

Mouse Anti-Tryptase [G3]: MC0576

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Tryptases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases, the peptidase family S1. Tryptases are stored in mast cell secretory granules and basophils. These enzymes are released into the extracellular environment, and are resistant to all known endogenous proteinase inhibitors. Several tryptase genes are clustered on chromosome 16p13.3. There are two separate genes: alpha and beta 1. Beta tryptases appear to be the main isoenzymes expressed in mast cells whereas in basophils, alpha tryptases predominate. Tryptases have been implicated as mediators in the pathogenesis of asthma and other allergic and inflammatory disorders. Anti-tryptase is a good marker for mast cells, basophils, and their derivatives. Mastocytosis is a term collectively used for a group of disorders in which there is abnormal accumulation of mast cells in one or multiple organs. Anti-tryptase, combined with anti-CD2, anti-CD25, and anti-CD117, can be useful in the differential diagnosis of reactive mast cell hyperplasia, myelogenous neoplasms, mast cell leukemia, and mastocytosis.

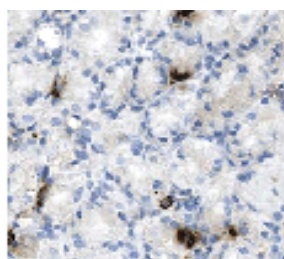
Specifications

Clone: G3
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG1
 Reactivity: Human
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Tissue culture supernatant in PBS pH7.5, containing 0.2% BSA, 15mM sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C.
 Applications: IHC, IF, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Tryptase Concentrated	MC0576	1 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue: Uterus
 Concentrated Dilution: 25-200
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
 * Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human stomach stained with anti-Tryptase using DAB

References

1. Mast cell number, substance P and vasoactive intestinal peptide in irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhea. Sohn, W., et al. Scand. J. Gastroenterol. 49: 43-51, 2014.
2. Snail cooperates with Kras G12D *in vivo* to increase stem cell factor and enhance mast cell infiltration. Mol. Knab, LM., et al. Cancer Res. 12: 1440-1448, 2014.
3. Pioglitazone treatment reduces adipose tissue inflammation through reduction of mast cell and macrophage number and by improving vascularity. Spencer, M., et al. PLoS ONE 9: e102190, 2014.