



TMEM173 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18077
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	TMEM173 ERIS MITA STING
Protein Name	Transmembrane protein 173
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1000; WB 1:1000-5000; IF 1:200-1000; ELISA 1:5000-20000; IP 1:50-200 Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15 ° C to -25 ° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 ° C)
Synonyms	TMEM173 ; ERIS ; MITA ; STING ; Transmembrane protein 173 ; Endoplasmic reticulum interferon stimulator ; ERIS ; Mediator of IRF3 activation ; hMITA ; Stimulator of interferon genes protein ; hSTING
Observed Band	37kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	42kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed. Expressed in skin endothelial cells, alveolar type 2 pneumocytes, bronchial epithelium and alveolar macrophages.
Function	Acts as a facilitator of innate immune signaling. Able to activate both NF-kappa-B and IRF3 transcription pathways to induce expression of type I interferon (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and exert a potent anti-viral state following expression. May be involved in translocon function, the translocon possibly being able to influence the induction of type I interferons. May be involved in transduction of apoptotic signals via its association with the major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC-II). Mediates death signaling via activation of the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathway.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon MHC-II aggregation.,subunit:Associates with the MHC-II complex (By similarity). Interacts with DDX58/RIG-I, MAVS/VISA and SSR2.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed.,





Background

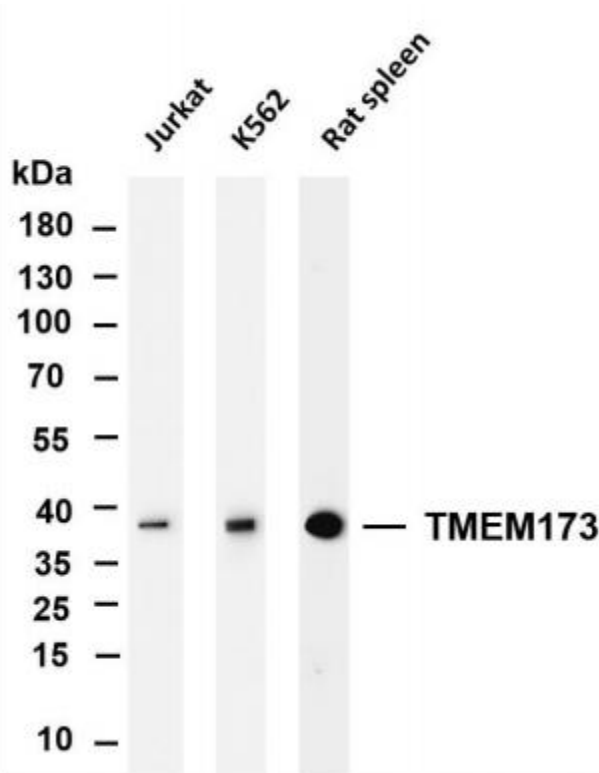
This gene encodes a five transmembrane protein that functions as a major regulator of the innate immune response to viral and bacterial infections. The encoded protein is a pattern recognition receptor that detects cytosolic nucleic acids and transmits signals that activate type I interferon responses. The encoded protein has also been shown to play a role in apoptotic signaling by associating with type II major histocompatibility complex. Mutations in this gene are the cause of infantile-onset STING-associated vasculopathy. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014],

matters needing attention

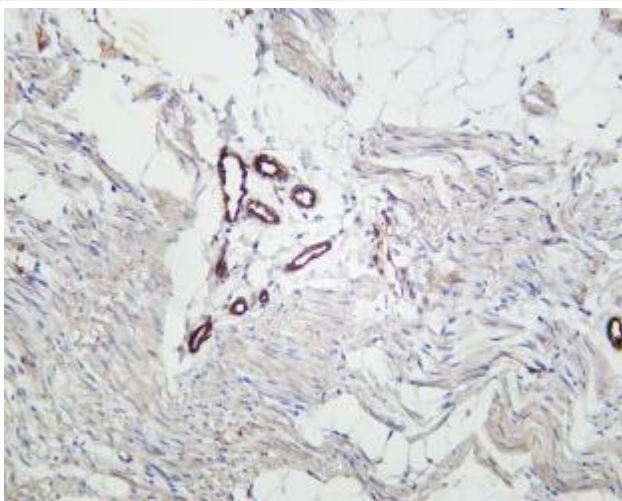
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

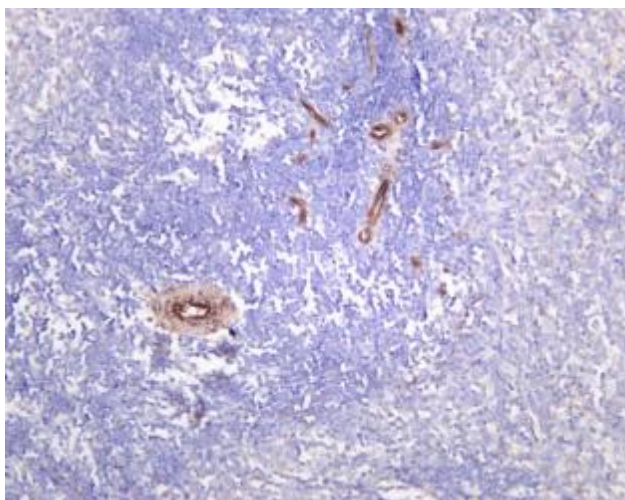


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-TMEM173 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Jurkat Lane 2: K562 Lane 3: Rat spleen Predicted band size: 42kDa Observed band size: 37kDa

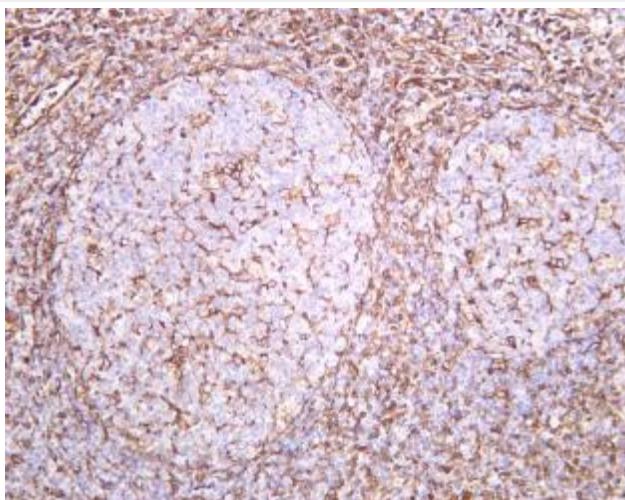


Rat colon was stained with Anti-TMEM173 rabbit antibody

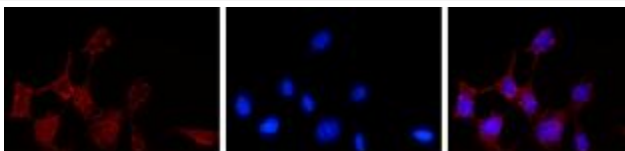




Rat spleen was stained with Anti-TMEM173 rabbit antibody



Human tonsil was stained with Anti-TMEM173 rabbit antibody



A

B

C

Immunofluorescence analysis of HEK293. Picture A: TMEM173 antibody (red). Picture B: DAPI (blue). Picture C: Merge of A+B

