



Product Information Sheet

Monoclonal Anti-Involucrin

Catalogue No. MA1053

Immunogen

Human involucrin

Lot No. 08A12

Purification

Purified by the goat anti-mouse IgG affinity chromatography.

Clone: IL-9

Ig type: mouse IgG1

Application

Western blot

Size: 100µg/vial

At 2µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect involucrin in cells and tissues.

Specificity

Human, dog, pig.

Immunohistochemistry(P)

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

At 0.4-1µg/ml to detect involucrin in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tissues.

Immunohistochemistry(F)

At 0.4-1µg/ml to detect involucrin in formalin or acetone fixed tissues.

Recommended application

Western blot

Immunocytochemistry

Suitable

Immunohistochemistry(P)

Other applications have not been tested.

Immunohistochemistry(F)

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Immunocytochemistry

Formulation

Lyophilized from 1.2% sodium acetate, with 2mg BSA and 0.01mg NaN₃ as preservative.

Reconstitution

1.2% sodium acetate or neutral PBS. If 1ml of PBS is used, the antibody concentration will be 100µg/ml.

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL USE.

BACKGROUND

Involucrin is a keratinocyte protein that first appears in the cell cytosol, but ultimately becomes cross-linked to membrane proteins by transglutaminase. The gene consists of 585 amino acids, 390 of which form a central decapeptide repeat, rich in glutamine and glutamic acid. The involucrin gene, encoding a protein of the terminally differentiated keratinocyte, is polymorphic in the human. Involucrin has previously been mapped to chromosome 1q21. The epidermal protein involucrin has been remodeled in the higher primates. And the existence of two populations of East Asian involucrin alleles gives support for the existence of a Eurasian stem lineage from which Caucasians and a part of the Asian population originated.

REFERENCE

1. Eckert, R. L.; Green, H. : Structure and evolution of the human involucrin gene. Cell 46: 583-589, 1986.
2. Djian, P.; Delhomme, B.; Green, H. : Origin of the polymorphism of the involucrin gene in Asians. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 56: 1367-1372, 1995.
3. Djian, P.; Delhomme, B.; Green, H. : Origin of the polymorphism of the involucrin gene in Asians. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 56: 1367-1372, 1995.