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SSR1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1444a

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	P43307
Other Accession	A6QLP7
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB14063
Calculated MW	32235
Antigen Region	17-46

Additional Information

Gene ID	6745
Other Names	Translocon-associated protein subunit alpha, TRAP-alpha, Signal sequence receptor subunit alpha, SSR-alpha, SSR1, TRAPA
Target/Specificity	This SSR1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 17-46 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SSR1.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	SSR1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SSR1
Synonyms	TRAPA

Function	TRAP proteins are part of a complex whose function is to bind calcium to the ER membrane and thereby regulate the retention of ER resident proteins. May be involved in the recycling of the translocation apparatus after completion of the translocation process or may function as a membrane-bound chaperone facilitating folding of translocated proteins.
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

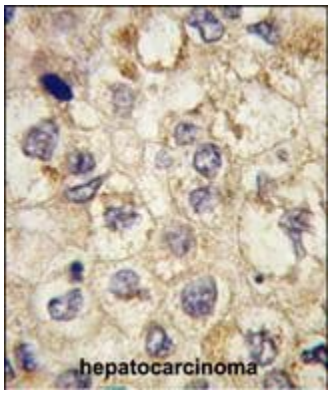
Background

The signal sequence receptor (SSR) is a glycosylated endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membrane receptor associated with protein translocation across the ER membrane. The SSR consists of 2 subunits, a 34-kD glycoprotein encoded by this gene and a 22-kD glycoprotein. This gene generates several mRNA species as a result of complex alternative polyadenylation. This gene is unusual in that it utilizes arrays of polyA signal sequences that are exclusively non-canonical.

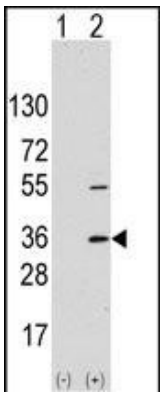
References

Hirama, T., et al., FEBS Lett. 455(3):223-227 (1999).
Hartmann, E., et al., FEBS Lett. 349(3):324-326 (1994).

Images

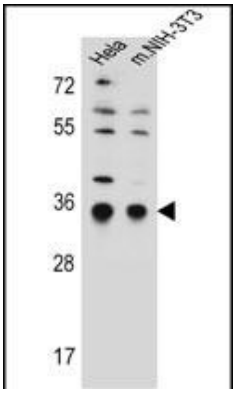


Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with SSR1 antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP1444a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Western blot analysis of SSR1 (arrow) using rabbit SSR1 Antibody (N-term). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the SSR1 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).

SSR1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP1444a) western blot analysis in Hela,mouse NIH-3T3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the SSR1 antibody detected the SSR1 protein (arrow).



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