

## TJP1

**Reactivity:** Human

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF IP FC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200 IP 1:20 - 1:50

FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:** 195kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant Protein of human TJP1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

TJP1;DKFZp686M05161;MGC133289;ZO-1 ;

**Catalog #:** A0659

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 7082

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** Q07157

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Tight junctions, or zona occludens, form a continuous barrier to fluids across the epithelium and endothelium. They function in regulation of paracellular permeability and in the maintenance of cell polarity, blocking the movement of transmembrane proteins between the apical and the basolateral cell surfaces (reviewed in 1). Zona occludens proteins ZO-1, -2, and -3 (also known as TJP1, 2, and 3) are peripheral membrane adaptor proteins that link junctional transmembrane proteins such as occludin and claudin to the actin cytoskeleton (reviewed in 2). ZO-1 and -2 are required for tight junction formation and function (3,4). In subconfluent proliferating cells, ZO-1 and ZO-2 have been shown to colocalize to the nucleus and play a role in transcriptional regulation, possibly through facilitating nuclear import/export of transcriptional regulators (5-7). The ZO-2 gene is transcribed from two promoters, generating the ZO-2A and ZO-2C isoforms. ZO-2C lacks a 23 amino acid amino-terminal sequence found in other ZO-2 isoforms. While both isoforms appear to be widely expressed, abnormal regulation of the ZO-2 gene may be correlated with development of ductal cancer (8).

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