

DESCRIPTION

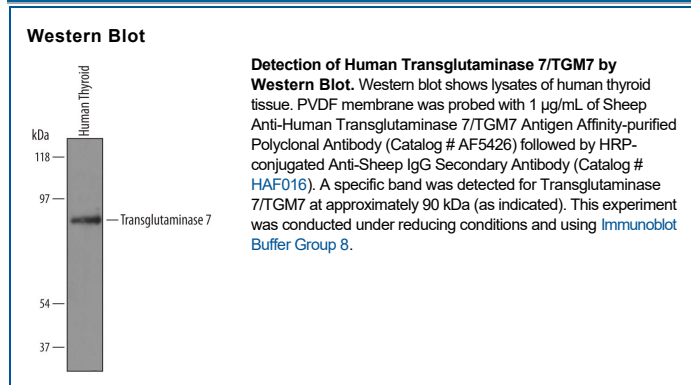
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Transglutaminase 7/TGM7 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Transglutaminase 3 is observed, and less than 2% cross-reactivity with rhTransglutaminase 2, rhTransglutaminase 4, and recombinant mouse Transglutaminase 2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf21-derived recombinant human Transglutaminase 7/TGM7
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

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

Transglutaminase 7 (TG7), encoded by the TGM7 gene, is also known as protein-glutamine-g-glutamyltransferase Z (Tgase Z) (1). It belongs to the family of Transglutaminases that catalyze the posttranslational modification of proteins via calcium dependent cross-linking reactions (2-4). TG7 is ubiquitously expressed in humans (1). Members of the TGM family have been implicated in a variety of human diseases including neurodegenerative diseases, celiac disease, lamellar ichthyosis, bleeding disorders, cataract formation, atherosclerosis, and others (5).

References:

1. Grenard, P. *et al.* (2001) J. Biol. Chem. **276**:33066.
2. Gentile, V. *et al.* (1991) J. Biol. Chem. **266**:478.
3. Chen, J.S.K. and Mehta K. (1999) Internat. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. **31**:817.
4. Griffin, M. *et al.* (2002) Biochem. J. **368**:377.
5. Kim, S-Y. *et al.* (2002) Neurochem. Int. **40**:85.