

**AM31992PU-N****Monoclonal Antibody to Jo-1 autoantigen - Purified**

<b>Quantity:</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.5 mg/ml
<b>Background:</b>	Systemic auto-immune diseases are characterised by the production of antibodies directed to a broad range of self-antigens. Recent evidence indicates that the majority of these autoantigens undergo structural modifications during apoptotic and necrotic cell death, including proteolysis, hyperphosphorylation, dephosphorylation, nucleolytic cleavage or degradation and transglutaminase crosslinking [1]. In myositis the Jo-1 autoantigen is more frequently targeted by the immune system in contrast to other tRNA synthetases [2].
<b>Host / Isotype:</b>	Mouse / IgG2a
<b>Recommended Isotype Controls:</b>	AM03096PU-N
<b>Clone:</b>	7BH12
<b>Format:</b>	<b>State:</b> Liquid purified Ig fraction <b>Buffer System:</b> 100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 <b>Preservatives:</b> 0.05% Sodium Azide <b>Stabilizers:</b> 50% (v/v) Glycerol
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	Human Jo-1 protein
<b>Species Reactivity:</b>	<b>Tested:</b> Human.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C . Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>General Readings:</b>	1. Utz PJ, Anderson P. Posttranslational protein modifications, apoptosis, and the bypass of tolerance to autoantigens. <i>Arthritis Rheum.</i> 1998 Jul;41(7):1152-60. PubMed PMID: 9663470. 2. Rodenburg RJ, Raats JM, Pruijn GJ, van Venrooij WJ. Cell death: a trigger of autoimmunity? <i>Bioessays.</i> 2000 Jul;22(7):627-36. PubMed PMID: 10878575.