

## Recombinant TROP-2/TACSTD2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300566P**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

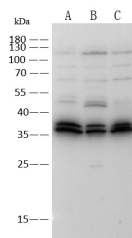
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse TROP-2/TACSTD2 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	10A3
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
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### Data



Western Blot with TROP2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: A549 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: NCI-N87 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

**Observed-MW:36-38 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:36 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

TROP-2, also referred to as tumor-associated calcium signal transducer 2 (TACSTD2), GA733-1 or M1S1, is a cell surface glycoprotein highly expressed in a wide variety of epithelial cancers. In contrast, there is little or no expression of Trop-2 in adult somatic tissue. Because it is a cell surface protein that is selectively expressed in tumor cells, Trop-2 is a potential therapeutic target. The cytoplasmic tail of Trop-2 possesses potential serine and tyrosine phosphorylation sites and a phosphatidylinositol binding consensus sequence. Trop-2 transduces an intracellular calcium signal, which are consistent with the hypothesis that it acts as a cell surface receptor and support a search for a physiological ligand. TROP2 encoding by an intronless gene was originally defined by the monoclonal antibody GA733, and is a member of a family of at least two type I membrane proteins. The other known member is GA733-2, also called EpCAM and TROP1. It has been suggested by studies that the GA733-1 gene was formed by the repositioning of the GA733-2 gene via an mRNA intermediate.

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