EMP1 Antibody

Catalog No: #43720



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

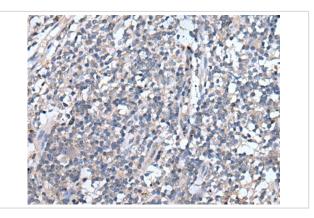
$\overline{}$			
	escr	TO	tion
\boldsymbol{L}	COUL	ıv	เเบเ

Product Name	EMP1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total EMP1 protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human EMP1
Target Name	EMP1
Other Names	TMP; CL-20; EMP-1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P54849NCBI Gene ID: 2012
Uniprot	P54849
GeneID	2012;
Concentration	0.2mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

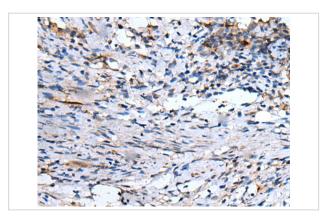
Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 20-100

Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using EMP1 Antibody at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using EMP1 Antibody at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)

Background

Epithelial membrane protein-1 (EMP-1) is a four pass transmembrane protein consisting of 160 amino acids. It is a member of a small family of epithelial membrane proteins. EMP-1 is very similar in structure to its close relative, Peripheral Myelin Protein 22 (PMP22). It is most predominantly expressed in tissues of the gastrointestinal tract but has also been found to be a junctional protein in the liver expressed along the intercellular border. EMP-1 directly interacts with the C-terminus of the P2X7 receptor and may be involved in membrane blebbing. EMP-1 may also be an important regulator in cell communication, signaling, and adhesion. When EMP-1 is overexpressed, cell proliferation is inhibited, S phase is arrested and G1 phase is prolonged in esophogeal cancer cells. EMP-1 may play a role in tumorigenesis and has been identified as a biomarker for gefitinib treatment resistance for patients with lung cancer.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only