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NAG-2 Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP97148

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O14817
Other Accession	O14817
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	26118
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the tetraspanin (TM4SF) family.
SUBUNIT	Forms a complex with integrins.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. This encoded protein is a cell surface glycoprotein and is similar in sequence to its family member CD53 antigen. It is known to complex with integrins and other transmembrane 4 superfamily proteins. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	7106
Other Names	NAG-2; NAG2; TETRASPAN; TM4SF7; TSPAN-4; TSN4_HUMAN; TSPAN4; Novel antigen 2 (NAG-2); Transmembrane 4 superfamily member 7; tetraspanin 4; Tetraspanin-4 (Tspan-4) (Novel antigen 2) (NAG-2) (Transmembrane 4 superfamily member 7); NAG2 TM4SF7
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	TSPAN4

Synonyms	NAG2, TM4SF7
Function	Structural component of specialized membrane microdomains known as tetraspanin-enriched microdomains (TERMs), which act as platforms for receptor clustering and signaling. Plays an essential role in migrasome formation and migration on retracting fibers at the rear end of migrating cells (PubMed:31371828). Migrasomes are cellular organelles that form as large vesicle-like structures on retraction fibers of migrating cells (PubMed:31371828). Mechanistically, acts as a membrane curvature sensor and participates in stabilizing the migrasome structure in a late stage of biogenesis (PubMed:36252000, PubMed:36823145). May also play a regulatory role for the histamine H4 receptor/HRH4 without affecting histamine binding to HRH4 or signaling (PubMed:34439793).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in multiple tissues but is absent in brain, lymphoid cells, and platelets

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