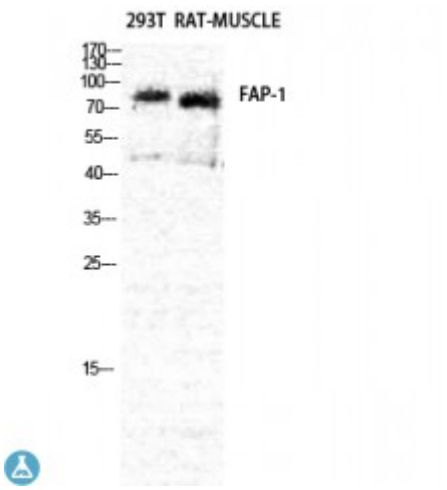
Anti-Seprase antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Seprase.

Model	STJ95609
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Seprase
Immunogen Region	300-380 aa, Internal
Gene ID	2191
Gene Symbol	FAP
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Seprase Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Seprase protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in adipose tissue. Expressed in the dermal fibroblasts in the fetal skin. Expressed in the granulation tissue of healing wounds and on reactive stromal fibroblast in epithelial cancers. Expressed in activated fibroblast-like synoviocytes from inflamed synovial tissues. Expressed in activated hepatic stellate cells (HSC) and myofibroblasts from cirrhotic liver, but not detected in normal liver. Expressed in glioma cells (at protein level). Expressed in glioblastomas and glioma cells. Isoform 1 and
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Prolyl endopeptidase FAP 170 kDa melanoma membrane-bound gelatinase Dipeptidyl peptidase FAP Fibroblast activation protein alpha FAPalpha Gelatine degradation protease FAP Integral membrane serine protease Post-pr
Molecular Weight	90/170 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3590OMIM:600403
Alternative Names	Prolyl endopeptidase FAP 170 kDa melanoma membrane-bound gelatinase Dipeptidyl peptidase FAP Fibroblast activation protein alpha FAPalpha Gelatine degradation protease FAP Integral membrane serine protease Post-pr
Function	Cell surface glycoprotein serine protease that participates in extracellular matrix degradation and involved in many cellular processes including tissue remodeling, fibrosis, wound healing, inflammation and tumor growth. Both plasma membrane and soluble forms exhibit post-proline cleaving endopeptidase activity, with a marked preference for Ala/Ser-Gly-Pro-Ser/Asn/Ala consensus sequences, on substrate such as alpha-2-antiplasmin SERPINF2 and SPRY2 . Degrade also gelatin, heat-denatured type I collagen, but not native collagen type I and IV, vibronectin, tenascin, laminin, fibronectin, fibrin or casein . Have also dipeptidyl peptidase activity, exhibiting the ability to hydrolyze the prolyl bond two residues from the N-terminus of synthetic dipeptide substrates provided that the penultimate residue is proline, with a preference for Ala-Pro, Ile-Pro, Gly-Pro, Arg-Pro and Pro-Pro . Natural neuropeptide hormones for dipeptidyl peptidase are the neuropeptide Y (NPY), peptide YY (PYY), substance P (TAC1) and brain natriuretic peptide 32 (NPPB) . The plasma membrane form, in association with either DPP4, PLAUR or integrins, is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), and hence promotes cell adhesion, migration and invasion through the ECM. Plays a role in tissue remodeling during development and wound healing. Participates in the cell invasiveness towards the ECM in malignant melanoma cancers. Enhances tumor growth progression by increasing angiogenesis, collagen fiber degradation and apoptosis and by reducing antitumor response of the immune system. Promotes glioma cell invasion through the brain parenchyma by degrading the proteoglycan brevican. Acts as a tumor suppressor in melanocytic cells through regulation of cell proliferation and survival in a serine protease activity-independent manner.
Cellular Localization	Prolyl endopeptidase FAP: Cell surface Cell membrane Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane Cell projection, invadopodium membrane Cell projection, ruffle membrane Membrane. Localized on cell surface with lamellipodia and invadopodia membranes and on shed vesicles. Colocalized with DPP4 at invadopodia and lamellipodia membranes of migratory activated endothelial cells in collagenous matrix. Colocalized with DPP4 on endothelial cells of capillary-like microvessels but not large vessels within invasive breast

	ductal carcinoma. Anchored and enriched preferentially by integrin alpha-3/beta-1 at invadopodia, plasma membrane protrusions that correspond to sites of cell invasion, in a collagen-dependent manner. Localized at plasma and ruffle membranes in a collagen-independent manner. Colocalized with PLAUR preferentially at the cell surface of invadopodia membranes in a cytoskeleton-, integrin- and vitronectin-dependent manner. Concentrated at invadopodia membranes, specialized protrusions of the ventral plasma membrane in a fibrobectin-dependent manner. Colocalizes with extracellular components (ECM), such as collagen fibers and fibronectin. Antiplasmin-cleaving enzyme FAP, soluble form: Secreted. Found in blood plasma and serum. Isoform 2: Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated. The N-terminus may be blocked.