

**Seprase Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP72427**Specification****Seprase Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q12884</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**Seprase Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2191**Other Names**

FAP; Seprase; 170 kDa melanoma membrane-bound gelatinase; Fibroblast activation protein alpha; Integral membrane serine protease

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**Seprase Polyclonal Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14751930" target="\_blank">14751930</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16223769" target="\_blank">16223769</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16410248" target="\_blank">16410248</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16480718" target="\_blank">16480718</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17381073" target="\_blank">17381073</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18095711" target="\_blank">18095711</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21288888" target="\_blank">21288888</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24371721" target="\_blank">24371721</a>). Degrade also gelatin, heat-denatured type I collagen, but not native collagen type I and IV, vitronectin, tenascin,

laminin, fibronectin, fibrin or casein (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10347120" target="\_blank">10347120</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10455171" target="\_blank">10455171</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12376466" target="\_blank">12376466</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16223769" target="\_blank">16223769</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16651416" target="\_blank">16651416</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18095711" target="\_blank">18095711</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2172980" target="\_blank">2172980</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7923219" target="\_blank">7923219</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9065413" target="\_blank">9065413</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10347120" target="\_blank">10347120</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10593948" target="\_blank">10593948</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16175601" target="\_blank">16175601</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16223769" target="\_blank">16223769</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16410248" target="\_blank">16410248</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16651416" target="\_blank">16651416</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17381073" target="\_blank">17381073</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21314817" target="\_blank">21314817</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24371721" target="\_blank">24371721</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24717288" target="\_blank">24717288</a>). Natural neuropeptide hormones for dipeptidyl peptidase are the neuropeptide Y (NPY), peptide YY (PYY), substance P (TAC1) and brain natriuretic peptide 32 (NPPB) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21314817" target="\_blank">21314817</a>). 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 fibronectin-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

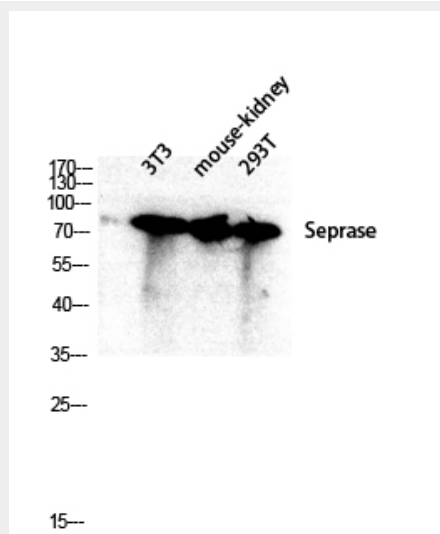
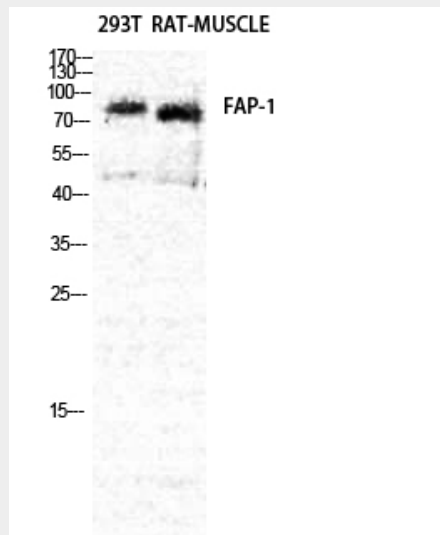
normal liver. Expressed in glioma cells (at protein level) Expressed in glioblastomas and glioma cells. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are expressed in melanoma, carcinoma and fibroblast cell lines

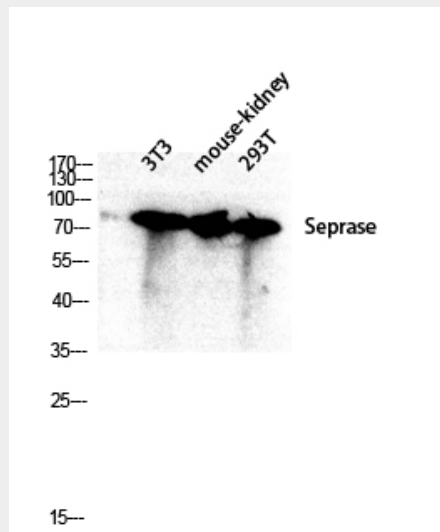
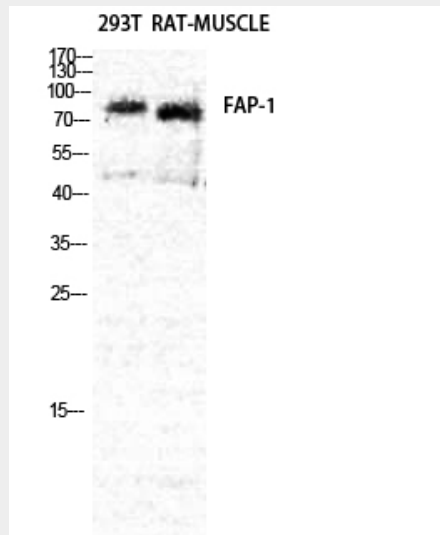
### Seprase Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Seprase Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### Seprase Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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(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.