

SPAM1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP19001B

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P38567
Other Accession	P38568 , NP_694859.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB39464
Calculated MW	57848
Antigen Region	429-457

Additional Information

Gene ID	6677
Other Names	Hyaluronidase PH-20, Hyal-PH20, Hyaluronoglucosaminidase PH-20, Sperm adhesion molecule 1, Sperm surface protein PH-20, SPAM1, HYAL3, PH20
Target/Specificity	This SPAM1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 429-457 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SPAM1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SPAM1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SPAM1
Synonyms	HYAL3, PH20

Function	Involved in sperm-egg adhesion. Upon fertilization sperm must first penetrate a layer of cumulus cells that surrounds the egg before reaching the zona pellucida. The cumulus cells are embedded in a matrix containing hyaluronic acid which is formed prior to ovulation. This protein aids in penetrating the layer of cumulus cells by digesting hyaluronic acid.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor.
Tissue Location	Testis..

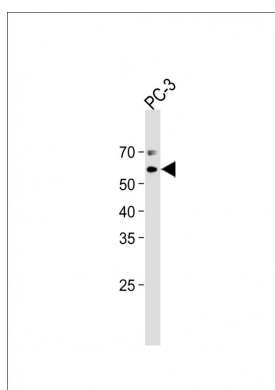
Background

Hyaluronidase degrades hyaluronic acid, a major structural proteoglycan found in extracellular matrices and basement membranes. Six members of the hyaluronidase family are clustered into two tightly linked groups on chromosome 3p21.3 and 7q31.3. This gene was previously referred to as HYAL1 and HYA1 and has since been assigned the official symbol SPAM1; another family member on chromosome 3p21.3 has been assigned HYAL1. This gene encodes a GPI-anchored enzyme located on the human sperm surface and inner acrosomal membrane. This multifunctional protein is a hyaluronidase that enables sperm to penetrate through the hyaluronic acid-rich cumulus cell layer surrounding the oocyte, a receptor that plays a role in hyaluronic acid induced cell signaling, and a receptor that is involved in sperm-zona pellucida adhesion. Abnormal expression of this gene in tumors has implicated this protein in degradation of basement membranes leading to tumor invasion and metastasis. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

References

Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :
Dunn, C.A., et al. BMC Genomics 6 (1), 47 (2005) :
Evans, E.A., et al. Reprod. Biol. Endocrinol. 1, 54 (2003) :
Cherr, G.N., et al. Matrix Biol. 20(8):515-525(2001)
Csoka, A.B., et al. Matrix Biol. 20(8):499-508(2001)

Images



All lanes : Anti-SPAM1 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + PC-3 cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 60 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.