

**bs-16570R****[ Primary Antibody ]****Transglutaminase 4 Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000)  <b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human)   <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 77 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Secreted ,Extracellular matrix ,Cytoplasm
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 7047	<b>SWISS:</b> P49221	
<b>Target:</b> Transglutaminase 4		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Transglutaminase 4: 1-100/684.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> Terminally differentiating mammalian epidermal cells acquire an insoluble, 10 to 20 nm thick protein deposit on the intracellular surface of the plasma membrane known as the cross-linked cell envelope (CE). The CE is a component of the epidermis that is generated through formation of disulfide bonds and gamma-glutamyl-lysine isodipeptide bonds, which are formed by the action of transglutaminases (TGases). TGases are intercellularly localizing, Ca <sup>2+</sup> -dependent enzymes, which catalyze the formation of isopeptide bonds by transferring an amine on to glutaminy residues, thereby cross-linking glutamine residues and lysine residues in substrate proteins. TGases influence numerous biological processes including blood coagulation, epidermal differentiation, seminal fluid coagulation, fertilization, cell differentiation and apoptosis. TGase4, also known as TGM4, TGP or hTGP, is a typical TGase that is specifically expressed in prostate tissue.		