

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Trypsase alpha/beta-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TPS1, rhTPSG1, recombinant mouse (rm) TPS5, rmMCPT1, rmMCPT6, rmMCPT7, or
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 349414
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Trypsase alpha/beta-1 Ile31-Pro275 Accession # AAD13876
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.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
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

Trypsases are trypsin-like serine proteases, and β trypsinases appear to be the main isoenzymes expressed in mast cells (1). They are stored in secretory granules of mast cells, where they form active tetramers with heparin proteoglycan. Because of the unique arrangement of the active sites in the tetramer, which are facing a narrow central pore, β trypsinases are resistant to macromolecule protease inhibitors (2). When mast cells are activated, β trypsinases are released along with other proteins in secretory granules, participating in provoking inflammatory conditions (3). β trypsinases have been implicated as mediators in the pathogenesis of asthma and other allergic disorders.

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