

**TAP1 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP6252a**

**Specification**

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**TAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O03518</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O96CP4</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>80965</b>
Antigen Region	<b>765-794</b>

**TAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6890

**Other Names**

Antigen peptide transporter 1, APT1, ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 2, Peptide supply factor 1, Peptide transporter PSF1, PSF-1, Peptide transporter TAP1, Peptide transporter involved in antigen processing 1, Really interesting new gene 4 protein, TAP1, ABCB2, PSF1, RING4, Y3

**Target/Specificity**

This TAP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 765-794 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TAP1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**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**

TAP1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** TAP1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10605026, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:43}

**Function** ABC transporter associated with antigen processing. In complex with TAP2 mediates unidirectional translocation of peptide antigens from cytosol to endoplasmic reticulum (ER) for loading onto MHC class I (MHCI) molecules (PubMed:[25656091](#), PubMed:[25377891](#)). Uses the chemical energy of ATP to export peptides against the concentration gradient (PubMed:[25377891](#)). During the transport cycle alternates between 'inward-facing' state with peptide binding site facing the cytosol to 'outward-facing' state with peptide binding site facing the ER lumen. Peptide antigen binding to ATP-loaded TAP1-TAP2 induces a switch to hydrolysis-competent 'outward-facing' conformation ready for peptide loading onto nascent MHCI molecules. Subsequently ATP hydrolysis resets the transporter to the 'inward facing' state for a new cycle (PubMed:[25377891](#), PubMed:[25656091](#), PubMed:[11274390](#)). Typically transports intracellular peptide antigens of 8 to 13 amino acids that arise from cytosolic proteolysis via IFNG-induced immunoproteasome. Binds peptides with free N- and C-termini, the first three and the C-terminal residues being critical. Preferentially selects peptides having a highly hydrophobic residue at position 3 and hydrophobic or charged residues at the C-terminal anchor. Proline at position 2 has the most destabilizing effect (PubMed:[7500034](#), PubMed:[9256420](#), PubMed:[11274390](#)). As a component of the peptide loading complex (PLC), acts as a molecular scaffold essential for peptide-MHCI assembly and antigen presentation (PubMed:[26611325](#), PubMed:[1538751](#), PubMed:[25377891](#)).

#### **Cellular Location**

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=The transmembrane segments seem to form a pore in the membrane

#### **Tissue Location**

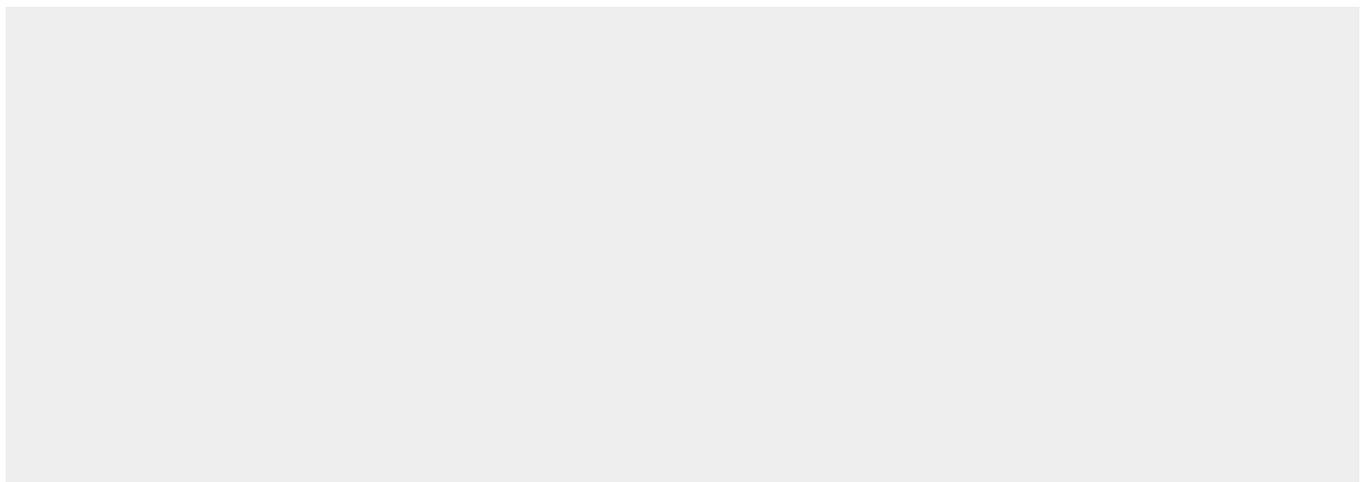
Highly expressed in professional APCs monocytes and dendritic cells as well as in lymphocyte subsets T cells, B cells and NK cells.

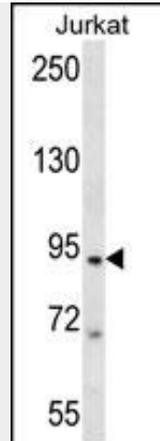
#### **TAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

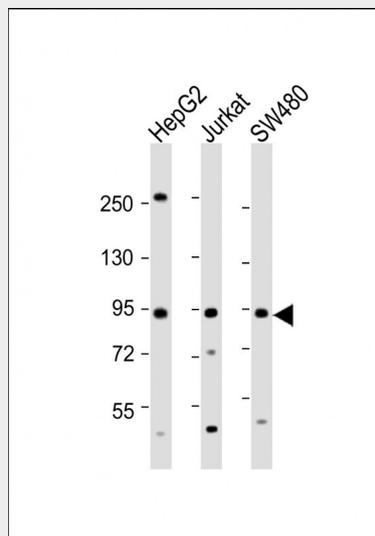
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **TAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Images**

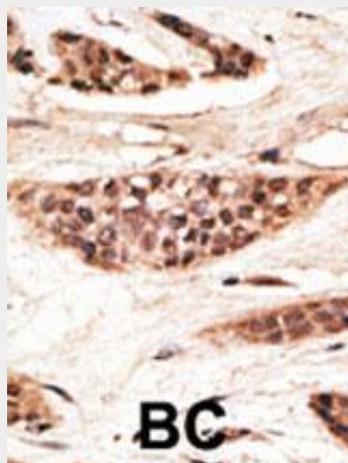




TAP1 Antibody (I795) (Cat. #AP6252a) western blot analysis in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TAP1 antibody detected the TAP1 protein (arrow).



All lanes : Anti-TAP1 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 3: SW480 whole 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 : 87 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data

demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

### **TAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

TAP is an integral transmembrane protein involved in the transport of antigens from the cytoplasm to the endoplasmic reticulum for association with MHC class I molecules. It also acts as a molecular scaffold for the final stage of MHC class I folding, namely the binding of peptide. Nascent MHC class I molecules associate with TAP via tapasin. TAP is inhibited by the covalent attachment of herpes simplex virus ICP47 protein, which blocks the peptide-binding site of TAP. It is inhibited by human cytomegalovirus US6 glycoprotein, which binds to the luminal side of the TAP complex and inhibits peptide translocation by specifically blocking ATP-binding to TAP and prevents the conformational rearrangement of TAP induced by peptide binding. TAP is also inhibited by human adenovirus E3-19K glycoprotein, which binds the TAP complex and acts as a tapasin inhibitor, preventing MHC class I/TAP association. Expression of TAP is down-regulated by human Epstein-barr virus vIL-10 protein, thereby affecting the transport of peptides into the endoplasmic reticulum and subsequent peptide loading by MHC class I molecules. TAP1 and TAP2 form a heterodimer of TAP1 and TAP2, and the peptide-binding site is shared between the cytoplasmic loops of TAP1 and TAP2. TAP, inducible by interferon gamma, belongs to the ABC transporter family, MDR subfamily.

### **TAP1 Antibody (C-term) - References**

- Lajoie, J., et al., Hum. Immunol. 64(8):823-829 (2003).
- Gaudet, R., et al., EMBO J. 20(17):4964-4972 (2001).
- Tang, J., et al., Hum. Immunol. 62(3):256-268 (2001).
- Hewitt, E.W., et al., EMBO J. 20(3):387-396 (2001).
- Bennett, E.M., et al., J. Immunol. 162(9):5049-5052 (1999).