

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse SECTM1A in direct ELISAs.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse SECTM1A Met1-Thr165 Accession # Q921W8
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 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.

Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	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

SECTM1A (Secreted and Transmembrane 1A), is 192 amino acid (aa) protein that shares approximately 45-51%, 81%, and 43% aa sequence identity with human SECTM1 (also called K12), rat SECTM1, and mouse SECTM1B/K12, respectively, and appears to share structural and functional characteristics with other SECTM1 proteins. Human SECTM1 can be found either found as an approximately 27 kDa intracellular type I transmembrane protein that shows a perinuclear, Golgi-like staining pattern, or as a 20 kDa soluble, secreted form, and is produced by some myeloid cells and by thymic epithelia and fibroblasts (1-3). Stimulation with IFN-γ is often necessary to detect human SECTM1 expression, and it is thought to be an interferon early-response gene (1-5). Mouse SECTM1A cDNA encodes a signal sequence, an extracellular domain with four potential N-linked glycosylation sites, a transmembrane sequence, and a very short (approximately 6 aa) cytoplasmic sequence (6). SECTM1 proteins from human and mouse show species-specific binding of CD7 and co-stimulation of T cells, including enhancement of CD3-induced proliferation (2-4).

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