



TGase1 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124015

BACKGROUND

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 γ -glutamyl-lysine isodipeptide bonds, which are formed by the action of transglutaminases (TGases). TGases are intercellularly localizing, Ca^{2+} -dependent enzymes that 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. Human keratinocyte transglutaminase (TGase1) is a membrane associated, 817 amino acid protein. Human tissue transglutaminase (TGase2) is an endothelial cell specific, 687 amino acid protein.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tgm1 (mouse) mapping to 14 C3.

PRODUCT

TGase1 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse TGase1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μg protein in 200 μl SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

TGase1 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive TGase1 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20°C . Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.