Anti-TRPA1 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to TRPA1

Model	STJ193121
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	8989
Gene Symbol	TRPA1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	TRPA1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at very low level. Expressed at very low level in human fibroblasts and at a moderate level in liposarcoma cells.
Purification	TRPA1 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily A member 1 Ankyrin-like with transmembrane domains protein 1 Transformation-sensitive protein p120
Molecular Weight	123 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:497OMIM:604775
Alternative Names	Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily A member 1 Ankyrin-like with transmembrane domains protein 1 Transformation-sensitive protein p120
Function	Receptor-activated non-selective cation channel involved in detection of pain and possibly also in cold perception and inner ear function . Has a central role in the pain response to endogenous inflammatory mediators and to a diverse array of volatile irritants, such as mustard oil, cinnamaldehyde, garlic and acrolein, an irritant from tears gas and vehicule exhaust fumes . Is also activated by menthol (in vitro). Acts also as a ionotropic cannabinoid receptor by being activated by delta(9)-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive component of marijuana . May be a component for the mechanosensitive transduction channel of hair cells in inner ear, thereby participating in the perception of sounds. Probably operated by a phosphatidylinositol second messenger system .
Sequence and Domain Family	C-terminal helices from the four subunits associate to form atypical coiled coil structure; this region is probably involved in binding the inositol polyphosphates that are required for optimal channel activity (in vitro). The ANK repeat domain consists of a convex stem structure formed by five ANK repeats and 11 additional ANK repeats that form a crescent-shaped structure that surrounds the protein core.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	TRPA1 activation by electrophiles occurs though covalent modification of specific cysteine residues in the N-terminal cytoplasmic domain.