Anti-Mast Cell Tryptase Antibody [SC68-07]

ET1610-64

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Applications:	WB, IHC-P, IP, mIHC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 30 kDa
Clone number:	SC68-07

Description: Mast cells are connective tissue cells derived from blood-forming tissues that line arterial walls and secrete substances, which mediate inflammatory and immune responses. Mast cell chymase, known as CMA1, is a major secreted serine protease that is involved in vasoactive peptide generation, extracellular matrix degradation and regulation of gland secretion. The human chymase gene, which maps to human chromosome 14q11.2, encodes a preproenzyme with a 19-amino acid signal peptide, an acidic 2-amino acid propeptide and a 226-amino acid catalytic domain. Tryptases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases that are enzymatically active as heparin-stabilized tetramers. There are four functional genes for tryptase: α I, β I, β II and γ I, which map to human chromosome 16p13.3, with β tryptases representing the main isoenzymes expressed in mast cells. Mast cell proteases are a family of rodent protein homologs to human tryptases that are specifically expressed in mast cells and may serve as highly specific markers in the analysis of mast cell heterogeneity, differentiation and function.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within Human Mast Cell Tryptase aa 10-275 / 275.

Positive control: Human skin tissue lysates, human tonsil tissue, human small intestine tissue, human prostate carcinoma tissue, human lung tissue.

Subcellular location: Secreted.

Database links: SwissProt: Q15661 Human | Q02844 Mouse

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:500-1:5,000
IHC-P	1:50-1:200
IP	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
mIHC	1:3,000-1:5,000

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃ or -80℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

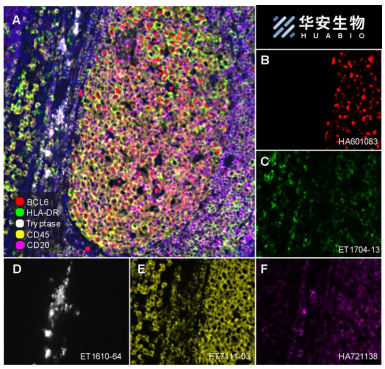

Fig1: Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of Human tonsil (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections). Panel A: the merged image of anti-BCL6 (HA601083, Red), anti-HLA-DR (ET1704-13, Green), anti-Tryptase (ET1610-64, White), anti-CD20 (HA721138, Magenta) and anti-CD45 (ET7111-03, Yellow) on tonsil. HRP Conjugated UltraPolymer Goat Polyclonal Antibody HA1119/HA1120 was used as a secondary antibody. The immunostaining was performed with the Sequential Immuno-staining Kit (IRISKit™MH010101, www.luminiris.cn). The section was incubated in five rounds of staining: in the order of HA601083 (1/200 dilution), ET1704-13 (1/2,000 dilution), ET1610-64 (1/5,000 dilution), HA721138 (1/2,000 dilution) and ET7111-03 (1/500 dilution) for 20 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins at 95℃. DAPI (blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Image acquisition was performed with Olympus VS200 Slide Scanner.

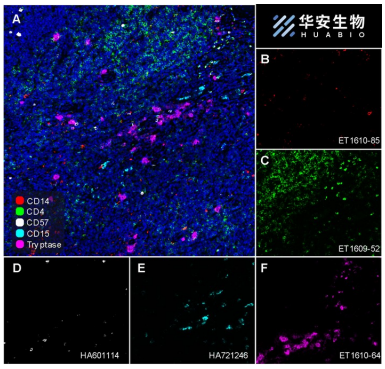

Fig2: Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of Human tonsil (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections). Panel A: the merged image of anti-CD14 (ET1610-85, Red), anti-CD4 (ET1609-52, Green), anti-CD57 (HA601114, White), anti-CD15 (HA721246, Cyan)and anti-Tryptase (ET1610-64, Magenta) on tonsil. Panel B: anti- CD14 stained on monocytes. Panel C: anti-CD4 stained on helper T cells and Treg cells. Panel D: anti-CD57 stained on NK cells and T cells. Panel E: CD15 stained on granulocytes and monocytes. Panel F: anti-Tryptase stained on Mast cells. HRP Conjugated UltraPolymer Goat Polyclonal Antibody HA1119/HA1120 was used as a secondary antibody. The immunostaining was performed with the Sequential Immuno-staining Kit (IRISKit™MH010101, www.luminiris.cn). The section was incubated in five rounds of staining: in the order of ET1610-85 (1/800 dilution), ET1609-52 (1/800 dilution), HA601114 (1/1,000 dilution), HA721246 (1/500 dilution), and ET1610-64 (1/3,000 dilution) for 20 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins at 95℃. DAPI (blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Image acquisition was performed with Olympus VS200 Slide Scanner.

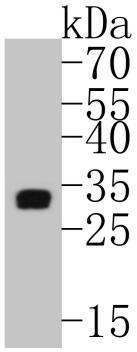

Fig3: Western blot analysis of Mast Cell Tryptase on human skin tissue lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1610-64, 1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:5,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

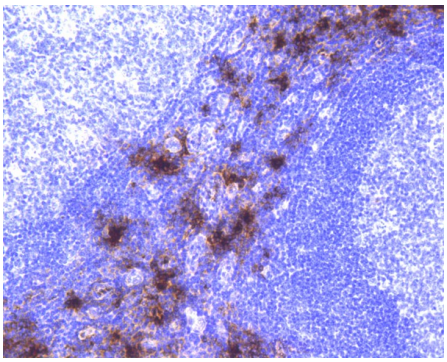

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1610-64, 1/200) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

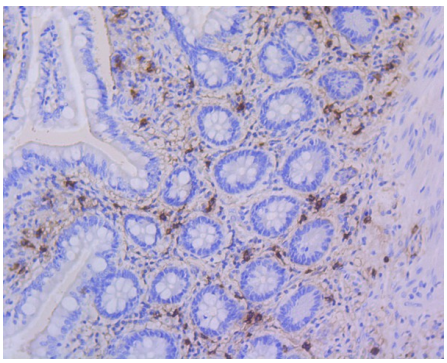

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human small intestine tissue using anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1610-64, 1/200) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

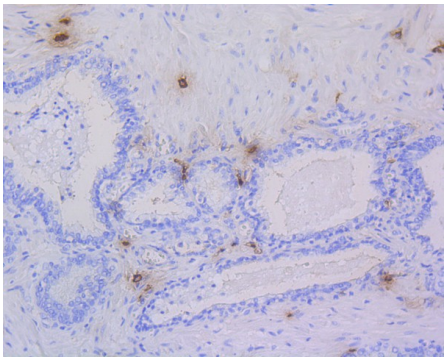

Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue using anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1610-64, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

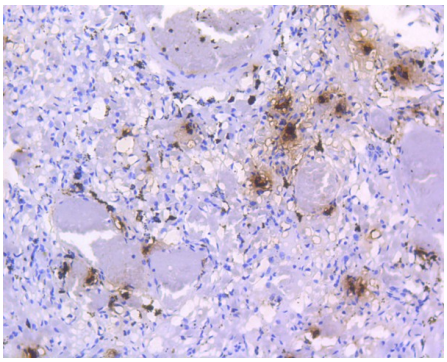

Fig7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue using anti-Mast Cell Tryptase antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1610-64, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Background References

1. De Martin S et al. Expression and distribution of the adrenomedullin system in newborn human thymus. PLoS One 9:e97592 (2014).
2. Edmunds MC et al. Paradoxical effects of heme arginate on survival of myocutaneous flaps. Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol 306:R10-22 (2014).