abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-TGM1 antibody ab167657

2 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-TGM1抗体
描述	**小鼠多克隆抗体**to TGM1
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	**适用于:** WB, IHC-P
种属反应性	**与反应:** Human **预测可用于:** Mouse, Rat, Horse, Dog, Pig, Chimpanzee, Cynomolgus monkey, Rhesus monkey
免疫原	Recombinant full length protein, corresponding to amino acids 1-817 of Human TGM1 (AAH34699). Run BLAST with ExPASy Run BLAST with NCBI
阳性对照	Human uterine cervix tissue; TGM1 transfected 293T cell lysate
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
存储溶液	pH: 7.4 Constituent: 100% PBS
纯度	Protein A purified
克隆	**多克隆**
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab167657于以下的经测试应用**

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 90 kDa.
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 3 µg/ml. Place sample in 1X citrate buffer (pH 6.0) in pressure cooker under 125 °C for 4min and under 90 °C for 45min, cool sample subsequently.

靶标

功能 Catalyzes the cross-linking of proteins and the conjugation of polyamines to proteins. Responsible for cross-linking epidermal proteins during formation of the stratum corneum.

疾病相关 Defects in TGM1 are the cause of ichthyosis lamellar type 1 (LI1) [MIM:242300]. LI is a non-bullous ichthyosis, a skin disorder characterized by abnormal cornification of the epidermis. It is one the most severe forms of ichthyoses apparent at birth and persisting throughout life. LI patients are born encased in a tight, shiny, translucent covering called collodion membrane. Over the first weeks of life, the collodion membrane is gradually replaced by generalized large, dark brown, plate-like scales with minimal to no erythroderma. Tautness of facial skin commonly results in ectropion, eclabium and scarring alopecia of the scalp. Common complications are severe heat intolerance and recurrent ear infections.
Defects in TGM1 are a cause of non-bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (NCIE) [MIM:242100]. NCIE is a non-bullous ichthyosis, a skin disorder characterized by abnormal cornification of the epidermis. Most affected individuals are born with a tight, shiny, translucent covering called collodion membrane. The collodion membrane subsequently evolves into generalized scaling and intense redness of the skin. Clinical features are milder than in lamellar ichthyoses and demonstrate a greater variability in the intensity of erythema, size and type of scales. In contrast to lamellar ichthyoses, scales are usually white, fine and powdery, and palms and soles are severely affected. Patients suffer from palmoplantar keratoderma, often with painful fissures, digital contractures, and loss of pulp volume.
Defects in TGM1 are the cause of ichthyosis congenital autosomal recessive TGM1-related (ARCI-TGM1) [MIM:242300]. A disorder of keratinization with abnormal differentiation and desquamation of the epidermis resulting in two major clinical entities. Lamellar ichthyosis is a condition often associated with an embedment in a collodion-like membrane at birth; skin scales later develop, covering the entire body surface. Non-bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma characterized by fine whitish scaling on an erythrodermal background; larger brownish scales are present on the buttocks, neck and legs.

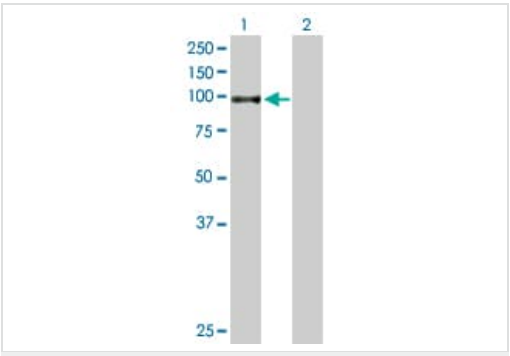
序列相似性 Belongs to the transglutaminase superfamily. Transglutaminase family.

翻译后修饰 The membrane anchorage region possesses a cluster of five cysteines within which fatty acid(s) may become thioester-linked. It is subject to phorbol ester-stimulated phosphorylation and is hypersensitive to proteolysis, which releases the enzyme in a soluble form.

细胞定位 Membrane.

图片

图片



Western blot - Anti-TGM1 antibody (ab167657)

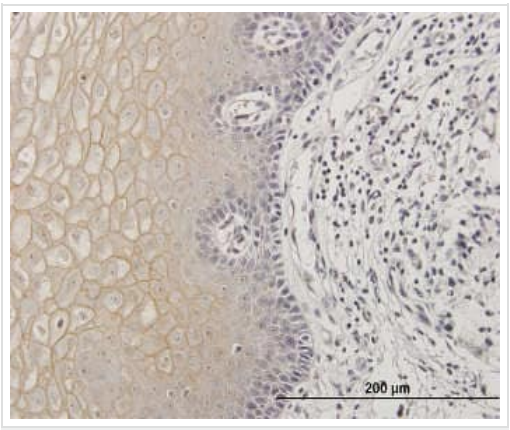
All lanes : Anti-TGM1 antibody (ab167657) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 1 : TGM1 transfected 293T cell lysate
Lane 2 : Non-transfected 293T cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 15 µl per lane.

Secondary
All lanes : Goat Anti-Mouse IgG HRP

Predicted band size: 90 kDa



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-TGM1 antibody (ab167657)

Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human uterine cervix tissue labeling TGM1 with ab167657 at 3 µg/ml.

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