Recombinant TSPAN1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300264P

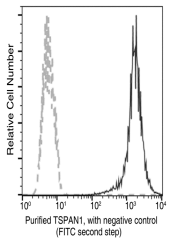
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

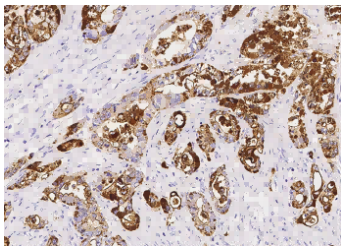
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human TSPAN1 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	11B6
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:5000-1:20000
FCM	1:25-1:100

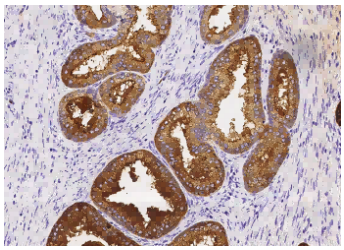
Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Human TSPAN1 expression on SW480 cells. The cells were stained with purified anti-Human TSPAN1, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human rectal cancer using TSPAN1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:10000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human prostate using TSPAN1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:10000.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Web:www.elabscience.com
Email:techsupport@elabscience.com

TSPAN1 belongs to the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Tetraspanins have four hydrophobic domains, intracellular N- and C-termini and two extracellular domains. Tetraspanins act as scaffolding proteins, anchoring multiple proteins to one area of the cell membrane. They also mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. TSPAN1 interacts with human thiamine transporter-1 (hTHTR-1). HTHTR-1 contributes to intestinal thiamine uptake, and its function is regulated at both the transcriptional and posttranscriptional levels. TSPAN1 and hTHTR-1 colocalize in human intestinal epithelial HuTu-8 cells. Coexpression of TSPAN1 in these cells led to a significant decrease in the rate of degradation of hTHTR-1 compared with cells expressing the hTHTR-1 alone; in fact the half-life of the TSPAN1 protein was twice longer in the former cell type compared with the latter cell type.

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