

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16784a

Specification

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | Q86WS5 |
| Other Accession | NP_872365.1 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 38605 |
| Antigen Region | 26-54 |

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 283471

Other Names

Transmembrane protease serine 12, 3421-, TMPRSS12

Target/Specificity

This TMPRSS12 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 26-54 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TMPRSS12.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TMPRSS12 ([HGNC:28779](#))

Function Required for male fertility (By similarity). Plays a critical role in sperm capacitation and

acrosome reactions during fertilization, and also plays a role in the regulation of proteins involved in spermatogenesis (By similarity). Regulates protein pathways that promote chromosomal synapsis formation, double-strand break repair, formation of the inner mitochondrial membrane cristae and apoptosis in developing sperm (By similarity). Required for normal sperm motility and binding to the zona pellucida, potentially via a role in ADAM3 protein maturation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3V0Q7} Note=Expression in the acrosome decreases after acrosome reaction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3V0Q7}

Tissue Location

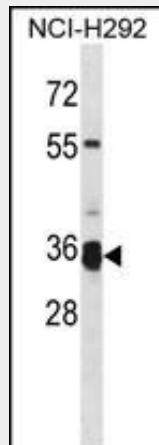
In testis, expressed in spermatocytes and spermatids (at protein level).

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) - Images



TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP16784a) western blot analysis in NCI-H292 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TMPRSS12 antibody detected the TMPRSS12 protein (arrow).

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) - Background

TMPRSS12 (transmembrane protease serine 12) is a 348 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that belongs to the peptidase S1 family and contains one peptidase S1 domain. The gene that encodes TMPRSS12 consists of nearly 45,000 bases and maps to human chromosome 12q13.12. Encoding over 1,100 genes within 132 million bases, chromosome 12 makes up about 4.5% of the human genome. A number of skeletal deformities are linked to chromosome 12, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis and Kniest dysplasia. Noonan syndrome, which includes

heart and facial developmental defects among the primary symptoms, is caused by a mutant form of PTPN11 gene product, SH-PTP2. Chromosome 12 is also home to a homeobox gene cluster, which encodes crucial transcription factors for morphogenesis, and the natural killer complex gene cluster, encoding C-type lectin proteins which mediate the NK cell response to MHC I interaction. Trisomy 12p leads to facial development defects, seizure disorders and a host of other symptoms which vary in severity depending on the extent of mosaicism.

TMPRSS12 Antibody (N-term) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Lamesch, P., et al. Genomics 89(3):307-315(2007)