

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Prostatin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Prostatin is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human Prostatin Ala33-Gly319 Accession # Q16651
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Prostatin, also known as channel activating protease 1, is a serine protease with trypsin-like substrate specificity (1, 2). The preproenzyme possesses a C-terminal membrane-spanning domain that can be proteolytically processed to generate a secreted form of the enzyme. The secreted form of Prostatin has been purified from seminal fluid (2). Prostatin is highly expressed in the prostate gland and is expressed at lower levels in the lung, kidney, liver, salivary gland, and pancreas (3). The peptidase activity of Prostatin is involved in the regulation of epithelial sodium channels (4, 5).

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