR 4; VR OAC; VR4; VRL 2; VRL2; VROAC.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1ug/test（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	96kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TRPV4:301-400/871
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:	The detection of noxious stimuli (chemical, mechanical, or thermal) occurs predominantly at the peripheral terminals of primary afferent neurons. This information is ultimately transmitted to the central nervous system to evoke appropriate protective

	reflexes. TRPV4 is a non selective calcium permeant, swell activated, cation channel probably involved in osmotic and mechano sensitivity. Activation by exposure to hypotonicity within the physiological range, low pH, citrate and phorbol esters exhibits an outward rectification. Once activated the channel seems to be regulated in a calmodulin dependent manner, with a negative feedback mechanism. **Function:** Non-selective calcium permeant cation channel probably involved in osmotic sensitivity and mechanosensitivity. Activation by exposure to hypotonicity within the physiological range exhibits an outward rectification. Also activated by low pH, citrate and phorbol esters. Increase of intracellular Ca(2+) potentiates currents. Channel activity seems to be regulated by a calmodulin-dependent mechanism with a negative feedback mechanism. Promotes cell-cell junction formation in skin keratinocytes and plays an important role in the formation and/or maintenance of functional intercellular barriers. Acts as a regulator of intracellular Ca(2+) in synoviocytes. Plays an obligatory role as a molecular component in the nonselective cation channel activation induced by 4-alpha-phorbol 12,13-didecanoate and hypotonic stimulation in synoviocytes and also regulates production of IL-8. **Subunit:** Homotetramer (Probable). Self-associates in a isoform-specific manner. Isoforms 1/A and 5/D but not isoform 2/B, 4/C and 6/E can oligomerize. Interacts with calmodulin. Interacts with Map7 and Src family Tyr protein kinases LYN, SRC, FYN, HCK, LCK and YES. Interacts with CTNNB1. The TRPV4 and CTNNB1 complex can interact with CDH1. Part of a complex containing MLC1, AQP4, HEPACAM and ATP1B1. **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, adherens junction. Note=Assembly of the putative homotetramer occurs primarily in the endoplasmic reticulum. Isoform 1: Cell membrane. Isoform 5: Cell membrane. **Tissue Specificity:** Found in the synoviocytes from patients with (RA) and without (CTR) rheumatoid arthritis (at protein level). **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylation results in enhancement of its channel function. **DISEASE:** Defects in TRPV4 are the cause of brachyolmia type 3 (BRAC3) [MIM:113500]; also known as brachyrachia. The brachyolmias constitute a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of skeletal dysplasias characterized by a short trunk, scoliosis and mild short stature. BRAC3 is an autosomal dominant form with severe kyphoscoliosis and flattened, irregular cervical vertebrae. Defects in TRPV4 are the cause of spondylometaphyseal dysplasia Kozlowski type (SMDK) [MIM:184252]. The spondylometaphyseal dysplasias (SMDs) are a group of

short-stature disorders distinguished by abnormalities in the vertebrae and the metaphyses of the tubular bones. SMDK is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by significant scoliosis and mild metaphyseal abnormalities in the pelvis. The vertebrae exhibit platyspondyly and overfaced pedicles.

Similarity:
Belongs to the transient receptor (TC 1.A.4) family. TrpV subfamily. TRPV4 sub-subfamily.
Contains 3 ANK repeats.

SWISS:
Q9HBA0

Gene ID:
59341

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 59341 Human

Entrez Gene: 63873 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 66026 Rat

Omim: 605427 Human

SwissProt: Q9HBA0 Human

SwissProt: Q9EPK8 Mouse

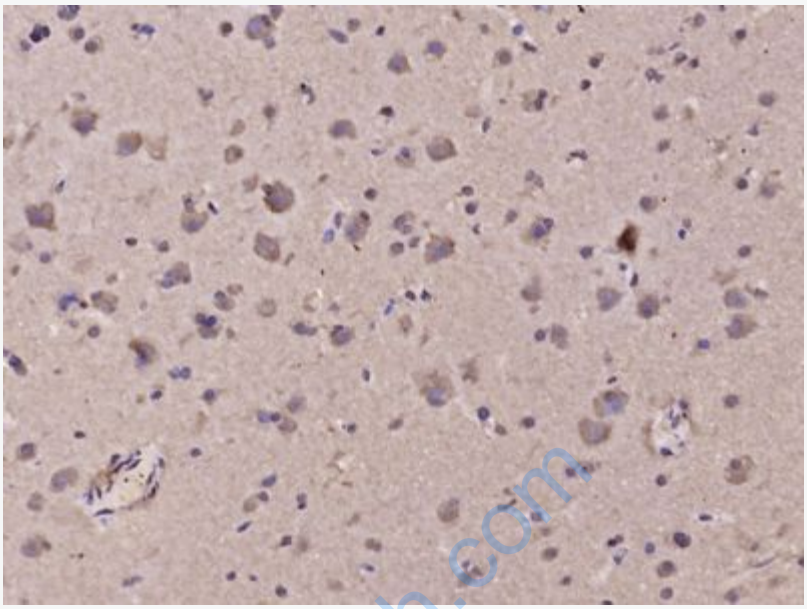
SwissProt: Q9ERZ8 Rat

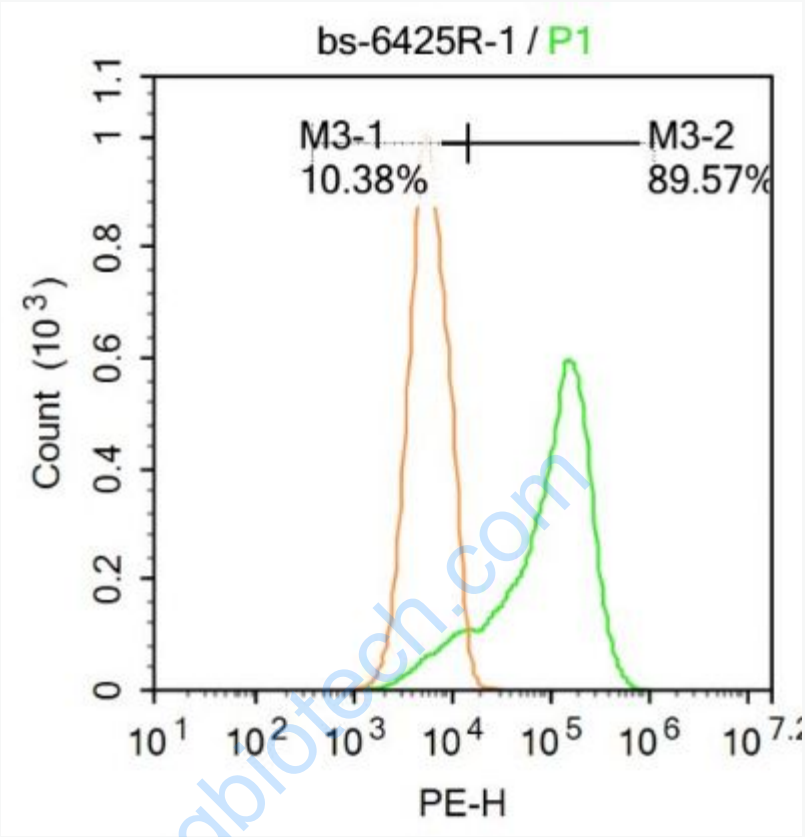
Unigene: 506713 Human

Unigene: 266450 Mouse

Unigene: 64508 Rat

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

Picture:	 Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human brain glioma); Antigen retrieval by microwave in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) ; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 30 minutes; Blocking buffer (3% BSA) at RT for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TRP12) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL6425R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody (labeled with HRP)and DAB staining.



Blank control: Raji.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-TRP12 antibody (SL6425R)

Dilution: 1μg /10^6 cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

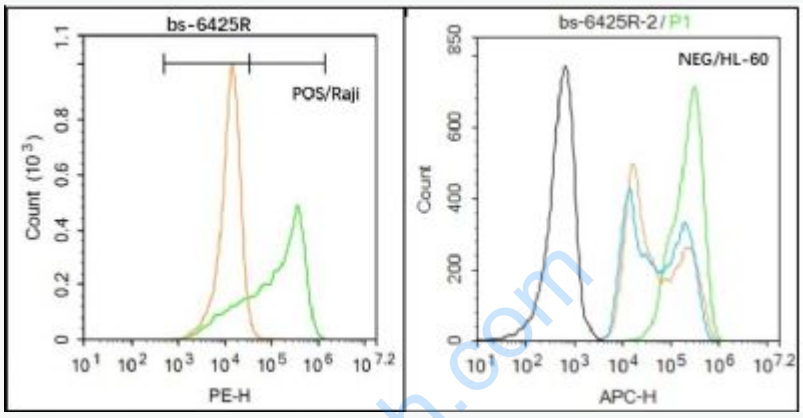
Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE

Dilution: 1μg /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room

temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Black line : Positive blank control (Raji); Negative blank control (HL60)

Green line : Primary Antibody (Rabbit Anti-TRP12 antibody (SL6425R))

Orange line : Isotype Control Antibody (Rabbit IgG) .

Blue line : Secondary Antibody (Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE)/(Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647)

Raji (Positive) and HL60 (Negative control) cells (black) were fixed with 4% PFA for 10min at room temperature, permeabilized with PBST for 20 min at room temperature, and incubated in 5% BSA blocking buffer for 30 min at room temperature. Cells were then stained with TRP12 Antibody(SL6425R)at 1:50 dilution in blocking buffer and incubated for 30 min at room temperature, washed twice with 2% BSA in PBS, followed by secondary antibody(blue) incubation for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisitions of 20,000 events were performed. Cells stained with primary antibody (green), and isotype control (orange).