

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Tenascin C in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Tenascin C Ser186-Pro625 Accession # BAG64930
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Tenascin C (Catalog # <a href="#">3358-TC</a> ) under non-reducing conditions only

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Tenascin C, also known as hexabrachion, cytactin, neuronectin, GMEM, JI, myotendinous antigen, glioma-associated-extracellular matrix antigen, and GP 150-225, is a member of the Tenascin family of extracellular matrix proteins. It is secreted as a disulfide-linked homo-hexamer whose subunits can vary in size from approximately 200 kDa to over 300 kDa due to differences in glycosylation (1). Rotary-shadowed electron micrographs of the purified molecule show six strands joined to one another at one end in a globular domain with each arm terminating in a knob-like structure (2, 3). The human Tenascin C monomer is synthesized as a precursor with a 22 amino acid (aa) signal sequence and a 2179 aa mature chain. The mature chain consists of a coiled-coil region (aa 118-145), followed by 15 EGF-like domains, 15 fibronectin type-III domains, and a fibrinogen C-terminal domain. In addition, there are 23 potential sites of N-linked glycosylation. Alternative splicing within the fibronectin type-III repeats produces six isoforms for human Tenascin C. Mature human Tenascin C (isoform 1) shares 84% aa sequence identity with mature mouse Tenascin C. In the developing embryo, Tenascin C is expressed during neural, skeletal, and vascular morphogenesis (1, 2). In the adult, it virtually disappears with continued basal expression detectable only in tendon-associated tissues (1, 2). However, great up-regulation in expression occurs in tissues undergoing remodeling processes seen during wound repair and neovascularization or in pathological states such as inflammation or tumorigenesis (1, 4, 5). Biologically, Tenascin C functions as an adhesion-modulatory extracellular matrix protein (1, 4-8). Specifically, it antagonizes the adhesive effects of fibronectin, and impacts the ability of fibroblasts to deposit and contract the matrix by affecting the morphology and signaling pathways of adherent cells (5-7). Tenascin C acts by blocking syndecan-4 binding at the edges of the wound and by suppressing fibronectin-mediated activation of RhoA and focal adhesion kinase (FAK) (4-8). Tenascin C thus promotes epidermal cell migration and proliferation during wound repair.

## References:

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