# antibodies .- online.com





## anti-PI3 antibody



### **Publications**



Go to Product page

| ( ) | 11/0               | r\ /1 | $\triangle 1 $ |
|-----|--------------------|-------|----------------|
|     | $\lor \lor \vdash$ | 1 V I | ew             |
|     |                    |       |                |

| Quantity:    | 100 μg   |  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Target:      | PI3  |  |
| Reactivity:  | Human  |  |
| Host:        | Mouse  |  |
| Clonality:   | Monoclonal   |  |
| Conjugate:   | This PI3 antibody is un-conjugated   |  |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunoassay (IA) |  |

#### **Product Details**

| Clone:     | TRAB20          |
|------------|-----------------|
| Sterility: | 0.2 μm filtered |

#### **Target Details**

Target:

PI3

| Alternative Name: | Elafin/skalp (PI3 Products)   |
|-------------------|---|
| Background:       | Elafin is an epithelial proteinase inhibitor also known under various other names such as Skin-   |
|                   | derived Anti leukoproteinase (SKALP) and Elastase-Specific Inhibitor (ESI). Elafin belongs to the |
|                   | Trappin gene family and was given the systematic name Trappin-2. The Trappin family is            |
|                   | defined by a N-terminal transglutaminase substrate domain and a C-terminal four disulphide        |
|                   | core. Trappins have been suggested to play a role in the regulation of inflammation and in        |

protection against tissue damage in stratified epithelia. Elafin is an inhibitor of leukocyte elastase and proteinase-3 and is a substrate for transglutaminases. The protein is constitutively expressed in various epithelia including hair follicles, oesophagus, vagina and oral cavity. Elafin is not present in normal human skin but is strongly induced during inflammation as in psoriasis and wound healing. Antibodies to Elafin can be used to evaluate the effects of treatment of psoriasis since its expression is significantly correlated with clinical scores. Antibodies to Elafin have also been successfully used to study differentiation in squamous cell carcinoma of the head-and-neck region, oesophagus and skin. It is also shown that Elafin possesses antimicrobial activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. TRAB2O recognises all known Trappins via the GQDPVK epitope. TRAB2O shows strong reaction with human native full-length Elafin/SKALP and a weaker reaction with fully processed Elafin/SKALP (C-terminal 57 aa). For detection of fully processed Elafin/SKALP (C-terminal 57 aa) we advise to use HM2063. The antibody is cross reactive with Trappin family members of other species with GQDPVK epitope.

#### **Application Details**

| Application Notes: | For immunohistology and Western blotting dilutions to be used depend on detection system         |
|--------------------|--|
|                    | applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal           |
|                    | dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:10. For Western blotting it is recommended |
|                    | to use non-reducing conditions.  |
| Restrictions:      | For Research Use only  |
| Handling           |  |
| Buffer:            | PBS, containing 0.02 % sodium azide and 0.1 % bovine serum albumin.                              |
| Preservative:      | Sodium azide   |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which                    |
|                    | should be handled by trained staff only.   |
| Storage:           | 4 °C   |
| Storage Comment:   | Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for    |
|                    | one year.  |
| Expiry Date:       | 12 months  |

#### **Publications**

Product cited in:

Bax, Siersema, Haringsma, Kuipers, Vos, Van Dekken, Van Vliet, Kusters: "High-grade dysplasia in Barrett's esophagus is associated with increased expression of calgranulin A and B." in:

Scandinavian journal of gastroenterology, Vol. 42, Issue 8, pp. 902-10, (2007) (PubMed).

There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page