

Transglutaminase 6 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98781

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O95932
Other Accession	O95932
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	79312
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TGase6/Transglutaminase 6
Epitope Specificity	551-640/706
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 transglutaminase superfamily. Transglutaminase family.
DISEASE	Defects in TGM6 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 35 (SCA35) [MIM:613908]. A form of spinocerebellar ataxia, a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA35 patients commonly show upper limb involvement and torticollis. There is no cognitive impairment.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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 the formation of disulfide bonds and gamma-glutamyl-lysine isodipeptide bonds, which are formed by the action of transglutaminases (TGases). TGases are Ca ²⁺ -dependent enzymes, which catalyze the formation of isopeptide bonds by transferring an amine to a glutamyl residue, 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. TGase6 (transglutaminase 6), also known as TGM6, TGY or TGM3L, is a 706 amino acid protein that catalyzes the cross-linking of proteins and the conjugation of proteins to polyamines. As a result of alternative splicing, two TGase6 isoforms exist.

Additional Information

Gene ID 343641

Other Names	SCA35; TG6; TGM3L; TGY; dj734P14.3; RGD1565348; TGM3L_HUMAN; TGM6; Transglutaminase Y (TGY TGase Y); Transglutaminase-3-like (TGase-3-like); Transglutaminase-6 (TG6 TGase-6); 2.3.2.13; transglutaminase 6; transglutaminase 3-like; spinocerebellar ataxia 35; protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase 6
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	TGM6
Synonyms	TGM3L
Function	Catalyzes the cross-linking of proteins and the conjugation of polyamines to proteins.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.