SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-HTRA1/Biotin Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL20063R-Bio

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-HTRA1/Biotin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HTRA1
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 ICC/IF=1:50-200 IF=1:100-500 ELISA=1:500-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit)
Background:	background: This gene encodes a member of the trypsin family of serine proteases. This protein is a secreted enzyme that is proposed to regulate the availability of insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) by cleaving IGF-binding proteins. It has also been suggested to be a regulator of cell growth. Variations in the promoter region of this gene are the cause of susceptibility to age-related macular degeneration type 7. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] **Function:** Protease that regulate the availability of nsulin-like growth factors (IGFs) by cleaving IGF-binding proteins. Represses signaling by TGF-beta family members. **Subunit:** Forms homotrimers. In the presence of substrate, may form higher-order multimers in a PDZ-independent manner. Interacts with TGF-beta family

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	members, including BMP4, TGFB1, TGFB2, activin A and GDF5. **Subcellular Location:** Secreted. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed in a variety of tissues, with strongest expression in placenta. DISEASE: Variations in the promoter region of HTRA1 are the cause of susceptibility to age-related macular degeneration type 7 (ARMD7) [MIM:610149]. ARMD is the leading cause of vision loss and blindness among older individuals in the developed word. It is classified as either dry (nonneovascular) or wet (neovascular). ARMD7 is a wet form, in which new blood vessels form and break beneath the retina. This leakage causes permanent damage to surrounding retinal tissue, distorting and destroying central vision. Wet ARMD is more prevalent among Asians than Caucasians. Defects in HTRA1 are the cause of cerebral autosomal recessive arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CARASIL) [MIM:600142]. CARASIL is characterized by nonhypertensive cerebral small-vessel arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts, alopecia, and spondylosis, with an onset in early adulthood. On neuropathological examination, arteriosclerosis associated with intimal thickening and dense collagen fibers, loss of vascular smooth-muscle cells, and hyaline degeneration of the tunica media has been observed in cerebral small arteries. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 282326 Cow **Entrez Gene:** 5654 Human **Entrez Gene:** 56213 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 65164 Rat Omim: 602194 Human **SwissProt:** F1N152 Cow **SwissProt:** Q92743 Human **SwissProt:** Q9R118 Mouse **SwissProt:** Q9QZK5 Rat **Unigene:** 501280 Human **Unigene:** 30156 Mouse Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.