

Anti-TSPO Antibody (9Y314)

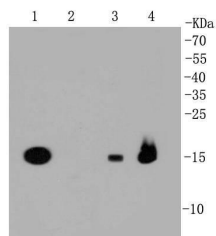
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 18 kDa.
Clone:	9Y314
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

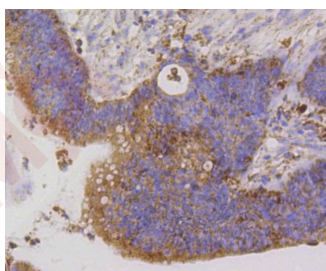
Applications

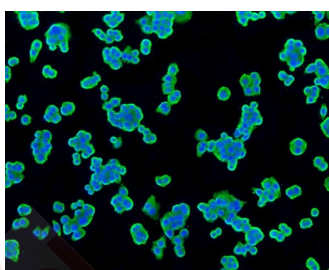
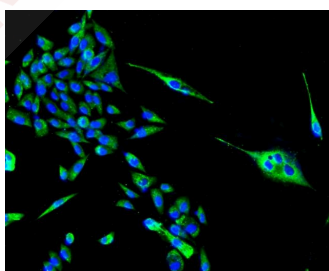
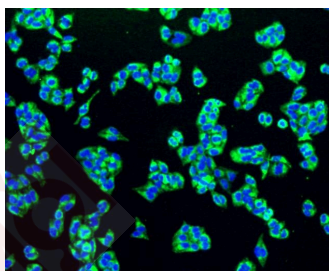
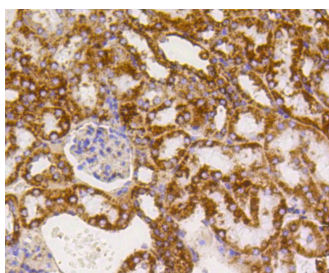
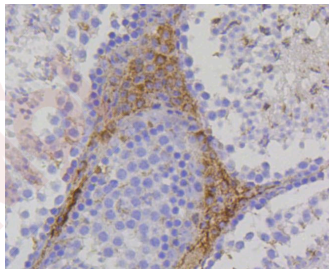
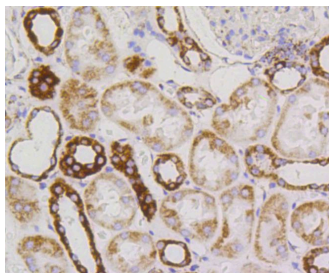
1. Western blot analysis of PBR on different cell lysates using anti-PBR antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: 293T, Lane 2: NIH/3T3, Lane 3: HepG2.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using anti-PBR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-PBR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-PBR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-PBR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
6. ICC staining PBR in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
7. ICC staining PBR in PC-3M cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
8. ICC staining PBR in SW480 cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
9. Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with PBR antibody at 1/50 dilution (blue) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; red). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

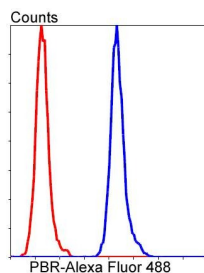
Verified Activity:



1. 293T 2. A431 3. NIH3T3 4. HePG2







Application: FCM,ICC/IF,IHC,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:10-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P30536

Synonyms: Translocator protein;MBR;Mitochondrial benzodiazepine receptor;Peripheral-type benzodiazepine receptor;BZRP;PKBS;PBR

Research Background

Mitochondrial peripheral-type benzodiazepine receptor (PBR) is an indispensable element of the steroidogenic machinery, where it mediates the delivery of cholesterol to the inner mitochondrial side chain cleavage cytochrome P-450 upon ligand activation. PBR is composed of three subunits, an isoquinoline binding site, a voltage-dependent anion channel and an adenine nucleotide carrier. PBR is genetically conserved from bacteria to humans and in humans is widely expressed in peripheral organs, whereas in the brain, it is sparse and located mainly in glial cells. Peroxisome proliferator perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) inhibits the Leydig cell steroidogenesis by affecting PBR mRNA stability, thus inhibiting PBR expression, cholesterol transport into the mitochondria and subsequent steroid formation. A cytoplasmic protein, PRAX-1 (peripheral benzodiazepine receptor-associated protein 1), is found to specifically interact with PBR. The polypeptide diazepam binding inhibitor is an endogenous PBR ligand. PBR also binds Ro 5-4864 (4-chlorodiazepam) and PK 11185 (an isoquinoline carboxamide derivative), but not clonazepam, and PBR regulates the cholesterol transport that results in decreased circulating corticosterone levels.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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