

Product datasheet for **AP10438PU-N**

PGP9.5 (UCHL1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Sections: 1/50-1/200 Pretreatment of deparaffinized tissue with heat-induced epitope retrieval is recommended. Use Polymer anti Mouse/Rabbit IgG as a detection system. Positive Control: Nerve tissue, small intestinal wall (Cajal cells).
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human carboxyl-terminal hydrolase-1
Specificity:	LK PGP9.5 has been demonstrated immunostaining of a plethora of different mesenchymal neoplasms with this antibody. Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic.
Formulation:	State: Supernatant State: Liquid Tissue Culture Supernatant with 0.2% BSA and 15mM Sodium Azide.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase L1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 83613 Rat Entrez Gene 7345 Human P09936
Background:	Protein gene product 9.5 (PGP 9.5), also known as ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase-1 (UCH-L1), is a 27-kDa protein originally isolated from whole brain extracts. Although PGP9.5 expression in normal tissues was originally felt to be strictly confined to neurons and neuroendocrine cells, it has been subsequently documented in distal renal tubular epithelium, spermatogonia, Leydig cells, oocytes, melanocytes, prostatic secretory epithelium, ejaculatory duct cells, epididymis, mammary epithelial cells, Merkel cells, and dermal fibroblasts.
Synonyms:	UCH-L1, PGP 9.5, Ubiquitin thioesterase L1, Neuron cytoplasmic protein 9.5

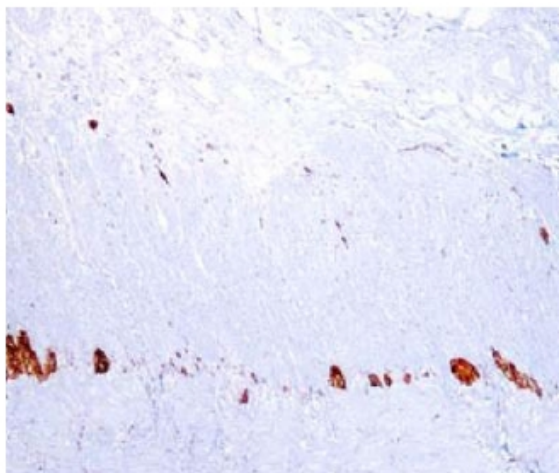


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Protein Families: Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS

Protein Pathways: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)

Product images:



Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Human brain stained with PGP9.5 antibody Cat.-No. AP10438PU-N using peroxidase conjugate and DAB chromogen. Note the cytoplasmic neurons.