TPP1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-07194
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TPP1 CLN2 GIG1 UNQ267/PRO304
Protein Name	Tripeptidyl-peptidase 1 (TPP-1) (EC 3.4.14.9) (Cell growth-inhibiting gene 1 protein) (Lysosomal pepstatin-insensitive protease) (LPIC) (Tripeptidyl aminopeptidase) (Tripeptidyl-peptidase I) (TPP-I)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 10-90
Specificity	TPP1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	61kD
Cell Pathway	Lysosome . Melanosome . Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in all tissues examined with highest levels in heart and placenta and relatively similar levels in other tissues.
Function	catalytic activity:Release of an N-terminal tripeptide from a polypeptide, but also has endopeptidase activity.,caution:Ref.3 sequence is wrongly reported to originate from bovine.,disease:Defects in TPP1 are the cause of classical late-infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (LINCL) [MIM:204500]; also known as ceroid lipofuscinosis neuronal 2 (CLN2). LINCL is a fatal childhood neurodegenerative disease characterized by progressive visual and mental decline, motor disturbance, epilepsy and behavioral changes. The three main subtypes of childhood NCLs defined by the age of onset, clinical features, and ultrastructural morphology are infantile NCL (INCL), classical late-infantile NCL (LINCL), or juvenile NCL (JNCL), although a number of other distinct variants

	forms have been described.,function:Lysosomal serine protease with tripeptidyl-peptidase I activity. May act as a non-specific lys
Background	This gene encodes a member of the sedolisin family of serine proteases. The protease functions in the lysosome to cleave N-terminal tripeptides from substrates, and has weaker endopeptidase activity. It is synthesized as a catalytically-inactive enzyme which is activated and auto-proteolyzed upon acidification. Mutations in this gene result in late-infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, which is associated with the failure to degrade specific neuropeptides and a subunit of ATP synthase in the lysosome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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