

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human HTRA1/PRSS11 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human HTRA1/PRSS11 Gly156-Pro480 Accession # Q92743
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

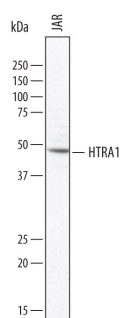
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Simple Western</b>	10 µg/mL	See Below

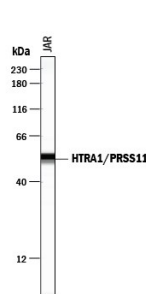
## DATA

### Western Blot



**Detection of Human HTRA1/PRSS11 by Western Blot.** Western blot shows lysates of JAR human choriocarcinoma cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Sheep Anti-Human HTRA1/PRSS11 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2916) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF016). A specific band was detected for HTRA1/PRSS11 at approximately 50 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

### Simple Western



**Detection of Human HTRA1/PRSS11 by Simple Western™.** Simple Western lane view shows lysates of JAR human choriocarcinoma cell line, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for HTRA1/PRSS11 at approximately 54 kDa (as indicated) using 10 µg/mL of Sheep Anti-Human HTRA1/PRSS11 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2916) followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF016). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

HTRA1 is a member of the mammalian HTRA (high temperature requirement A) serine protease family. The *E. coli* HTRA homolog functions as a chaperone-protease and is essential for bacterial survival at temperatures above 42 °C (1). Among the four mammalian HTRA proteins, HTRA1, -3 and -4 are secreted while HTRA2 is localized in mitochondria. HTRA1 contains an N-terminal insulin-like growth factor binding protein (IGFBP) domain, a Kazal-type trypsin inhibitor motif, and C-terminal trypsin-like protease and PDZ domains (2). It is involved in several pathologies including Alzheimer's disease (3), rheumatoid arthritis (4), osteoarthritis (5) and age-related macular degeneration (6), although the mechanisms by which HTRA1 exerts its effects are not clear. HTRA1 also has properties of a tumor suppressor protein, which makes it a target for cancer therapy (7). In addition HTRA1 is known to regulate the TGF- $\beta$  signaling pathway and bone mineralization (8, 9). rhHTRA1 lacks the N-terminal IGFBP and Kazal-like domains, but retains the serine protease and PDZ domains.

**References:**

1. Jiang, J. *et al.* (2008) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **105**:11939.
2. Murwantoko *et al.* (2004) *Biochem. J.* **381**:895.
3. Grau, S. *et al.* (2005) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **102**:6021.
4. Grau, S. *et al.* (2006) *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**:6124.
5. Hu, S. *et al.* (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**:34406.
6. Dewan, A. *et al.* (2006) *Science* **314**:989.
7. Chien, J. *et al.* (2004) *Oncogene* **23**:1636.
8. Oka, C. *et al.* (2004) *Development* **131**:1041.
9. Hadfield, K.D. *et al.* (2008) *J. Biol. Chem.* **283**:5928.