Best Tools for immunology Research

TAP1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YN3026
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	TAP1
Fields :	>>ABC transporters;>>Phagosome;>>Antigen processing and presentation;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Primary immunodeficiency
Gene Name :	TAP1 ABCB2 PSF1 RING4 Y3
Protein Name :	Antigen peptide transporter 1 (APT1) (ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 2) (Peptide supply factor 1) (Peptide transporter PSF1) (PSF-1) (Peptide transporter TAP1) (Peptide transporter involved
Human Gene Id :	6890
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q03518
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P21958
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P36370
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity :	TAP1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 88kD

Cell Pathway : ABC transporters;Antigen processing and presentation;Primary immunodeficiency;

Background : The membrane-associated protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MDR/TAP subfamily. Members of the MDR/TAP subfamily are involved in multidrug resistance. The protein encoded by this gene is involved in the pumping of degraded cytosolic peptides across the endoplasmic reticulum into the membrane-bound compartment where class I molecules assemble. Mutations in this gene may be associated with ankylosing spondylitis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, and celiac disease. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],

Function : caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-61 is the initiator.,disease:Defects in TAP1 are a cause of bare lymphocyte syndrome type 1 (BLS1) [MIM:604571]; also called HLA class I deficiency. BLS1 is a class I antigen deficiency that is not accompanied by particular pathologic manifestations during the first years of life. Systemic infections have not been described. Chronic bacterial infections, often beginning in the first decade of life, are restricted to the respiratory tract.,domain:The peptide-binding site is shared between the cytoplasmic loops of TAP1 and TAP2.,function:Involved in the transport of antigens from the cytoplasm to the endoplasmic reticulum for association with MHC class I molecules. Also acts as a molecular scaffold for the final stage of MHC class I folding, namely the binding of peptide. Nascent MHC class I molecules associate with TAP via tapasin. Inhibited by

Subcellular Location : Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . The transmembrane segments seem to form a pore in the membrane.

Expression : Higly expressed in professional APCs monocytes and dendritic cells as well as in lymphocyte subsets T cells, B cells and NK cells.

Sort : 22030

No4 : 1

Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

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