

DESCRIPTION

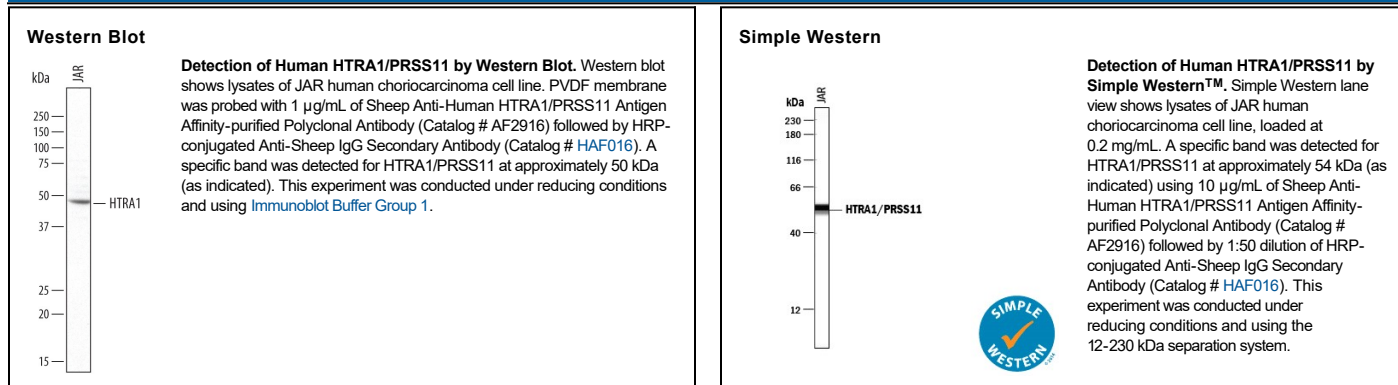
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human HTRA1/PRSS11 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant human HTRA2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human HTRA1/PRSS11 Gly156-Pro480 Accession # Q92743
Formulation	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.

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

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
Shipping	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
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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-β 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:

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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.