

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Spinesin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Spinesin is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 282324
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Spinesin Tyr61-Arg445 Accession # NP_109634
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.
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

Spinesin, encoded by the TMPRSS5 gene, is a new member of type II transmembrane serine proteases (TTSPs) (1). Mouse Spinesin contains the following structural domains: a short N-terminal cytoplasmic tail, a transmembrane domain, a stem region and a serine protease domain (2). The domain structure of Spinesin is common to other TTSPs, many of which have additional domains. The stem region of Spinesin contains a scavenger receptor-like domain. There could be 4 types of transcripts due to alternative splicing (3). Type 4 predicts 10 extra amino acids (aa) at the N-terminus as compared to type 3. The ectodomain corresponding to type 3 (aa 61-445) or type 4 (aa 71-455) was expressed and purified as a single chain pro-enzyme. By SDS-PAGE, the pro-enzyme migrates as multiple forms, possibly due to differential glycosylation. The pro-enzyme can be activated by trypsin treatment. The resulting enzyme is active and its activity is measured as described above. The activated enzyme is a disulfide bond-linked dimer.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.