

## **Anti-TAP1 Picoband Antibody**

**Catalog # ABO12509** 

## **Specification**

## **Anti-TAP1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application
Primary Accession
Host
Reactivity
Clonality
Format
WB, IHC
Q03518
Rabbit
Rabbit
Human
Polyclonal
Lyophilized

**Description** 

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Antigen peptide transporter 1(TAP1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

#### Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

#### **Anti-TAP1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

#### **Gene ID 6890**

#### **Other Names**

Antigen peptide transporter 1, APT1, ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 2, Peptide supply factor 1, Peptide transporter PSF1, PSF-1, Peptide transporter TAP1, Peptide transporter involved in antigen processing 1, Really interesting new gene 4 protein, TAP1, ABCB2, PSF1, RING4, Y3

## Calculated MW 87218 MW KDa

## **Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μg/ml, Human, By Heat<br/>br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human<br/>obr>

# **Subcellular Localization**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. The transmembrane segments seem to form a pore in the membrane.

#### **Protein Name**

Antigen peptide transporter 1

#### Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

## **Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human TAP1 (438-471aa RSFANEEGEAQKFREKLQEIKTLNQKEAVAYAVN), different from the related mouse sequence by eight amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by nine amino acids.



Purification Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## **Anti-TAP1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

Name TAP1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10605026, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:43}

### **Function**

ABC transporter associated with antigen processing. In complex with TAP2 mediates unidirectional translocation of peptide antigens from cytosol to endoplasmic reticulum (ER) for loading onto MHC class I (MHCI) molecules (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25377891" target="\_blank">25377891</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25656091" target=" blank">25656091</a>). Uses the chemical energy of ATP to export peptides against the concentration gradient (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25377891" target=" blank">25377891</a>). During the transport cycle alternates between 'inward-facing' state with peptide binding site facing the cytosol to 'outward-facing' state with peptide binding site facing the ER lumen. Peptide antigen binding to ATP-loaded TAP1-TAP2 induces a switch to hydrolysis-competent 'outward-facing' conformation ready for peptide loading onto nascent MHCI molecules. Subsequently ATP hydrolysis resets the transporter to the 'inward facing' state for a new cycle (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11274390" target=" blank">11274390</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25377891" target="blank">25377891</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25656091" target=" blank">25656091</a>). Typically transports intracellular peptide antigens of 8 to 13 amino acids that arise from cytosolic proteolysis via IFNG-induced immunoproteasome. Binds peptides with free N- and C-termini, the first three and the C-terminal residues being critical. Preferentially selects peptides having a highly hydrophobic residue at position 3 and hydrophobic or charged residues at the C-terminal anchor. Proline at position 2 has the most destabilizing effect (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11274390" target=" blank">11274390</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7500034" target="blank">7500034</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9256420" target=" blank">9256420</a>). As a component of the peptide loading complex (PLC), acts as a molecular scaffold essential for peptide-MHCI assembly and antigen presentation (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1538751" target="\_blank">1538751</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25377891" target="\_blank">25377891</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26611325" target="blank">26611325</a>).

# **Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=The transmembrane segments seem to form a pore in the membrane

# **Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in professional APCs monocytes and dendritic cells as well as in lymphocyte subsets T cells, B cells and NK cells.

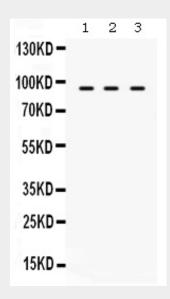
## **Anti-TAP1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols**



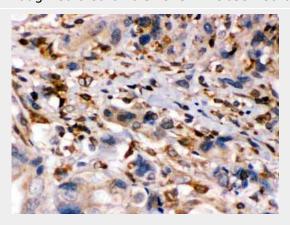
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# Anti-TAP1 Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti- TAP1 Picoband antibody, ABO12509, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti TAP1 (ABO12509) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 2: HUT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 3: SW620 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 87KDObserved bind size: 87KD



Anti- TAP1 Picoband antibody, ABO12509, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue

### Anti-TAP1 Picoband Antibody - Background

Transporter associated with Antigen Processing 1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TAP1 gene. The membrane-associated protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra-and intra-cellular membranes. And ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MDR/TAP subfamily.





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Members of the MDR/TAP subfamily are involved in multidrug resistance. The protein encoded by this gene is involved in the pumping of degraded cytosolic peptides across the endoplasmic reticulum into the membrane-bound compartment where class I molecules assemble. Mutations in this gene may be associated with ankylosing spondylitis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, and celiac disease. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.