

Anti-FAF2 Antibody (7W565)

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG2b/Kappa
Reactivity:	Human (predicted:Mouse,Rat)
Clone:	7W565
Purification:	Protein G purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST
	Primary Ab dilution: 1:1000
	Primary Ab incubation condition: room temperature 2 h
	Secondary Ab: Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (HRP)
	Lysate: 1: 293, 2: HepG2, 3: Mouse lung, 4: Rat liver
	Protein loading quantity: 20 µg
	Exposure time: 60 s
	Predicted MW: 51 kDa
	Observed MW: 55 kDa
	2. Cell line: HepG2
	Fixative: 100% Ice-cold methanol
	Permeabilization: 0.1% TritonX-100
	Primary Ab dilution: 1:50
Primary incubation condition: 4°C overnight	
Secondary Ab: Goat Anti-Mouse IgG	
Nuclear counter stain: DAPI (Blue)	
Comment: Color green is the positive signal for TMAB-05805	
3. Tissue: Human breast cancer	
Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin-embedded section	
Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure	
Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary Ab dilution: 1:100	
Primary Ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature	
Secondary Ab: SP Kit (Mouse)	
Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue)	
Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for TMAB-05805	
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,ICC/IF,IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1000; IHC-P: 1:50-200; IHC-Fr: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:100-500; IF: 1:50-200

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.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Gene ID: 23197

Research Background

ETEA is a 445-amino acid protein associated with atopic dermatitis (AD), a chronic noncontagious relapsing inflammatory skin disease characterized by eczematous skin lesions and also referred to as eczematous dermatitis. Other atopic diseases such as hay fever, asthma and conjunctivitis often occur along with AD. ETEA shows higher expression in T cells and eosinophils of patients with AD than in T cells and eosinophils of unaffected individuals. T cells are influential in the regulation of the inflammatory process of this disease. The persistence of AD is attributed to dysregulated apoptosis in T cells, eosinophils, and keratinocytes. ETEA may be involved in the resistance to apoptosis in T cells and eosinophils of AD patients.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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