

ARG20578 anti-TRAP1 antibody [Trap1-6] (Biotin)

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Biotin-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [Trap1-6] recognizes TRAP1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ICC/IF
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	Trap1-6
Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Target Name	TRAP1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human TRAP1.
Conjugation	Biotin
Alternate Names	HSP90L; Tumor necrosis factor type 1 receptor-associated protein; TRAP-1; TNFR-associated protein 1; Heat shock protein 75 kDa, mitochondrial; HSP 75; HSP75

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.09% azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.09% azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Keep the antibody in the dark and keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 10131 Human Swiss-port # Q12931 Human
Gene Symbol	TRAP1
Gene Full Name	TNF receptor-associated protein 1
Background	This gene encodes a mitochondrial chaperone protein that is member of the heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) family. The encoded protein has ATPase activity and interacts with tumor necrosis factor type I. This protein may function in regulating cellular stress responses. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013]
Function	Chaperone that expresses an ATPase activity. Involved in maintaining mitochondrial function and polarization, most likely through stabilization of mitochondrial complex I. Is a negative regulator of mitochondrial respiration able to modulate the balance between oxidative phosphorylation and aerobic glycolysis. The impact of TRAP1 on mitochondrial respiration is probably mediated by modulation of mitochondrial SRC and inhibition of SDHA. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	80 kDa