

Maspin (L250) Antibody

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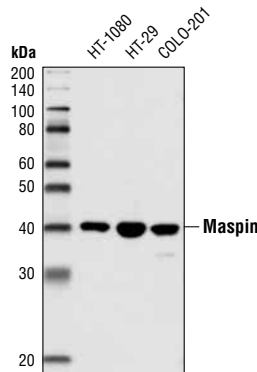
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Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W	H, (Mk)	40 kDa	Rabbit**
Endogenous			

Background: Maspin (SERPINB5) was discovered as a mammary tumor suppressor that is expressed in normal mammary epithelium but lost in most breast cancer cell lines (1). While maspin is related to the serpin family of serine protease inhibitors, it may not function as a protease inhibitor (2). It plays an essential role in embryonic development through critical roles in cell adhesion (3). While the precise mechanism of maspin signaling is unclear (4), the tumor suppressing activity of maspin has been attributed to its ability to inhibit cell invasion/metastasis (5,6) and angiogenesis (7), while promoting apoptosis (8). Nuclear translocation of active IKK α has been shown to repress maspin transcription and promote prostate cancer metastasis (9).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Maspin (L250) Antibody detects endogenous levels of total maspin protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Leu250 of human maspin. Antibodies were purified by peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HT-1080, HT-29 and COLO-201 cell lines using Maspin (L250) Antibody.

Entrez-Gene ID # 5268
Swiss-Prot Acc. # P36952

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Zou, Z. et al. (1994) *Science* 263, 526–9.
- (2) Pemberton, P.A. et al. (1995) *J Biol Chem* 270, 15832–7.
- (3) Gao, F. et al. (2004) *Development* 131, 1479–89.
- (4) Bailey, C.M. et al. (2006) *J Cell Physiol* 209, 617–24.
- (5) Sheng, S. et al. (1996) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 93, 11669–74.
- (6) Seftor, R.E. et al. (1998) *Cancer Res* 58, 5681–5.
- (7) Zhang, M. et al. (2000) *Nat Med* 6, 196–9.
- (8) Jiang, N. et al. (2002) *Oncogene* 21, 4089–98.
- (9) Luo, J.L. et al. (2007) *Nature* 446, 690–4.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v B, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA—Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine

Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.