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Anti-FAP alpha Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to FAP alpha
Catalog # AP61510

Product Information

Application	WB, IF/IC, IHC
Primary Accession	Q12884
Other Accession	P97321
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	87713

Additional Information

Gene ID	2191
Other Names	Seprase; 170 kDa melanoma membrane-bound gelatinase; Fibroblast activation protein alpha; Integral membrane serine protease
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human FAP alpha. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500) IF/IC~~N/A IHC~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

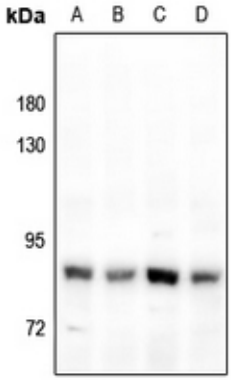
Name	FAP (HGNC:3590)
Function	Cell surface glycoprotein serine protease that participates in extracellular matrix degradation and involved in many cellular processes including tissue remodeling, fibrosis, wound healing, inflammation and tumor growth. Both plasma membrane and soluble forms exhibit post-proline cleaving endopeptidase activity, with a marked preference for Ala/Ser-Gly-Pro-Ser/Asn/Ala consensus sequences, on substrate such as alpha-2-antiplasmin SERPINF2 and SPRY2 (PubMed:14751930, PubMed:16223769, PubMed:16410248, PubMed:16480718, PubMed:17381073, PubMed:18095711, PubMed:21288888, PubMed:24371721). Degrade also gelatin, heat-denatured type I collagen, but not native collagen type I and IV, vitronectin, tenascin, laminin, fibronectin,

	fibrin or casein (PubMed:10347120, PubMed:10455171, PubMed:12376466, PubMed:16223769, PubMed:16651416, PubMed:18095711, PubMed:2172980, PubMed:7923219, PubMed:9065413). Also has dipeptidyl peptidase activity, exhibiting the ability to hydrolyze the prolyl bond two residues from the N-terminus of synthetic dipeptide substrates provided that the penultimate residue is proline, with a preference for Ala-Pro, Ile-Pro, Gly-Pro, Arg-Pro and Pro-Pro (PubMed:10347120, PubMed:10593948, PubMed:16175601, PubMed:16223769, PubMed:16410248, PubMed:16651416, PubMed:17381073, PubMed:21314817, PubMed:24371721, PubMed:24717288). Natural neuropeptide hormones for dipeptidyl peptidase are the neuropeptide Y (NPY), peptide YY (PYY), substance P (TAC1) and brain natriuretic peptide 32 (NPPB) (PubMed:21314817). The plasma membrane form, in association with either DPP4, PLAUR or integrins, is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), and hence promotes cell adhesion, migration and invasion through the ECM. Plays a role in tissue remodeling during development and wound healing. Participates in the cell invasiveness towards the ECM in malignant melanoma cancers. Enhances tumor growth progression by increasing angiogenesis, collagen fiber degradation and apoptosis and by reducing antitumor response of the immune system. Promotes glioma cell invasion through the brain parenchyma by degrading the proteoglycan brevican. Acts as a tumor suppressor in melanocytic cells through regulation of cell proliferation and survival in a serine protease activity-independent manner.
Cellular Location	[Prolyl endopeptidase FAP]: Cell surface. Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cell projection, invadopodium membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cell projection, ruffle membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Membrane; Single- pass type II membrane protein. Note=Localized on cell surface with lamellipodia and invadopodia membranes and on shed vesicles. Colocalized with DPP4 at invadopodia and lamellipodia membranes of migratory activated endothelial cells in collagenous matrix. Colocalized with DPP4 on endothelial cells of capillary-like microvessels but not large vessels within invasive breast ductal carcinoma. Anchored and enriched preferentially by integrin alpha- 3/beta-1 at invadopodia, plasma membrane protrusions that correspond to sites of cell invasion, in a collagen-dependent manner. Localized at plasma and ruffle membranes in a collagen-independent manner Colocalized with PLAUR preferentially at the cell surface of invadopodia membranes in a cytoskeleton-, integrin- and vitronectin- dependent manner. Concentrated at invadopodia membranes, specialized protrusions of the ventral plasma membrane in a fibrobectin-dependent manner. Colocalizes with extracellular components (ECM), such as collagen fibers and fibronectin. [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm
Tissue Location	Expressed in adipose tissue. Expressed in the dermal fibroblasts in the fetal skin. Expressed in the granulation tissue of healing wounds and on reactive stromal fibroblast in epithelial cancers. Expressed in activated fibroblast-like synoviocytes from inflamed synovial tissues. Expressed in activated hepatic stellate cells (HSC) and myofibroblasts from cirrhotic liver, but not detected in normal liver. Expressed in glioma cells (at protein level) Expressed in glioblastomas and glioma cells. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are expressed in melanoma, carcinoma and fibroblast cell lines

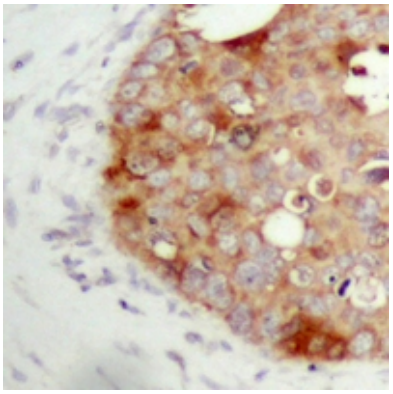
Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human FAP alpha. The exact sequence is proprietary.

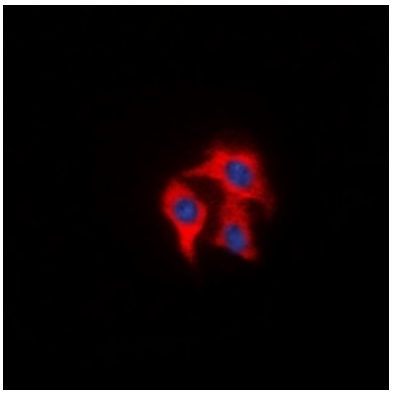
Images



Western blot analysis of FAP alpha expression in PC3 (A), H9C2 (B), CT26 (C), Hela (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of FAP alpha staining in human prostate cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of FAP alpha staining in HeLa cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).