

DESCRIPTION

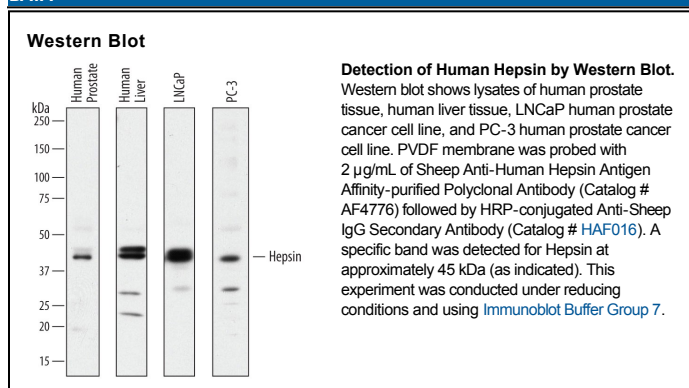
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Hepsin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Hepsin Ser46-Leu417 with Asp161Glu and Arg162Lys substitutions Accession # P05981
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 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	2 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
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

Hepsin, also known as TMPRSS1, is a Type II membrane protein with an extracellular serine protease domain (1). It is most highly expressed in liver, but is also present in many other tissues, notably lung, kidney, and skeletal muscle (2). A soluble form of Hepsin lacking the transmembrane domain has been identified (3). Hepsin is capable of activating Factor VII, and may initiate blood coagulation at the cell surface (4). Hepsin is overexpressed in various human tumors, including prostate (5), and is considered to be a biomarker for prostate cancer (6).

References:

1. Leytus, S.P. *et al.* (1988) *Biochemistry* **27**:1067.
2. Tsuji, A. *et al.* (1991) *J. Biol. Chem.* **266**:16948.
3. Li, Y. *et al.* (2005) *Biomed. Biochim. Acta* **1681**:157.
4. Kazama, Y. *et al.* (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* **270**:66.
5. Dhanasekaran, S.M. *et al.* (2001) *Nature* **412**:822.
6. Wu, Q. and Parry, G. (2007) *Front. Biosci.* **12**:5052.