

Mouse Anti-Tryptase [TPSAB1/1961]: MC0093, MC0093RTU7

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

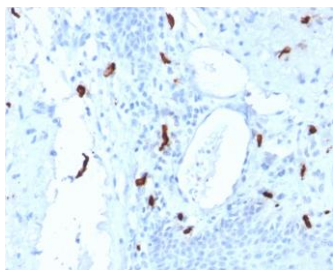
Clone:	TPSAB1/1961
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1k
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant human Tryptase protein fragment aa 115-233
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Tryptase [TPSAB1/1963] Concentrated	MC0093	1 ml
Tryptase [TPSAB1/1963] Prediluted	MC0093RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue:	Uterus
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 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 tonsil 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.

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