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Product datasheet for TA385802

TRP1 (TYRP1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: TA99]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	TA99
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG, kappa
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	70-75 kDa pigmentation-associated glycoprotein in human melanoma cell lines.
Specificity:	Binds Tyrosinase-related protein-1 (TRP-1), a 70-75k enzyme located in melanocytes, which are specialized cells that produce a pigment called melanin, helping to stabilize tyrosinase, which is the enzyme responsible for the first step in melanin production and determine the shape of melanosomes, which are the structures in melanocytes where melanin is produced. This antibody binds to human and murine TRP-1 and had been under evaluation for the treatment of tumours.
Formulation:	PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300.
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Please store at 4°C for up to 3 months. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze and thaw cycles.
Stability:	3 years from dispatch.
Gene Name:	tyrosinase related protein 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 7306 Human P17643
Synonyms:	b-PROTEIN; CAS2; CATB; GP75; TRP; TRP-1; TRP1; TYRP; TYRRP
Note:	This chimeric rabbit antibody was made using the variable domain sequences of the original Mouse IgG2a format, for improved compatibility with existing reagents, assays and techniques.

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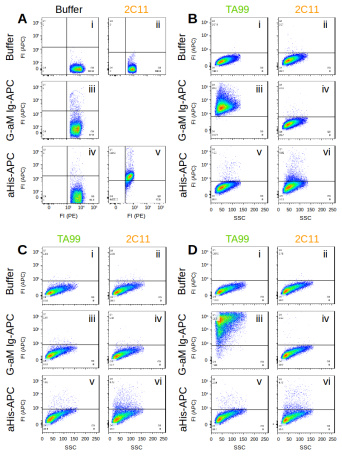
Product images:



Flow-cytometry using anti-CD3 epsilon ([TA385672], 2C11 scFv) and TRP1 (TA385802, TA99) antibodies. Mouse splenocytes (A), B16F10 murine melanoma cells (B), KPC3 pacreas carcinoma cells (C) and KPC3 cells transfected with the Trp1 gene (D) were fixed using 2% PFA, permeabilised using 0.5% Triton and were subject to a primary treatment of either buffer, mouse-IgG1 chimeric 2C11 or mouse-IgG1 chimeric TA99 (indicated above plots) before a secondary treatment with buffer, goat anti-mouse Ig-allophycocyanin (G-aM Ig-APC) or anti-HisTag-APC (aHis-APC) antibodies (indicated beside plots). In panel A, splenocytes were also stained with a commercially available anti-CD3 (2C11) antibody conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE); all cells (i-v) were CD3 and thus PE positive. In subpanel 'A v' an increase in APC fluorescence intensity (FI(APC)) indicates binding of aHis-APC to 2C11 bound to CD3 at the cell surface. Some Ig containing proteins expressed by the splenocytes may explain the increase in APC fluorescence in subpanel 'A iii'. In panel B an increase in FI(APC) in subpanel 'iii' indicates that TA99 binds to heavily expressed TRP1 at B16F10 cell surfaces and is then detectable using an G-aM Ig-APC antibody. Conversely, G-aM Ig-APC did not detect 2C11 at the cell surface, whereas a subset of cells with 2C11 bound to the surface were detectable using aHis-APC. Panel C shows that TRP1 is not detectable in KPC3 carcinoma cells ('Ci, iii, v') as expected, and that again, aHis-APC is able to detect a small subset of CD3 expressing cells ('C vi'). When transfected with the Trp1 gene, KPC3 cells then strongly express TRP1 and it becomes detectable ('D iii'). A small subset of CD3 positive cells was again detectable in Trp1 transfected KPC3 cells ('D vi'). All analyses were made using FACSCanto flow-cytometer.