

TMEM106A Antibody

Catalog # ASC11461

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q96A25
Other Accession	NP_659478 , 21450796
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	28920
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	TMEM106A antibody can be used for detection of TMEM106A by Western blot at 1 μ g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 μ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 5 μ g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	113277
Other Names	Transmembrane protein 106A, TMEM106A
Target/Specificity	TMEM106A;
Reconstitution & Storage	TMEM106A antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	TMEM106A Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TMEM106A
Function	Activates macrophages and polarizes them into M1-like macrophages through the activation of the MAPK and NF-kappaB signaling pathway. Upon activation, up-regulates the expression of CD80, CD86, CD69 and MHC II on macrophages, and induces the release of pro- inflammatory cytokines such as TNF, IL1B, IL6, CCL2 and nitric oxide (By similarity). May play a role in inhibition of proliferation and migration (PubMed: 29131025 , PubMed: 30456879).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q8VC04}; Single-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed in renal cells (at protein level) (PubMed:29131025). Expressed in epithelial cells (PubMed:30456879)

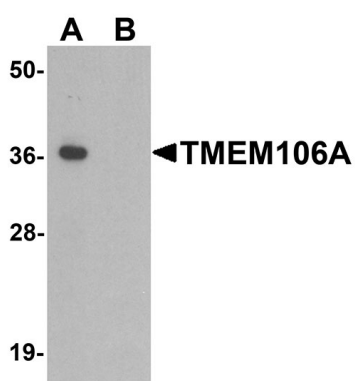
Background

TMEM106A Antibody: Transmembrane protein 106A (TMEM106A) is a single-pass transmembrane protein that is closely related to TMEM106B, a protein that is thought to be a novel risk factor for frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD), a group of clinically, pathologically and genetically heterogeneous disorders associated with atrophy in the frontal lobe and temporal lobe of the brain. The actual roles of TMEM106A and TMEM106B are still undetermined; however, as TMEM106B is involved in FTLD, it is possible that TMEM106A may also be a risk factor for FTLD.

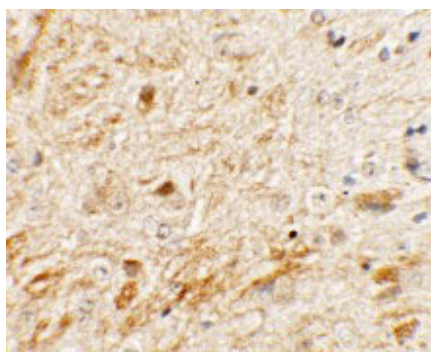
References

Van Deerlin VM, Sleiman PM, Martinez-Lage M, et al. Common variants at 7p21 are associated with frontotemporal lobar degeneration with TDP-43 inclusions. *Nat. Genet.* 2010; 42:234-9
Aswathy PM, Jairani PS, and Mathuranath PS. Genetics of frontotemporal lobar degeneration. *Ann. Indian Acad. Neurol.* 2010; 13(Suppl 2):S55-62.

Images

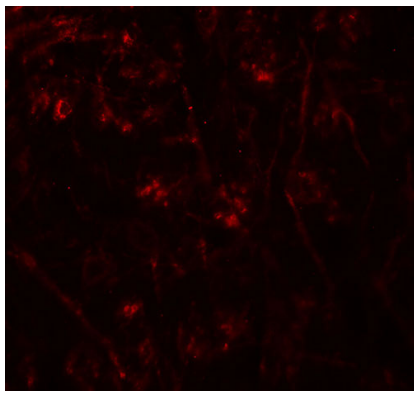


Western blot analysis of TMEM106A in A-20 cell lysate with TMEM106A antibody at 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in (A) the absence and (B) the presence of blocking peptide.



Immunohistochemistry of TMEM106A in mouse brain tissue with TMEM106A antibody at 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

Immunofluorescence of TMEM106A in mouse brain tissue with TMEM106A antibody at 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.



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