Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01789)

TargetMol

Anti-REG1A Antibody (8G102)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8G102
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Immunofluorescence staining of REG1A in PC12 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human REG1A monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody(green) and counterstained with DAPI(blue).
Application:	ELISA,ICC/IF
Recommended	ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000; ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human REG1A protein (TMPY-01335)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	regenerating family member 1 α;REG;regenerating family member 1 alpha;REG1A;MGC12447;PSPS1;PSPS;R EG;PSP;ICRF;PTP;P19

Research Background

Regenerating (reg) gene encodes protein that has been involved in pancreatic lithogenesis and the regeneration of islet cells and therefore the abnormality of reg genes could be associated with fibrocalculous pancreatopathy. REG I has been shown to be crucial for induction of ductal epithelial cells to differentiate into some cells. Lithostathine-1-alpha, also known as Pancreatic stone protein, Pancreatic thread protein, Regenerating islet-derived protein 1-alpha, REG1A, REG-1-alpha, and PSPS, is highly expressed in fetal and infant brains. REG1A contains one C-type lectin domain and is a known growth factor affecting pancreatic islet beta cells. REG1A may act as an inhibitor of spontaneous calcium carbonate precipitation. It may also be associated with neuronal sprouting in brain, and with brain and pancreas regeneration. REG1A has been reported to be expressed in human cancers, and it may be positively correlated with patient's prognosis. REG3A and REG1A proteins are both involved in liver and pancreatic regeneration and proliferation. High levels of REG1A expression by tumor cells are an independent predictor of a poor prognosis in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

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