

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Introduction

Some History...

One of the earliest use for antibodies, came in the early part of the 20th Century when Karl Landsteiner developed a serological test for different blood groups (ABO system for typing blood) identification. Today antibodies are used as versatile reagents for an extremely wide range of assays, in techniques as varied as screening phage libraries, biosensors, affinity purifications, and conventional immunoassays including ELISA, blotting, flow cytometry, agglutinations... Because of these multiple uses, a wide range of antibodies is needed (regarding to antigen-specificity, binding affinity, and format/purity). Fortunately, a large number of companies now provide antibodies for researchers. This means that each individual lab no longer has to go through the hassle of generating, purifying and testing their own antibodies. However it is often difficult to find out the antibody companies, and the best supplier.

The use of primary antibodies (I Abs) as research tools is, in many ways, responsible for much of the progress seen in modern biological research. These antibodies, specific of target antigens, are a first step to probe samples in various detections. They can also be used to immobilize antigens on supports. Secondary antibodies (II Abs) are used in a second step to detect and amplify I Abs signal by colour or light emission as fluorescence or chemiluminescence.

Interchim is proud to offer one of the largest choice of high quality primary antibodies (more than 20 000 items).

To make your search easier among this huge list, we propose two different ways of classification:

◆ Research Interests

24 research areas are listed and shortly presented hereafter. Each area lists key words (specificities) that can be searched in the antibody alphabetical listing. A detailed description of some key related antibodies is inserted in the alphabetical listing of antibodies.

◆ Alphabetical Listing

This list presents our antibodies by specificity in alphanumerical order of specificities. It displays key informations : species cross reactivity, host, quantity, compatible immunotechniques and identified related research areas. Please refer to the legend for codified information.

◆ A third part is dedicated to last minute Antibodies. It includes Chicken IgY antibodies and mitochondrial research antibodies.

◆ In a fourth part, you will find an alphabetical listing of our mayor antigens and bioactive peptides (more than 4000). The research areas corresponding to these antigens are also displayed in the table with the same codification (1-24) as for antibodies.

Do not hesitate to contact us if you do not find the requested specificity or if you need further details.

Thanks to :

- ◆ its huge database
- ◆ its excellent technical support
- ◆ and its ability to provide all associated products (secondary, substrate, kits...)

Interchim is your reliable supplier for primary antibodies.

If the antibody you are looking for is not available on the market, keep in mind our custom services :

Custom Rabbit AND Mouse polyclonal, as well as Mouse Monoclonal.

This catalog cannot be exhaustive, while our web site is continuously updated with new antibodies. Please search on our web site <http://www.interchim.com/interchim/customers/>. With our e-search tool, you can search by name, key words with Booleans, INTERCHIM number as well as supplier catalog number, and obtain all ordering information.

A.2

We can also source any Abs for you, thanks to our access to large databases and experienced relationships with most of world Abs suppliers!



Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

Hereafter are described the 24 areas for antibody classification by Research Interest. After a small description, a list of our related antibodies is displayed. More information on the antibodies can be found in the Alphabetical classification table.

1 - Allergens

An allergen is a substance that causes an acute defensive reaction in a person's immune system.

Have a look at Chapter F, page 3 for a list of our food allergens detection kits.

Brazil nut
Brazilian Scampi
Casein alpha
Cashew nut
Crab
Egg

Histamine
Histamine Receptor 1-4
Lobster protein
Shrimp protein
Soy protein

2 - Angio / Histogenesis

Histogenesis is the process of tissue formation while **Angiogenesis** is the formation of new blood vessels from existing vasculature. These processes are implicated in tumor growth and metastasis.

Activin Receptor Type II
Angiogenin
Angiopoietin 1-4
BAI 1-3
BMP 1-15
CD29
CD31 / PECAM-1
CD34
CD36 GPIIb / GPIV
CD41
CD41a

CD61 / GPIIIa
CD62E
CD105 / Endoglin
CD106 / VCAM-1
CD141 / Thrombomodulin
COL1A1, C-term
Elastase, neutrophil
Endothelial Marker
Factor VIII Related Antigen
Factor XIIIa
FAK

Flk-1 / VEGFR-2
Flt-1 / VEGFR-1
Heparan Sulfate Proteoglycan
HIF-1a, b, 2a
HLA Antigens
HLTF
Kringles
L1 Cell Adhesion Molecule
Microglobulin beta 2-3
Plasminogen
Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1-2

Raf-1
Thomsen-Friedenreich Antigen
Thrombospondin
Thymidine Phosphorylase
Transglutaminase C
Transglutaminase II
Urokinase Plasminogen activator
VEGF

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

3 - Apoptosis / cell cycle

Apoptosis : Also known as programmed cell death, apoptosis is the process in which abnormal cells are eliminated and prevented from further cell divisions.

Have a look at Chapter E for more details on Apoptosis and Cell Cycle and for a list of our related kits.

Cell Cycle : Cell division. A complete cell cycle consists of the G1, S, G2 and M phases. In mitosis a single cell gives 2 identical daughter cells, while in meiosis a single cell gives rise to 4 haploid cells.

14-3-3 gamma
8-oxo-dG
A1, BH3 Domain
Acinus
Activating Transcription Factor 1-6
AKT 1-3
Anaphase Promoting Complex 2, 11
Annexin II, monomer
Annexin VI, p70
Apaf-1
APE / Ref-1
Apoptosis Inducing Factor
ARC (Apoptosis repressor with CARD)
Ask1 / MAPKKK5
ATM
ATPase p97
Aurora 2 (STK15), A, B, C
Aven
AXUD1
Bad, BH3 Domain
BAG-1
Bak
BARD1
Basic Ig-like variable motif-containing
Bax
Bcl-2, 2a, 6, 10, G, X, w, XL
Beclin 1
BID
Bik, BH3 Domain
Bim
BIRC 1-8
Bmf, BH3 Domain
BNIP3L, BH3 Domain
Bok, BH3 Domain
Bonzo / STRL33 / TYMSTR
BPDE
BPDE DNA
BRAF35
BRCA 1-2
Bromodeoxyuridine
BTF / BCLAF1, Advanced panel
CAS
Caspase 1-10
Catenin beta
CD95 / Fas
CDC2
CDC6
CDC7 Phosphatase
CDC14A Phosphatase
CDC25a ,b, c
CDC34
CDC37
CDC47
CDh1
CDK 1-11
CENP-F
C-Ets-1
C-Fos
CIDE-3
CIDE-A , B

C-Jun
CLAN
cIAP 1-2
C-Myc
Cohesin, Scc1-subunit
Cullin 1-3
CXCR4 / Fusin
Cyclic AMP
Cyclic GMP
Cyclin A, B, C, D, E, G, T
Cyclin cdc2, 4, 5
Cytochrome B, C
Cytotoxic Eff. T Cells
D4-GDI
DAP-3, DAP-5
DATF1
DcR 1-3
DIABLO
DMC-1
DMC-1
DNA
DNA Fragmentation Factor 45
DNA Polymerase
DP-1, DP-2
DR 3-6
Drp-1
E2F-1, 3, 4, 6
E2F 1-5 Transcription Factor
E47
Endostatin
EphA3 (Hek)
FADD
FAP-1
FAS
FAS Ligand
Fen-1
Fodrin-alpha (spectrin-alpha)
FosB
FOXO1a
FPG
Fra 2
G protein
GADD 45
Glutamylcysteine Synthetase gamma
Glyceraldehyde-3-PDH
Glycogen Synthetase Kinase 3 beta
Granzyme B
GRIM-19
GTPase Activating Protein
H2AX, phosphorylated
HEC1
Histones
Holocytochrome c
HOX-11
Hrk, BH3 domain
HSTK12
ICAD (DFF45)
Iceberg
I-FLICE / CASPER
IKB
IPAF or CARD12
Jo-1 Antigen

JunB, JunD
Ki-67
Klotho
Kos1
Livin
MADD
Malondialdehyde/MDA
MAP Kinase
MAP Kinase Phosphatase X
MAP1
MAP126
MAP2a,b
mBad, phospho
Mcl-1
MEK6
MEKK5
Microphthalmia
Miotic Kinesin-Like Protein-1
Mitotic Proteins
Monopolin
MSF
NBL1
NFkB
NF-Y
NIP1, BH3 Domain
NIP3, BH3 Domain
NME6, N-term
Nod1 (Apaf-1 like protein/CARD4)
Noxa, BH3 Domain
NTAL
Nuclear Ag of proliferating cells
NuMA
OAS 1, 3
p/CIP/p300
p14ARF
p15INK4b
p16
p16INK4a
p18INK4c
p19ARF
p19Skp1
p21WAF1
p27
p27Kip1
p35nck5a
p53
p57
p63
p73
p95 /NBS1
p95VAV
p107
p130
PAPK
PAR 4
PAR polymer
PARP
PBR
PCNA
PCTAIRE2
Perforin

PERP
PHO 1,3
PKA, PKB, PKC
Plakoglobin
Plakophilin 1, 2
Polymerase beta
Post Meiotic Segregation Increased 2
PPM1D / WIP1
Prohibitin
Proliferating Cell Nuclear Ag
Prostate Apoptosis Response-4
Protein Kinase Type II
PROX1
Proximal sequence element 1/Ku
Prot.
PUMA
Rad9, BH3 Domain
Raf-1
RAIDD
RANK
Retinoblasma
Ribonucleoprotein
RNA Polymerase II
ROC
Separase
SIRT2
Smad 3, 4
SODD (Silencer of Death Domain)
Sodium Iodide Symporter (hNIS)
Son of Sevenless-1 (SOS-1)
STAT1
Superoxide Dismutase
Survivin
TACE / ADAM17
TACI
TATA binding protein
TdT
TIA-1
TID-1
Topoisomerase II alpha
TR2
TRADD
TRAF 2, 5
TRAIL / Apo2L
TRANSC / RANKL
Transcription Factor IIB
Tri-Methyl Guanosine Cap
TROY / TAJ
USF1
USP7
UVssDNA
Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Receptor 2
VDR
VEGF
Vitamin D Receptor (VDR)
WISP 1, 2
Wnt-1
WT1
XIAP
X-linked inhibitor of Apoptosis
XPF
Z-DNA

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

4 - Blood and serum proteins

Acid Glycoprotein alpha 1
Acrp30
Albumin
Antithrombin
Blood Group Antigen A,B,H,M,N
Blood Group Associated, A,B,Le,O
Blood Group Associated,Precursor
Bovine Serum Albumin
Ceruleplasmin
Complement C1, C1q, C3-9
C-Reactive Protein
D-dimer
Factor H, beta 1H
Factor V
Factor VII
Factor VIII
Factor VIII C
Factor VIII Related Antigen
Factor IX

Factor X
Factor XI
Factor XII
Factor XIII
Ferritin
Fibrin / Fibrinogen
Fibrinogen
Fibrinopeptide A
Fibronectin
Folate
Folate Binding Protein
Globulin (Z-1)
Glycophorin A
Haptoglobin
Hemoglobin
Heparin Cofactor II
High MW Kininogen
Human Serum Albumin
Human Whole Serum

I-309
IgA Secretory
Kappa
Lactalbumin alpha
Lactoferrin
Lactoglobulin beta
Lambda
Leo1
Macroglobulin alpha 2
Myoglobin
Ovalbumin
Plasminogen
Platelet Factor IV
PLAU
PLAUR
Prealbumin
Prostatic Acid Phosphatase
Protein C
Protein S

Protein Z
Prothrombin
Rh(o)D & Rh(o)Dii
Rheumatoid Factor
RhoC
Secretory Component
Secretory IgA
Serum Amyloid A
Serum Amyloid Component
Serum Amyloid P Component
SS-A (Ro) Antigen
SS-B Antigen
TAFI
Thrombin
Thrombin Receptor
Thrombospondin
Thyroxine Binding Globulin
Transferrin
Vitronectin

5 - Cancer, Hypoxia and related molecules

Cancer is a group of related diseases characterized by uncontrolled cell division. Currently, it is believed that cancers arise from both genetic and environmental factors that lead to aberrant growth regulation of a stem cell population, or by the dedifferentiation of more mature cell types. Normally, cells proliferate only in response to injury, immune responses, or, in a few cases, to replace cells that have undergone apoptotic cell death. Mutations in DNA that lead to cancer appear to disrupt this orderly process.

The rapid cells proliferation can lead to a tumor (or neoplasm) that is either benign (not cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Benign tumors do not spread to other parts of the body or invade other tissues, and are rarely a threat to life. Malignant tumors can invade other organs, spread to distant locations (metastasize) and become life threatening.

In this category, we also include : oncogenes/oncogenesis, cancer markers and tumor suppressors.

Hypoxia : Hypoxia is the reduction of oxygen supply to tissues. It contributes significantly to the pathophysiology of major categories of human disease, including myocardial and cerebral ischemia, cancer, pulmonary hypertension, congenital heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

You can also have a look at Chapter E for our cancer for related kits

14-3-3 gamma
Adenoma Antigen
Aflatoxin B1
AIB1 (Activated in Breast Cancer)
ALK
Alkaline Phosphatase, placental
Amylin Peptide
Antichymotrypsin alpha-1
APE / Ref-1
ATM
AXUD1
BAP1
BARD1
B-cell Linker Protein (BLNK)
Bcl-10
Beclin 1
Biphenyl DNA, 4-amino
BMI
BNIP3L, BH3 Domain
BRAF
BRAF35
BRCA 1, 2
BRD 2, 8
BRIP1
BUBR1
Cachectic Factor peptide
Cachectic Factor protein
Calretinin
Cancer Antigen CA15-3

Cancer Antigen CA19-9
Cancer Antigen CA27-29
Cancer Antigen CA50
Cancer Antigen CA125
Carbonic Anhydrase I, II, IX
Carcinoembryonic Antigen
Cathepsin D
CBF beta
CD66ce (NCA / CEA)
CD99 / MIC2
CD117 / c-Kit/SCF-Receptor
CD175 / Tn Antigen
CD175s / Sialosyl Tn Antigen
CDX1, 2
CEA / CD66e
C-Fos
Chk 1, 2
Chromogranin A
CIDE-3
C-Jun
CKII alpha
Claspin
C-Myb / v-myb
Copper Transporter Receptor 1
C-Src
Cyclooxygenase 1
DICE1 / DDX26
DNA Methyl Transferase 1, 2, 3
DOK 1, 2

E6AP
EMA / CA15-3 / MUC-1
Embryonal carcinoma
Endostatin
Epithelial Mucin Antigen
Epithelial Specific Antigen
EPLIN
ESE-1
Estrogen
Ethenoadenosine
Ethenocytidine
Ets-1
Fetoprotein alpha
Fetoprotein alpha Receptor
FHIT
Filaggrin
Fli-1
FUS
Galectin 7
GCDPF15
Glicentin
Glutamyl Transferase gamma
GST
Hash1
HDAC 1-11
HIF Prolyl Hydroxylase 1-4
HIF-1 Factor Inhibiting
HIF-1a, 1b, 2a
Int-2 Oncoprotein

JunB
JunD
Kallikrein
Ki-67 antigen (Proliferation Marker)
LMO1
LYN
MAGE-1
MART-1
Maspin
MDM2
MEKK8
Melanoma Associated Antigen
Melanoma Cells
Melanoma Marker
Melanoma, gp100
Menin
Mesothelin
Mesothelioma
Methyluridine, 5-OH
MGC11296
Milk Fat Globule Membrane
Milk Fat Globulin 1-2
MLH1
MLL 1-5
MLLT 1-7, 10
MOP3
MSF
MSH 2, 6
MUC-1

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

Mucin 1-3, 5, 6, 12
Myelin Basic Protein
Neuroblastoma
Neuron Specific Enolase
NF1
NKIAMRE
NM23
NME 1, 2
NOTCH
Nucleophosmin
NuMA
Oncostatin M
OSTC
Osteoprotegerin
p107
p14ARF
p300
p53
p63
p73
PAR 4
Parafibromin
PFKFB 3, 4
P-Glycoprotein

PI3KC2 A, B, G
PI3KC3
PI3KCA, B, D, G
PLAP
PML gene product
PRAC
PRDM2
PRDM16
Preadipocyte factor-1
Prekallikrein, heavy chain
Prostate Acid Phosphatase
Prostate Mucin Antigen
Prostate Secretory Protein
Prostate Specific Acid Phosphatase
Prostate Specific Antigen
Prostate Specific Membrane Antigen
Prostatic Acid Phosphatase
Prostein
PSA
PSCA
PSDR1
PTEN
PTK 6, 7
PVR

RAI14
Ras
Ras18
Renal Cell Carcinoma
RET Oncoprotein
Retinoblastoma
S100
S100 A1, 2, 4, 6
S100B / Neurite Extension Factor
SCRATCH1
Secretory Component
Smad4 / DPC4
Small Cell Lung Carcinoma
Small Intestinal Mucinous Antigen
Sp1
Specific Protein-1
SRC
SRF
ST 5-7, 13, 14
Surfactant B Protein
Survivin
Synaptophysin
Synuclein-gamma
TAFII68

TAG-72
Tal-1
Tartrate Resistant Acid Phosphatase
Thomsen-Friedenreich Antigen
Thrombopoietin
Thymidylate Synthase
Thyroglobulin
Toll Like Receptor
TRK-A, gp140
TRP75 / gp75
Trp-p8
TRX2
TTF-1
Tumor Endothelial Marker 5
Tyrosinase
VILIP 1-3
Von Hippel-Lindau Protein
WAF1 p21
Wilm's Tumor
WISP 1, 2
Wnt-1
WT1
XAGE-1
XLKD1

6 - Cardiac Markers and related molecules

ACE 1, 2
Actin, cardiac
Angiogenin
Angiotensin II Receptors
Atrial Natriuretic Peptide
Brain Natriuretic Peptide
Cadherin 5
Cadherin E
C-Reactive Protein
Creatine Kinase, BB Isoenzyme

Creatine Kinase, MB Isoenzyme
Creatine Kinase, MM Isoenzyme
Creatinine Phosphokinase
D-dimer
Elav-type RNA-binding protein
Endothelin
Endothelin A Receptor
Endothelin B Receptor
Endothelin big

Fatty Acid Binding Protein
Glycogen Phosphorylase, BB
Leptin
Mucin 1 Glycoprotein
Myeloperoxidase
Myoglobin
Myosin light chain-1
NPR-A, B, Bi, C
p13

Pentraxin 3
Per 1-3
Resistin
S100
S100 alpha, beta
Troponin C, I, T
Urodilatin
Urotensin
Urotensin II

You can also have a look at Chapter E for our Cardiology/hematology kits

7 - CD Markers

See alphabetical listing for anti-CD markers list.

Cluster of Differentiation (CD) molecules are markers located on the cell surface, and are recognized by specific sets of antibodies, used to identify the cell type, stage of differentiation and activity state of a cell.

8 - Cell adhesion

Have a look at Chapter E for our Cell Adhesion kits.

Cell adhesion proteins are often transmembrane receptors. Transmembrane cell adhesion proteins extend across the cell surface membrane and typically have domains that extend into both the extracellular space and the intracellular space. The extracellular domain of a cell adhesion protein can bind to other molecules that might be either on the surface of an adjacent cell (cell-to-cell adhesion) or part of the extracellular matrix (cell-to-ECM adhesion).

Cell adhesion proteins are important for the normal functioning of living organisms (function of migratory, embryonic development, synaptic transmission...)

BAIAP 1-3
Cadherin E
Cadherin P
Cadherin, pan
Catenin gamma
CD33
CD44 / HCAM
CD50 / ICAM-3
CD54 / ICAM-1

CD56 / NCAM
CD62E
CD62P
CD106 / VCAM-1
Claudin 1-5
Connexin 26-50
Desmocollin 1
Desmoglein 1, 2
Flk-1 / VEGFR-2

Flt-1 / VEGFR-1
Flt-2
Flt-4 / VEGFR-3
Galectin 3, 7
LIMP1/1gp85
MLLT4
Nephrin
Nephrin related protein 1, 2

Paracellin-1 / Claudin-16
Podocalyxin
PTK7
PVR
PVRL1
SIGLEC 1-11
T-Cell Receptors
T-cells, activated -Biotin

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

9 - Cytokine / Chemokine / Growth factors

Cytokines are small secreted proteins which mediate and regulate immunity, inflammation, and hematopoiesis. They must be produced *de novo* in response to an immune stimulus. They generally (although not always) act over short distances and short time spans and at very low concentration. They act by binding to specific membrane receptors, which then signal the cell via second messengers, often tyrosine kinases, to alter its behavior (gene expression). Responses to cytokines include increasing or decreasing expression of membrane proteins (including cytokine receptors), proliferation, and secretion of effector molecules.

Cytokine is a general name ; other names include lymphokine (cytokines made by lymphocytes), monokine (cytokines made by monocytes), chemokine (cytokines with chemotactic activities), and interleukin (cytokines made by one leukocyte and acting on other leukocytes).

Chemokines attract leukocytes to infection sites. Chemokines have conserved cysteine residues that allow them to be assigned to four groups. The groups, with representative chemokines, are C-C chemokines (RANTES, MCP-1, MIP-1a, and MIP-1b), C-X-C chemokines (IL-8), C chemokines (Lymphotactin), and CXXXC chemokines (Fractalkine).

Growth factors are proteins that bind to receptors on the cell surface, with the primary result of activating cellular proliferation and/or differentiation. Many growth factors are quite versatile, stimulating cellular division in numerous different cell types; while others are specific to a particular cell-type.

Have a look at Chapter E for a list of our cytokines/ growth factor detection kits.

4-1 BB Ligand
Acrp30, globular
Adipolean Variant
Amphiregulin
AP-2 Transcription Factor
APRIL
B71
BCA-1
BD-2
Brain derived neurotrophic factor
C-10
Cardiotrophin-1
CCL19
CCR 5, 8
CD115 /CSF-1R/M-CSFR
CD116, GM-CSFR
CD117 /c-Kit/SCF-Receptor
CD118, Chain 2
CD119, Chain 1
C-erb-1
C-erb-3 / HER-3
C-erbB-2 / HER-2 / neu
C-erbB-3 / HER-3
C-erbB-4 / HER-4
Chemokine CC Receptor
Chemokine CC Receptor-Like
Chemokine CC-1, hemofiltrate
Chemokine CC 1-3
Chemokine-Like Receptor
Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor
CIS
CLAN
CNTF CTLA-4
Cu2+ oxidized LDL
CX3CR1
CXC Chemokine Receptor 3-5
CXCL16
CXCR4 / Fusin
Daxx
DC-SIGN
Defensin alpha 1-6
Defensin beta 1-4
EGF

EGF Receptor
EG-VEGF
EMAP-II
ENA-78
Endostatin
Eotaxin
Erythropoietin
Erythropoietin Receptor
Exodus-2
FAS Ligand /Apo-1
FGF
FGF Receptor 1-4
FGR
Flt-3 / FLK2 (CD135)
Flt3-Ligand
Fractalkine
Galectin 1
GCP-2
G-CSF
G-CSF Receptor
GDNF
Glial cell derived neurotrophic factor
GM-CSF
GPCR / C5L2
GPCR / GPR100
GPCR / GPR2 / CCR10
GPCR / GPR81 (FKSG80)
GPCR / TG1019
GRO / KC
GRO / MGSA
GRO beta
GRO gamma
Growth Receptor Bound Protein
HCC-1
Hepatocyte Growth Factor
Heregulin
Histamine H1-4 Receptor
Human Rheumatoid Factor
I-309
IGF-1
IGF-1 Receptor
IGF-2
IKAP

Insulin
Insulin Receptor
Insulin Receptor Substrate
Interferons
Interleukins
IP10 / CRG2
IPO-38 Proliferation Marker
IRAP
ISG15
I-TAC
JE
KC
KGF
L27
L28
L29
LD78 beta
LEC / NCC-4
LEFTY A
LEP
Leptin
Leukotriene B4 Receptor BLT1, 2
LIF
LIGHT
LIX
Lymphotactin
Macrophage Derived Chemokine
MCP-1 /JE
MCP-1 /MCAF
MCP 2-5
M-CSF
MDC
Midkine
MIG
MIP-1,2,3,4,5
Monokine Induced Interferon g
Myostatin
NAP-2
Neurturin
NGF beta
NGF Receptor (p75NGFR)
NP-1
NRG 1-4

NT-3, 4
Oncostatin M
OPG
PDGF
PDGF Receptor
PF-4
Prokineticin Receptor 1, 2
Prostaglandin E Receptor 1-4
Prostaglandin F2 alpha Receptor
Prostaglandin Transporter
RANTES
S100 protein
sCD22
sCD40 Ligand
SCDGFB
SCGF
Scl-70 Ag
SOCS6
Somatomedin C
sRANK Receptor
sRANKL
STAT2, STAT6
Stem Cell Factor
sTNF Receptor Type I, II
Stromal Cell Derived Factor
Survivin
TACE / ADAM17
TACI
TARC
TDGF1
TECK
TGF alpha, beta
Thrombopoietin
TLR 1-9
TNF alpha, beta
TNF Receptor
TOLLIP
TRAIL / Apo2L
TWEAK
VEGF

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

10 - DNA Replication / Transcription / Repairs

Transcription related kits can be found in Chapter E

Transcriptional Factors are proteins that bind DNA upstream of genes and turn on/off the gene expression. They work in conjunction with other regulators and RNA polymerase.

DNA damage is any modification of DNA, altered through minor base modifications or base replacements, that changes its coding properties or normal function in replication or transcription.

See also our DNA damage detection kits Chapter E

DNA repair occurs in normal and in pathological conditions : it is of great importance in the study of cell stress (oxidation, UV), and ageing. DNA repair in mammalian cells can be classified in : direct reversal, base excision repair, nucleotide excision repair, mismatch repair and double strand break repairs.

Interchim provides antibodies detecting DNA fragmentation associated with DNA damage, AT mutations and PARP.

Acinus
ACT
ADNP
AML 1-3
Amyloid Precursor Protein
APBB 1, 2
APE / Ref-1
APOBEC 1
APOBEC Complementation Factor
Apoptosis Inducing Factor
Aprataxin
ARA9
Artemin
Artemis
Aryl hydrocarbon Receptor
ASC1
ASH2
ATM
ATR
ATR Interacting Protein
BARD1
BHC110 / KIAA0601
Blimp-1
BLM
BMI
BRCA 1, 2
BRD 2, 8
BRIP1
Brn-2 / N-Oct-3
BTF / BCLAF1, Advanced panel
BubR1, Advanced panel
C/EBP alpha, beta, delta
CA150
CAF-1
Calreticulin
Caper
CBX
CDC25a
CDX 1, 2
CEM15
CENP-A, B, C, E, F, F, J
Chk 1, 2
CITED 1, 2
CKII alpha
Claspin
Clock
C-Maf
C-Myb, Sumoylation site
CoAA
Core-Binding Factor alpha
CoREST
COUP-TFII, nuclear receptor
CREB
CREB-Binding Protein

CRTR-1
Cryptochrome
CSN 1-7
CUGBP1 protein
CUGBP2 / NAPOR
Cullin-7
Cyclic GMP
DATF1
Deoxyribonuclease I, II
DIS
DMAP1
DNA
DNA Ligase I
DNA Ligase I Protein
DNA Methyl Transferase
DNA Polymerases
DNA Primases
DNA-PKcs
DP-1, 2
DREAM
DRIL1
dsDNA
E12
E2F-1, 4, 6
E2F 1-5 Transcription Factor
E6AP
EAR-3
Eco1
Egr-1
EIF-4EBP1
ELF-1
ELK
ELYS
EMSY
ErbA-Related Protein EAR2
ERCC1
ERK 1/2, phosphorylated
Estrogen-Related Receptor
Exchange repair cross complementing
Exo1
EZH 1, 2
Fanconi anemia D2
FEN-1
Fetoprotein Transcription Factor
FHL2
FKLF
FLRF / RNF41
FUS
G9a
GADD 45
GATA-1, 3
H2AX
HAND 1, 2
Hash1

HDAC 1-11
HdmX / MDM4
HELLS
HIF-1a, 1b, 2a
HIPK 2, 3
hMafF
HMG-1, 2
hnRNP H
HP1 beta
HRX
hSET1
HSF-1, 2
Ikb alpha, Sumoylation site
Intercalated DNA
IRF-1, 3, 6, 7
JLP
KAP-1
KIAA0460
KIAA1276
KIAA1794 / FLJ10719
KIF14
KIP2
Kringle 5
Ku70, 80
LAF4
Leo1
LMO1
MAD2
MafA
MafB
Max
MBD 1-4
MCAF
MCM 2-10
MDC1
Menin
MGC11296
MGMT
Microphthalmia Transcription Factor
Mismatch Repair Protein 2
MJD
MKLP1
MLH1
MLL 1-5
MLLT 1, 2, 6, 7, 10
MOP 3, 4
Mre11
MSH 2, 6
MTA3
Mus81
MutY
MutY homolog peptide
Nab2
NBS1

NCOA2
NCOR1
NeuroD1
NeuroG1
Neurogenin2, 3
NF1
NFATc1
NF-YB
NOTCH1
NT5E
NTH Endonuclease III
NTH1
Nucleolin (Nucleolus Marker)
OASIS
OASL
Oct-3
OGG1
p14ARF
p53
p53 Binding Protein 1
p63
p73
p95 /NBS1
p100
p107
p300
Paf1
PAR 4
Parafibromin
PARC / H7-AP1
PARP
pATF-2
Pax-3, 5
Pbx-1
PCNA
PELP1 / MNAR
Per1
PGC-1
PHD 1-4
PHF-9 (FANC-L)
Photoreceptor-specific nuclear receptor
PIAS 1, 3, ny, x, y, z
Pirh2
Pit-1
PLK1
PMS2
PNK1
PR/SET07
PRDM1 / BLIMP1
PRDM 2-9
PRDM 10-17
PROX1
PRP4

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

PRP19 / PSO4	Rtf-1	STAT 2, 5b, 6	Tubby Protein
Rad 1, 6, 9, 17, 18, 21, 23, 50, 51	Ruv A , B, C	STAT2, C-term	Upstream Transcription Factor-2
RAMP 1, 2, 3	SA 1, 2	Steroidogenic Factor 1	USF1
Rap	SAF-1	SUV39H1	USP7
Rap1	SCC-112	TAFII68	VDR
Raptor	SCRATCH1	TAU	WAPL
RelB	SDS3	Telomerase	WRN
RENT1	SET07	Telomerase / EST2	WT1
Retinoblasma Binding Protein 5	SET 1, 2, 9	Telomerase Protein 1	Xanthine Oxidase
RFC 1-5, 36, 37, 40, 140	SETDB1	Telomeric Repeat Binding Factor	Xeroderma pigmentosum type G
RFLAT-1	SIRT 3-7	TFIIB	XPA
RFX5	SLUG	TFII-I	XPF
RFXANK	Sm	Thymine Glycols	XPG
RFXAP	SMARCA3	Timeless	XRCC 1-4
RFX-B	SMC 1-6	TopBP1	YY1
RhoB	SMG1	Topoisomerase I, II	ZCWCC1
RING1	SNAIL	Topoisomerase II Binding Protein	ZFP42
RNP Antigen	SNF5/INI1	TRIP6	ZHX1
RPA32	SOX2	TRX2	ZNF261
RPA70	Sp1	TTK	
Rpb2	SRC 1-3	Tub Homolog	
		Tubby like protein 1, 2	

11- Drugs and resistance

This category includes : opioids, analgesics, antibiotics, drug resistance proteins as well as pesticides and persistent organic pollutants.

Alkylphenol	Cyclosporin A	MDR related protein	Primidone
Amitriptyline	Digitoxigenin	Methadone	Procainamide
Amphetamine	Digitoxin	Methamphetamine	Propoxyphene
Atrazine	Digoxin	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	Quinidine
Atrazine	Dilantin / Phenytoin	MGMT	Secobarbital
Barbiturate	Dinitrophenol	Morphine	Streptomycin/Dihydrostreptomycin
Benzodiazepines	Disopyramide	MRP	Sulfadimethoxine
Benzoylcegonine	Enrofloxacin/Ciprofloxacin	NAPA	Sulfamethazine
BisphenolA	Erythromycin	Naproxen	Tetrahydrocannabinol
Caffeine	Fenitrothion	Neomycin	Theophylline
Cannabinoid Receptor	Furosemide	Norfloxacin	Thymidylate Synthase
Carbamazepine	Gentamicin	Opioid Receptor	Tobramycin
Ceftiofur	Glyphosate	Oxazepam	Tricyclic Antidepressants
Cephalosporin C/Cephapirin	Haloperidol	Oxycodone	Tylosin
Chloramphenicol	Haloperidol	Oxyphenbutazone	Valproic Acid
Chlorpyrifos	Ibuprofen	p170 / MDR-1	Valproic Acid
Clonidine	Imipramine	Penicillin & Derivatives	Valproic Acid
Cocaine	Lactamase beta	Phencyclidine	Valproic Acid
Cocaine Amphetamine Rel. Transcript	Lidocaine	Phenobarbital	Valproic Acid
Cotinine	LRP / MVP	Phenytoin	Valproic Acid
	MDR related antigen, P110	Pirimiphos	

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest



12 - Enzymes & enzymes inhibitors

Most biological **enzymes** are proteins. They catalyse the chemical reactions in cells. A catalyst is a molecule which increases the rate of a reaction but is not the substrate or product of that reaction. A substrate is a molecule upon which an enzyme acts to yield a product.

Enzyme inhibitors are molecules that interact in some way with the enzyme to prevent it from working in a normal manner. There are a variety of inhibitor types including: nonspecific, irreversible, reversible - competitive and noncompetitive. Poisons and drugs are examples of enzyme inhibitors.

11 beta-HSD
ACE 1, 2
Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase-1, 2
Acid Glycoprotein alpha 1
Acid Phosphatase
ADAM 8-19
ADAMTS 1-5
Adenosine Deaminase
Alcohol Dehydrogenase
Aldolase
Alkaline Phosphatase
AMPK alpha 1, 2
Amylase
Angiotensin II, Type 1, 2 Receptor
Antitrypsin alpha 1
AP Endonuclease
APE / Ref-1
Apex Nuclease
APH1
Apoptosis Inducing Factor
Arginase
Arylalkamine N-Acetyltransferase
Ascorbate Oxidase
ATM Kinase
ATP7b
ATR
BACE
Beta-adrenergic Receptor Kinase
BMPR1A , B
BMPR2
BUBR1
C1 Inhibitor
Calpain 1, 2
CaM KII
Carbonic Anhydrase I, II, IX
Carboxypeptidase A
Carnitine palmitoyl transferase
Catalase
Cathepsin B, D, G, H, L
Cholesterol Oxidase
Choline Oxidase
Chymotrypsin
CKII alpha
Creatine Kinase
CRK7
Cyclooxygenase 1-3
Cytochrome P450
Deoxyribonuclease I, II
DNA Polymerase
DOPA Decarboxylase
Dual specificity phosphatase 23
Elastase
Endothelial Lipase
Esterase
Estrogen Sulfotransferase
Fatty Acid Amide Synthase
Fatty Acid Binding Protein
Fructose 6-Phosphate Kinase
G6PDH
Galactosidase beta
Glutathione Peroxidase
Glutamate acid decarboxylase

Glutamate Dehydrogenase
Glutamic acid decarboxylase
Glutamyl Transferase gamma
Glutamylcysteine Synthetase g
Glutathione Peroxidase / Catalase
Glyceraldehyde-3-PDH
Glycerol Kinase
Glycerol-3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase
GPI8
GPLD1, 2
GPX-6
GROS1
GST
Guanylate Cyclase
Heme Oxygenase 1-3
Hexokinase 1-4
HIF Prolyl Hydroxylase 1-4
HIF-1 Factor Inhibiting
HK 1-3
Horseradish Peroxidase
HUNK
Hydroxylase TRY,TRP,PHE
Intestinal Guanylate Cyclase
Kallikrein
Lactate Dehydrogenase
L-Asparaginase
LDH 5
LDH-M4
Lipase
Lipoamide Dehydrogenase
Lipoprotein Lipase
LOC220311
Luciferase
Lysozyme
Macrophage-Stimulating 1 Receptor
MAP Kinase Phosphatase X
MAP Kinase, p63
Mast Cell Chymase
Mast Cell Trypsin
MET / HGFR
MGMT
MINK / MAP4K6
MINK1/2, C-term
MLK1
MMP 1-28
MSK 1, 2
MSSK1
MST 1-4
MTM1
MTMR 1-4, 6-8
MUSK
Mutarotase
Myeloperoxidase
NAK1 / Nur77
NCE2
NDK8
NEDD8
NEK 1-8, 11L, S
Neprilysin
NIK
Nitric Oxide Synthase
NKIAMRE

NLK
NME 1-7
NMT 1, 2
NPK
NT5E
NYREN18
OAS 1, 3
Ornithine Decarboxylase
p38
p70S6
PACAP
PACAP related protein
PAK 1-6
Pancreatic Amylase
Papain (Carica papaya)
PAPSS 1, 2
PCK 1, 2
PCPTP1
PCTK 1-3
PDGFR A, B
PDK 1-4
PDPK1
PDX1
Penicillinase
PEP Carboxylase
Pepsin
Pepsinogen II
PERK
PFKFB 1-4
PFKL
PFKM
PFKP
PFTK1
PHKG 1, 2
PHO 1, 3
PI3K
PI3KC2 A, B, G
PI3KC3
PI3KC A , B, D, G
PI3KR 1-4
PI4K II beta
PI4KCA , B
PI5K
PIM 1, 2
PIMT
PIP5K1 A, B, G
PIP5K2 A, B, G
PJA
PKA
PKB
PKC
PKD2
PKG
PKLR
PKM2
PKN
PKR 1, 2
PLAP
Plasma Membrane Ca-ATPase
PLAU
PLAUR
PLIC1

PLK
PNCK
PPT 1, 2
PR /SET07
Prekallikrein
PRK2
PRKAB 1, 2
PRKACB
PRKAG 1, 2, 3
PRKAR1B
PRKAR2B
PRKDC
PRKR
PRKWNK3, 4
PRKX
PRMT 1-5
Prolyl Hydroxylase 4
Prostate Specific Acid-Phosphatase
Protein Phosphatase MGC1136
Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase
Proteinase 3
Proteinase Inhibitor 9
Proteinase-Activated Receptor
PRP4
PRPK
PSKH1, 2
PSMD4
PTK 6, 7
PTP
PTP1B
PTPBAS
PTPD1, 2
PTPH1
PTPIA2
Pyruvate Kinase
Raf-1
RCE1
RET
Ribonuclease A
RIPK 1-3
RNaseL
RON
ROS
RPN2
RSK 1-4
RYK
SAK
SAP1
Sarcosine Oxidase
SENP 1-8
Separase
SET07
SET 1, 2, 9
SGK
SHFM3
SIRT 1-7
SKY
SLK
SMG1
SMURF 1, 2
SNF1LK
SNK

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

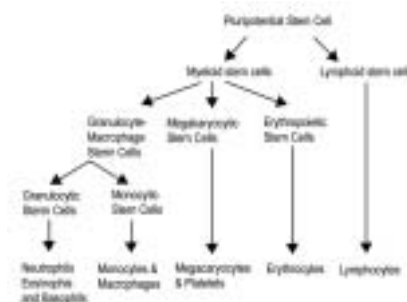
Primary antibodies by Research Interest

SPAK SPHK 1, 2 SPTLC 1, 2 SQSTM1 SRC SRMS SRPK 1, 2 ST14 Stearoyl-CoA desaturase Superoxide Dismutase	SUSP1 TdT Telomerase / EST2 Telomerase Protein 1 Thioredoxin Thioredoxin Reductase-2 Thymidine phosphorylase Thyroid Peroxidase TIE-1 TIE-2	TIMP 1-4 TNIK Topoisomerase I, II Trypsin Trypsin Inhibitor Trypsinogen Tryptophan Hydroxylase Tyrosinase Tyrosine Hydroxylase UBA2	UBE1C UBE2I UBE2M Urease Uricase Urokinase WNK 1-4 Xanthine Oxidase X-linked inhibitor of Apoptosis
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13 - Hematopoietic markers

Hematopoiesis is the development of blood cells. Prenatally, hematopoiesis occurs in the umbilical vesicle, then liver, and eventually in bone marrow. In normal adults it occurs in marrow and lymphatic tissues.

All blood cells develop from pluripotential stem cells. Pluripotential cells differentiate into stem cells that are committed to one, two or three hematopoietic differentiation pathways. However, none of these stem cells are morphologically distinguishable.

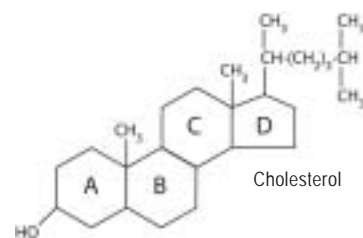
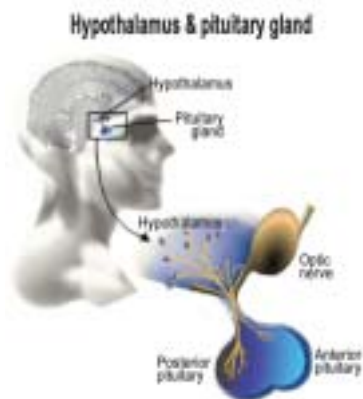


ALK B7-H2 B-cell CD1 CD1a, b CD2 CD3 CD3e CD4 CD6 CD7 CD8 CD8a CD9 CD10 CD11a CD13 CD14 CD15 CD16 CD18 CD19 CD20 CD21 CD22 / BL-CAM CD23 CD24 CD25 / IL-2 Receptor a	CD26 / DPP IV CD27 CD29 CD30 CD31 / PECAM-1 CD32 / Fcγ Receptor II CD34 CD35 / CR1 CD36 GPIIb / GPIV CD37 CD38 CD39 CD40 CD41 CD41a CD42b CD43 CD44 / HCAM CD44 v3-6 CD45 / T200 / LCA CD45RA, RB, RO CD46 CD47 CD48 CD5 CD50 / ICAM-3 CD51 CD53	CD54 / ICAM-1 CD55 / DAF CD56 / NCAM CD57 CD59 / MAC1F / M1RL CD61 / GPIIIa CD62E, P CD63 CD68 CD69 CD71 / Transferrin Receptor CD72 CD74 CD79a CD79b CD81 / TAPA-1 CD82 CD84 CD90 / Thy-1 CD95 / Fas CD98 CD99 / MIC2 CD100 / Leukocyte Semaphorin CD105 / Endoglin CD106 / VCAM CD115 / c-fms/CSF-1R/M-CSFR CD117 / c-Kit/SCF-Receptor CD133 / AC133	CD137 / 4-1BB CD138 CD141 / Thrombomodulin CD155 / PVR CD163 CD165 CD231 CDX4 CDw17 CDw60 CDw75 CDw78 Fascin Granulocyte Kappa Light Chain Lambda Light Chain Lewis A (Sialyl) Lewis B Macrophage MHC I, II MyD88 Myeloid Specific Marker Neutrophil Elastase Plasma Cell Marker Sodium Iodide Symporter TTF-1
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Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

Have a look at chapter E for related kits and technical tips on Hormones.



14 - Hormones / Steroids

The integration of body functions in humans and other higher organisms is carried out by the nervous system, the immune system, and the endocrine system. The endocrine system is composed of a number of tissues secreting their products, called endocrine hormones, into the circulatory system. From there, hormones are disseminated throughout the body, regulating the function of distant tissues and maintaining homeostasis. In a separated but related system, exocrine tissues secrete their products into ducts and then to the outside of the body or to the intestinal tract. Classically, endocrine hormones are considered to be derived from amino acids, peptides, or sterols and to act at sites distant from their tissue of origin.

Peptide Hormones : Many amino acid and peptide hormones are elaborated by neural tissue, with ultimate impact on the entire system. Releasing hormones are synthesized in neural cell bodies of the hypothalamus and secreted at the axon terminals into the portal hypophyseal circulation, which directly bathes the anterior pituitary. These peptides initiate a cascade of biochemical reactions that culminate in hormone-regulated, whole-body biological end points. The pituitary hormones are carried via the systemic circulation to target tissues throughout the body. At the target tissues they generate unique biological activities. The secretion of hypothalamic, pituitary, and target tissue hormones is under tight regulatory control by a series of feedback and feed-forward loops.

Steroid Hormones : With the exception of retinoic acid, the steroid hormones are all derived from cholesterol. All the steroid hormones exert their action by passing through the plasma membrane and binding to intracellular receptors. The mechanism of action of the thyroid hormones is similar; they interact with intracellular receptors. Both the steroid and thyroid hormone-receptor complexes exert their action by binding to specific nucleotide sequences in the responsive genes DNA, (HREs). The interaction of steroid-receptor complexes with DNA leads to altered rates of transcription of the associated genes.

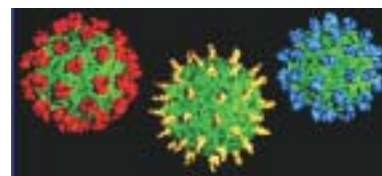
ACTH	Ethinylestradiol-3	Medroxyprogesterone Acetate	Resistin-Like protein alpha, beta
Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone	Etiocanolone	Melanin concentrating horm.recept.1,2	Retinoic Acid Receptor
Adrenomedullin	Follicle Stimulating Hormone	Melanin concentrating hormone	Retinoid X Receptor
Adrenomedullin Receptor L1	FSHR	Melanocortin 1 Receptor	Rev-ErbA alpha, nuclear receptor
Aldosterone	Gastric inhibitory peptide	Melanocortin 2 Receptor	ROR alpha, beta, gamma
Androgen Receptor	Gastrin	Melanocortin 4 Receptor	RXR alpha, beta, gamma
Androstane	GHRH Receptor	Melatonin Receptor	Secretin
Androstenedione-19	GHSR	Nortestosterone	Serotonin
Angiotensin Factor-1 Receptor	Glucagon	Orexin-A, B	Sex Hormone Binding Globulin
Bone Sialoprotein	Glucagon Receptor	Osteocalcin	Somatostatin
Bradykinin	Glucagon-Like Peptide 1,	Osteo-Inductive Factor	Somatostatin Receptor-I
Calcitonin	Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor	Osteonectin	SRC 1-3
Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide	Glucagon-Like Peptide 2	Osteopontin	Steroidogenic Factor 1
Calcitonin Receptor	Glucagon-Like Peptide 2 Receptor	Oxytocin	Testosterone
Calcitonin Receptor-like Receptor	Glucocorticoid Receptor	Oxytocin Receptor	Thromboxane A2 Receptor
Cholecystokinin	Glucosamine, N-Acetyl	p16INK4a	Thymosin
Cholecystokinin Receptor A, B	Glutamate Receptor 1-8	PACAP Receptor Type 1	Thymulin
Corticosterone-3	GnRH Receptor	Pancreatic Polypeptide	Thyroglobulin
Corticotropin Releasing Factor	GPCR / GPR44 (CRTH2)	PAPP-A	Thyroid Hormone Receptor
Cortisol	GPCR / GPR54	Parathyroid horm. rel. pept	Thyroid Iodide Transporter
Cortisol Binding Globulin	GPCR / LGR7	Parathyroid Hormone	Thyroid Peroxidase
C-peptide (Proinsulin)	GPCR / LGR8	Pregnandiol-3a Glucuronide	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
CRHR2	GPCR / RDC1	Pregnenolone	Thyrotropin Receptor
Desoxycortisol 21	GPCR / SALPR / GPCR135	Procalcitonin	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone Recept.
DHEA	GRIP1	Progesterone	Thyroxine (T4)
Dihydroequilin, 17a-	Growth Hormone	Progesterone	Triiodothyronine (T3)
Dihydrotestosterone, 5a-	Growth Hormone-Releasing Factor	Progesterone Receptor	Uroguanylin
Endorphin beta	Guanylin, pro-	Proinsulin	Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide
Endothelin A Receptor	hCG	Prolactin	Vasoactive intestinal peptide recept. 1, 2
Endothelin B Receptor	Inhibin alpha	Prolactin Receptor	Vasoactive Intestinal polypeptide
Equilin	Insulin	Prolactin Releasing Hormone Receptor	receptor 1, 2
Estradiol	Insulin Receptor	Prostacyclin Receptor	Vasopressin
Estriol	Lactogen, placental	Prostaglandin Receptor	Vasopressin V1B Receptor
Estrogen	Lactogen, placental	Prothymosin alpha	Vasopressin V2 Receptor
Estrogen Receptor	Leukotriene, C4, D4, E4	pS2	VIPRRP
Estrogen Sulfotransferase	Luteinising Hormone	Relaxin 1, 2	Vitamin B12
Estrogen-Related Receptor	Luteinizing Hormone Receptor	Resistin / FIZZ3	Vitamin D Binding Protein
Estrone	Luteinizing hormone releasing hormon	Resistin-Like Molecule / RELM	Vitamin D Receptor

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

15 - Infectious agents, related molecules and resistance

Hereafter is a list of microorganisms target molecules. Most of them correspond to infectious agents : such as viral, bacterial or fungi proteins, but there are also some non pathogenic molecules including E. coli antigens.



ABCE1	Diphtheria Toxin	HTLV-I, II	Rabies Virus
ACE 2 / SARS Receptor	Ebola Virus	Human Papilloma Virus	Respiratory Syncytial Virus
Adeno-associated Virus	EBV-Induced Gene 2	Influenza A Virus	Rotavirus
Adenovirus	Endogenous retrovirus	Influenza B Virus	RSV
Aflatoxin	Endotoxin, Core	Klebsiella	Rubella
Anthrax Lethal Factor Antigen	Entamoeba histolytica	Legionella pneumophila	Rubella Virions
Anthrax Protective Antigen	Enterococcus species	Leptospira biflexa	Rubella Virus
Anthrax Spore Extract Antigen	Epstein Barr Virus	Listeria	Rubeola (Measles)
Anthrax Toxin Receptor	Epstein Barr Virus, Nuclear	Listeria monocytogenes	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Aspergillus	Escherichia coli	Lyme Disease	Salmonella
Bacillus anthracis	Feline Calicivirus	Mammary tumor virus receptor	Salmonella enteritidis
Bacillus spores	Feline Immunodeficiency Virus	Marburg Virus	Salmonella species
Beclin 1	Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus	Measles (Rubeola)	Salmonella typhimurium
Bordetella pertussis	Feline Leukemia Virus	Mumps	SARS virus
Borrelia burgdorferi	Feline Rhinotracheitis Virus	Mumps virus	Shigella
Brucella abortus	Filamentous Phages M13/fd/F1	MutS Protein Homolog 2, E. coli	Shigella dysenteriae
Campylobacter	Franeisella tularensis	Mycobacterium	Shigella species
Campylobacter jejuni	Giardia lamblia	Mycobacterium avium	Staphylococcus aureus
Candida albicans	Glycophorin A	Mycobacterium Genus	Enterotoxin
Canine Distemper Virus	Gram Negative Endotoxin	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Staphylococcus epidermidis
Canine Heartworm	Gram Positive Antigen	Mycoplasma bovis	Streptavidin
Canine Parvovirus	Gram Positive Bacteria	Mycoplasma pneumoniae	Streptococcal pyrogenic exotoxin
CEM15	Haemophilus Influen B	Neisseria Gonorrhoeae	Streptococci Group A, B, G
Chlamydia	Hantavirus	Neisseria Meningitidis	Streptococcus pneumoniae
Chlamydia pneumoniae	HBcAg	Norfloracin	SV40 Large T Antigen
Chlamydia species	HBeAg	OAS 1-3	Tetanus Exotoxin
Chlamydia trachomatis	HBsAg	Papilloma Virus	Tetanus Toxoid
Cholera toxin	HBV	Parainfluenza	TGV
Clostridium botulinum	HCV	Parainfluenza Virus	Toxic Shock toxin
Clostridium difficile	Heartworm (dirofilaria immitis)	Parvovirus	Toxoplasma gondii
Clostridium species	Helicobacter pylori	Penicillin	Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus
Coronavirus	Hepatitis A Virus	Penicillinase	Treponema pallidum
Cryptococcus neoformans	Hepatitis E Virus	Pichia pastoris	Trichomonas vaginalis
Cryptosporidium parvum	Hepatitis G virus	PKM2	Trypanosoma cruzi
Cytomegalovirus	Herpes Virus	Plasmodium falciparum	Vaccinia Virus
Defensin alpha	HIV	Plasmodium vivax (Malaria)	Varicella Zoster Virus
Defensin beta	HIV-1, 2	Pneumocystis carinii	Verotoxin
Dengue Complex	HPV	Poliovirus	VZV
Dengue Plasma	HSV	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	West Nile Virus
Dengue Type 1-4	HSV 1, 2	Pseudomonas mallei	Wilm's Tumor
			Yersinia pestis

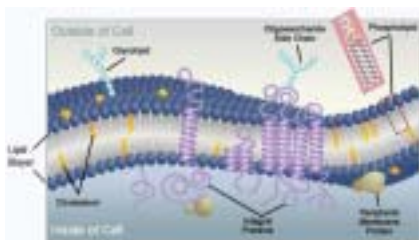
16 - Lipides / Apolipoproteins / Lipoproteins

ABCA1	CUG-BP1	LDL Receptor	MTMR 6-8
Acrp30	Edg 1-8	Lecithin:cholesterol acyltransferase	Nitrotyrosine
APOBEC 1	Fatty Acid Amide Synthase	LIMPII/1gp85	P2Y9 / LPA4/GPR23
Apolipoprotein (a)	Fatty Acid Binding Protein	Lipase	Phospholipid transfer protein
Apolipoprotein AI	Fatty Acid Synthase	Lipid A	PI3KC
Apolipoprotein AII	GPCR / G2A	Lipoprotein (a)	PI3KR 1-4
Apolipoprotein B	GPCR / GPR12	Lipoprotein Lipase	PI4K II
Apolipoprotein CI	GPCR / GPR3	Lipoprotein oxidized low density	PI4KC
Apolipoprotein CII	GPCR / GPR4	HOCI	PI5K
Apolipoprotein CIII	GPCR / GPR6	Lipoteichoic Acid	SPHK1
Apolipoprotein D	GPCR / GPR63 (PSP24 beta)	Low Density LRP	SPTLC 1, 2
Apolipoprotein E	GPCR / OGR1	LRP 1-6, 8, 15	SR-B2
Apolipoprotein H, B-2 Glycoprotein	GPLD 1, 2	Malondialdehyde/MDA	SR-BI
Apolipoprotein J	Hydroxynonenal, 4-	MTM1	T-Cell Death-Associated Gene 8
Apolipoprotein Lp (a)	LDL		

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

17 - Membrane channels and transport proteins



All cells acquire the molecules and ions they need from their surrounding extracellular fluid. There is an unceasing traffic of molecules and ions :

- ◆ in and out of the cell through its plasma membrane (glucose, Na⁺, Ca²⁺...)
- ◆ in eukaryotic cells, there is also transport in and out of membrane-bounded intracellular compartments such as nucleus, endoplasmic reticulum, and mitochondria (proteins, mRNA, Ca²⁺, ATP...)

But there are two main difficulties the cell has to face for membrane transport : spontaneous movement of molecules under concentration gradient (diffusion), and lipid bilayer impermeability. These problems can be solved thanks to several mechanisms :

- ◆ Facilitated diffusion : Transmembrane proteins create a water-filled pore through which ions and some small hydrophilic molecules can pass by diffusion. The channels can be opened (or closed) according to the needs of the cell.
- ◆ Active transport : Transmembrane proteins, called transporters, use the ATP energy to force ions or small molecules to cross the membrane against their concentration gradient.

ABCA1
 ABCB 1, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11
 ABCD1
 ABCE1
 ABCF2
 ABCG 1-5, 8
 Acetylcholine Transporter
 Anion Exchanger 1-4
 Aquaporin 0-9
 Aquaporin adipose (7-like)
 Arginine Vasopressin repressor
 ASIC
 ATP7b
 ATPase alpha 1 (Na/K)
 ATPase beta (Na/K)
 Bartti
 Bestrophin
 C28R2 (Ca-pump inhibitory peptide)
 Calcium transporter
 CHAK 1, 2
 Chloride channel 1-7
 Chloride channel K1/2
 Claudin 1-5
 Connexins
 Creatine Transporter
 CUG-BP1
 Cyclic Nucleotide Channel 1
 Cyclic Nucleotide Gated Channel
 Cytochrome B
 Derlin-1

DRASIC / ASIC3
 EAAC1 / EAAT3
 EAAT 4, 5
 ENAC
 Fatty Acid Binding Protein
 Fatty Acid Synthase
 Ferritin
 Folate Transporter
 Frataxin
 GABA
 GABA Transporter 1-3
 GABA Transporter Vesicular
 Galactosidase beta
 GJA
 GJB
 Glucose Transporters
 Glutamate Transporter
 GPIP137
 HCN 1-4
 HFE
 KChIP 1, 2
 K-Cl Cotransporter 1-4
 LIMP2/1gp85
 Metal Transporter Protein 1
 Monocarboxylate Transporter 1-8
 MVP
 Na-Bicarbonate Transporter 1-3
 Na-Ca Exchanger 1-3
 Na-Ca-K Exchangers 1, 2
 Na-H Exchanger 1-7

Na-K-Cl Cotransporters 1, 2
 NaPi-1, 2, 4
 Nogo Receptor
 Nogo Receptor protein
 Nor Epinephrine Transporter
 Novel liver specific OAT
 NRAMP
 OBR protein
 OB-RGRP
 Organic Anion Transporter 1-4
 Organic Anion Transporter
 Organic Cation Transporter 1-3
 Organic Cation Transporter homolog 1-3
 OSTC
 Oxytocin Receptor
 Pancreatic Na-Bicarbonate Transp. 1
 Parvalbumin
 Peptide Histidine-Methionine
 Phospholipid transfer protein
 Pit-1
 Pit-21
 PLM
 PML, Sumoylation site
 Proline transporter
 Prostaglandin Transporter
 PVR
 RAMP 1-3
 RANBP2
 Serotonin Transporter
 SGK

SGLT1 (Regulatory subunit of)
 SHBG
 Sialin
 Sodium Glucose Transporter 1-3
 Sodium-coupled citrate transporter
 Sodium-dependent multi-vitamin transp.
 Sodium-dependent vitamin-C transp. 1, 2
 Sodium-dicarboxylate transporter
 SR-B2
 SR-BI
 TAP
 Taste Receptor 1, 2
 Taurine Transporter
 Thiamine Transporter Proten1
 Thiazide Sensitive Na-Cl Transport
 Transferrin
 Transferrin Receptor 1, 2
 Ubiquitin
 Urate Transporter-1
 Urotensin 2 Receptor / GPR14
 UT2
 VABP
 Vanilloid Receptor 1
 Vanilloid Receptor-Like 1
 Vasoactive intestinal peptide recept. 1, 2
 Vesicular Monoamine Transporter
 VIPRRP
 VGLUT 1, 2
 XLKD1

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

18 - Metabolism / Energy pathways

Metabolism is the biochemical modification of chemical compounds in living organisms and cells. This includes the biosynthesis of complex organic molecules (anabolism) and their breakdown (catabolism). Metabolism usually consists of sequences of enzymatic steps, also called metabolic pathways. The total metabolism consists in all biochemical processes of an organism. The cell metabolism includes all chemical processes in a cell.

Please s datine metabolism related kits

11 beta-HSD-1, 2	HK 1-3	PERK	Sodium-dependent vitamin-C transporter
ABCB9	HRD1	PFKFB 1-4	Sodium-dicarboxylate transporter
ABCD1	IMOS-1	PFKL	SPHK2
ACE 1, 2	Inhibitor of Apoptosis 1, 2	PFKM	SPTLC 1, 2
Acrp30	ITCH	PFKP	SQSTM1
ADAMTS-5	LOC130337	PHEX	STAM
Adenosine Deaminase	MDM2	PHKG1, 2	Synuclein alpha, gamma
Adiponectin Receptor 1, 2	METAP 1, 2	PJA	Tankyrase-1, 2
Adipsin / Factor D	MGAT 1-3	PKM2	Tankyrase-binding protein Thiamine
AMFR	MIB	PLAU	Transporter Proten1
Amylin	MMP 1-28	PLIC1	TSG101
Angiotensin II Receptor	MPDU1	PPT 1, 2	UBA2
Aspartate	NCE2	PRKAG 2, 3	UBC9
ATPase (Na/K)	NDK8	PRMT 1-5	UBCE7IP 1-5
BAP1	NEDD8	Proteasome 26S	UbcH7-BP
Carnitine palmitoyl transferase	Nitric Oxide Synthase	PSMD4	UBCH9
Catalase	NME 1, 2, 4-7	Rad23A, B	UBE 1-4
CDC34	NMT 1, 2	RCE1	Ubiquilin 1, 3
Ceruloplasmin	NRG3	Resistin / FIZZ3	Ubiquitin
CROCI1A	NYREN18	Resistin-Like Molecule / RELM	UBL4
Cyclooxygenase 1-3	OAS1	Resistin-Like protein alpha, beta	UBQLN3
Cytochrome C	Oxyntomodulin	RPN 1, 2	UCHL 1, 3, 5
Cytochrome P450	PAPSS 1, 2	SENP 1-8	UEV
Dsk2	Parkin	SHFM3	Uncoupling Protein 1-5
E2EPF	Parkin isoform-2 protein	SIRT1	USP 1-8, 10-29
EDD	PCK 1-4	SMURF 1, 2	UT2
Gluten Wheat	PDPK1	Sodium Glucose Transporter 1-3	VDU1-I, II
Hephaestin	PDX1	Sodium-coupled citrate transporter	X-linked inhibitor of Apoptosis
HIP 1, 2	PEN2	Sodium-dependent multi-vitamin transporter	

19 - Miscellaneous

All molecules without well known activity or simply not classified in the other categories :

- ◆ Autoimmunity,
- ◆ KLH carrier,
- ◆ Insect cell line,
- ◆ Vitamins...

A.15



Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

20 - Neurosciences

Here are listed all our Neuroscience antibodies, related to development, structure, function, chemistry, pharmacology, clinical assessments and nervous system pathology.



5-HT1B Receptor
5-HT1F Receptor
5-HT2B Receptor
5-HT4 Receptor
5-HT6 Receptor
5-HT7 Receptor
ACE
Acetyl Cholinesterase
Acetylcholine receptor M 2-5
Adenine nucleotide polymeric
Adenosine A1-3 Receptor
ADNP
Adrenoceptor alpha, beta
Agouti
Agouti Related Protein
AKT 1-3
Alivin 1
ALK
Amyloid A
Amyloid A4 Protein Precursor
Amyloid beta
Amyloid P Component
Amyloid P Protein
Amyloid Precursor Protein
AP-1 Family
AP-2
APBB 1, 2
Apelin Receptor (APJ/AGTRL1)
APH1
Arylalkamine N-Acetyltransferase
ASIC
Astrocytes
ATPase alpha 1 (Na/K)
ATPase beta (Na/K)
Axonal Growth Cones
BACE
Betaine GABA Transporter
Brain derived neurotrophic factor
Calbindin
Calcitonin
Calcium Pump ATPase
Caldesmon (duck)
Calmodulin
Cannabinoid Receptor
C-erb-1
C-erb-3 / HER-3
C-erbB-2 / HER-2 / neu
C-erbB-3 / HER-3
C-erbB-4 / HER-4
Cholecystokinin
Cholecystokinin Receptor A, B
Chromogranin A
Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor
CLAC-P
CNPase
Corticosterone-3
CRHR2
Cyclic AMP
Cyclic GMP
Cysteinyl Leukotriene Receptor
Dab1
DARPP-32
Dendritic Cells

DINE
DOPA Decarboxylase
Dopamine
Dopamine beta Hydroxylase
Dopamine Receptors
Dopamine Transporter
Dynorphin A
EGF Receptor
Enkephalopsin
Endorphin beta
Enkephalin Leu 5
Enkephalin Met 5
ERAB
Excitatory Amino Acid Transporter
Ezrin / p81 / 80K / Cytovillin
Frequenin
G alpha 0 G-protein
G alpha 1 G-Protein
GABA A Receptors
GABA B Receptors
GABA Transporter 1-3
GABA Transporter Vesicular
GABARAP
Galanin
Galanin Receptor 1-3
GAP43
Gastrin Releasing Peptide Receptor
GFR alpha 1-3
Gli1
Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein
Glutamate
Glutamate acid decarboxylase
Glutamate Dehydrogenase
Glutamate Receptors
Glutamic acid decarboxylase
Glycine
Glycine Receptor
Glycine Transporter 1, 2
Go-Protein
GPCR / GPR40
GPCR / GPR43
GPCR / GPR7
GPCR / GPR8
GPCR / GPR80 / GPR99 / P2Y15
GPCR / GPR86 / GPR94 / P2Y13
GPCR / GPR91
GPCR / HM74
GPCR / MRGX1
Growth Associated Protein-43
Guanosine, 8-OH
Gustducin-alpha
HAP40
Histamine
Histamine Receptor 1-4
Humanin
Huntingtin
Hydroxynonenal, 4-
Insulin
Internexin alpha
Leu-Enkephalin
LIMPII/1gp85
Macrophage Scavenger Receptor
MAP2a,b,c

Melanocortin Receptors
Melatonin Receptors
MJD
MOP3
Muscarinic M1-5 Receptors
Myelin
Myelin Basic Protein
NCX-1
Neuroblastoma
NeuroD1
Neuropeptide YY
Neurofibrillary Tangle
NeuroG1
Neurogenin 2, 3
Neuroketals
Neurokinin B
Neurokinin Receptor
Neuromedin K Receptor-Like Protein
Neuromedin U Receptor 1, 2
Neuron Specific Enolase
Neuronal Pentraxin 1, 2
Neuronal Pentraxin 1 Receptor
Neuropeptide FF
Neuropeptide FF Receptors
Neuropeptide Y
Neuropeptide Y Receptors
Neurotensin
Neurotensin Receptors
Neurturin
NGF Receptor
Nicotinic Receptors
Nitric Oxide Synthase
NMDA NR1
NMDA NR2B
NMDA receptors
NMDA Receptor Splice Variant
Nogo
Nogo Receptors
Nor Epinephrine Transporter
NPFF Receptors
NRG 1, 2
Olfactory Receptors
Oligodendrocytes & Myelin
Opioid Receptors
Orexin-A, B
Oxytocin
P2Y12 Platelet ADP Receptor
P42IP4
PACAP
PACAP related protein
Parkin
Parkin isoform-2 protein
PCPTP1
PEN2
Peripherin
PFTK1
PGP 9.5
PHEX
PHF-2
PMP22
PP2A
Prepro Orexin A
Presenilin 1, 2

Prion Protein
Prion PrP27-30
Prostate-Specific GPCR
Protein Gene Product 9.5
PSEN 1, 2
PSN 1, 2
Purinergic Receptors
Pyrimidnergic Receptor P2Y4
RAGE
RAI 1, 2
Rattin (Human-like)
Retinoic Acid-Induced 3
Rhodopsin
S100
S100, alpha-beta
S100, beta-beta
S100 A1, 4, 6
S100B / Neurite Extension Factor
SCRATCH1
Secretogranin II
SERCA2
Serotonin
Serotonin Transporter
Serum Amyloid A
Serum Amyloid Component
Serum Amyloid P Component
SNAP-23A
SNAP-25
Somatostatin
Somatostatin Receptors
Spectrin alpha-I, II
Spectrin Binding Protein
Substance P
Substance P Receptor
SUG1
Synapsin
Synaptonemal Complex Protein
Synaptophysin
Synaptopodin
Synaptotagmin
SynCAM
Synphilin-1, C-term
Syntaxin
Synuclein
Tachykinin Receptor 1-3
Taste Receptor 1, 2
TAU
Taurine Transporter
TDGF1
Transglutaminase II
Tyrosine Hydroxylase
Ubiquitin
UCH-L1
Urotensin 2
Urotensin 2 Receptor / GPR14
VABP
Vanilloid Receptor 1
Vanilloid Receptor-Like 1
Vasopressin
Vesicular Monoamine Transporter
VGLUT 1, 2
Zic-1

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

21 - Post Translational modifications

Proteins often undergo posttranslational modifications after their release from the ribosome.

Somewhere between 5-10% of the human genome is estimated to code for enzymes that catalyze protein modification. These modifications may involve the formation of disulfide bridges and attachment of any of a number of biochemical functional groups, such as acetate, phosphate, ubiquitin, various lipids and carbohydrates... They can play a key role in proteins function.

The most famous modifications regard : Protein Partitioning (with Ubiquitination or SUMOylation), Phospho/dephosphorylation, Gene Regulation (with Methylation or Acetylation), but there are also many other protein modifications.

State-of-the-art elucidation of the molecular, biochemical, and cellular aspects of protein modification in areas as disparate as bacterial pathogenesis, metabolism, organelle integrity, and cancer are beginning to unravel the complexity of events controlling cellular regulation. The changes incurred by protein modifications to achieve such effects are equally wide-ranging, including cellular location, enzyme activity, modulation of signaling pathways, and gene silencing. Posttranslational modifications under current scrutiny for their function in the cell cycle include ADP ribosylation, farnesylation, palmitoylation, glycosylation, and myristoylation among many others.



The post translational modification code.

14-3-3 gamma	Cask	Epsin2a	IRAK 1-4
ABL 1, 2	Cbl	ErbB1-4	ISG15
ACK1	CCK4	ERK 1-5	ITCH
ACOX1	CD45	EZH 1, 2	ITK
ACVR1	CDC25a	FACL 3-6	JAK 1-3
ACVR1B	CDC2L	FAK 1, 2	JIK
ACVRL1	CDC34	FDFT1	JNK 1-3
ADPRH	CDC7L1	FDPS	KHS
AGER	CDK 1-10	FER	KIP2
AGL	CDKL1	FES	KIS
AIK	CDKN1A	FGF Receptors	KIT
AK 1-3, 5	CDKN3	FGR	Kos1
AKL3L	CGKI, II	FIt-3, 4	KSR1
AKT 1-3	CHAK1, 2	FNT A, B	LAR
ALS2CR7	Chk 1, 2	FRK	LATS 1, 2
AMFR	CK1a, d, e, g	Fyn	LIMK 1, 2
AMPK alpha, beta	CKII alpha	G9a	LOC130337
ANDR, Sumoylation site	CLK 1-4	GAK	LOC220311
ANKRD3	C-Myb, Sumoylation site	GCK	LOK
AOS1	CNK	GCKR	LTK
AP-1, Sumoylation site	COT	GCN2	LYN
APG12L	CPT1A, B	GCNT1	LyPTP
ARAF1	CPT2	GCS1	LZK
ARF4L	CRK7	GGA 1-3	Macrophage-Stimulating 1 Receptor
ARFGAP 1, 3	CROC1A	GGPS1	MAK
ARK5	CSF1R	GLEPP1	MAP Kinase
ARL 1-7	CSK	GLK	MAP Kinase Phosphatase X
ARNT2, Sumoylation site	CSK Binding Protein	GNB2L1	MAP2
ART 1-5	CSNK2A 1, 2	GRK 1-7	MAP2K
ATM	DAPK 1, 2	Haspin	MAP3K
ATR	DCAMKL1	HCK	MAP4K
ATR Interacting Protein	DDOST	HDAC 1-11	MAPK
Aurora 2 (STK15)	DEP1	HGK	MAPKAPK2
Aurora A	DGK	HIP 1, 2	MARCKS
Aurora A, B, C	DMAP1	HIPK 2, 3	MARK
AXL	DMPK	Histone H3-S10, phosphorylated	MATK
BAP1	DNA Methyl Transferases	HPK1	mBad, phospho
BDP1	DOK 1-5	HRD1	MBD 1-4
Beta-adrenergic Receptor Kinase1	DOT1L	HRI	MCK10
BGLF4	DP Drosophila	HRX	MCM2, phospho
BIKE	DRAK 1, 2	HSF 1, 2 Sumoylation site	MDM2
BLK	Dsk2	HUNK	MEG 1, 2
BMX	Dual specificity phosphatase 23	ICK	MEK 1, 2, 5
BRD 1-4	DYRK	IKAP	MEKK 1-8
BTK	E2EPF	IkB alpha, Sumoylation site	MERK
BUB1A, B	EDD	IKK alpha, beta, gamma, epsilon	MerTK / c-mer
BUBR1	EIF2AK3	ILK1	MET / HGFR
CaM KII, phospho	EMK	IMOS-1	METAP 1, 2
CAMK1, 2, 4	EphA, B	INSR	MGAT 1-3
CAMK1-like	EPS 8, 15	INSRR	MIB

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

MINK / MAP4K6
MKK 3-7
MLCK
MLF1, phosphorylated
MLK 1-4
MLKLAK
MOK
MOS
MPDU1
MSK 1, 2
MSSK1
MST 1-4
MTMR 1-4
mTOR
MUSK
NAK1/Nur77
NCE2
NDK8
NEDD8
NEK 1-8
NEK11L,S
NIK
NKIAMRE
NLK
NPK
NYREN18
OPHN1L
Opioid Receptor kappa
p34cdc2 Ser/Thr Kinase
p38
p53, acetylated
p53, phosphorylated
p53, Sumoylation site
p70S6
p72Syk
PACSIN 1-3
PAK 1-6
PAPK
PBP
PCK 1, 2
PCPTP1
PCTK 1-3
PDGFR
PDK 1-4
PDPK1
PERK
PFKFB 1-4
PFKL

PFKM
PFKP
PFTK1
PHKG1, 2
Phospho, pan
Phosphoserine
Phosphothreonine
Phosphotyrosine
PI3K
PIAS ny, x, y, z
PIM 1, 2
PIMT
PIP5K1, 2
PJA
PKA
PKA, phosphopeptide substrate
PKB
PKC
PKD2
PKG, phosphopeptide substrate
PKLR
PKM2
PKN
PKR 1, 2
PLIC1
PLK
PML, Sumoylation site
PNCK
PNK1
Poly-ADP-ribose
PR/SET07
PRK2
PRK
PRKR
PRMT 1-5
Protein Phosphatase MGC1136
Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase
Proteinase-Activated Receptor 2-4
PRPK
PSKH 1, 2
PSMD4
PTEN
PTP
PXF
Rad17, phospho
Raf-1
Ran-GTPase, Sumoylation site
Recoverin

RET
Retinoblastoma, Phospho-specific
Rho Kinase Alpha
RIPK 1-3
RON
ROS
RSK 1-4
RYK
SAE1
SAK
SAP1
SENP 1-8
SET07
SET 1, 2, 9
SGK
SHFM3
SKY
SLK
SMG1
SMURF 1, 2
SNF1LK
SNK
Somatostatin Receptor Type 2
SPAK
SPHK 1, 2
SPTLC 1, 2
SQSTM1
SRC
SRMS
SRPK1, 2
STAM
STEP
STK
SULT4A1b
SUMO
SUMO1, 2, 3
SUSP1
SUV39H 1, 2
Syk signaling Protein
Syk
TAK1
TAO
TBK1
TCPTP
TEC
TEK
TESK1, 2
TGFBR1

TIE
TK
TLK1, 2
TNIK
TNK1
TPIP
TPST 1, 2
TPTEa
TRK A, B, C
TRRAP
TSG101
TSKS
TSSK1, 3
TTK
TXK
TYK2
TYRO10
Tyro3
UBA2
UBC9
UBCE7IP 1-5
UbcH7-BP
UBCH9
UBE
Ubiquilin 1, 3
Ubiquitin
UBL4
UBQLN3
UCHL 1, 3, 5
UCK
UEV
ULK1, 2
Urokinase
USP 1-29
VDU1-I, II
VRK 1-3
WEE1
WNK 1-4
XRCC1, phospho
YANK2
YES
YSK
YWHAB
YWHAZ
ZAK
ZAP70
ZMPSTE24
ZPK

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

22 - Signal Transduction / Stress response

Signaling : Extracellular signals are conveyed to the cells via different proteins involved in signaling pathways. Cross-talk between signaling pathways leads to one stimulus activating more than one pathway

See chapter K/Cell Signaling for related kits.

14-3-3 beta, gamma, sigma	Chemokine C-C Receptors	Formyl Peptide Receptor-Like	HtrA 1-3
5-HT1B Receptor	Chemokine C-C Receptor-Like	Frizzled 1-10	HUNK
5-HT1F Receptor	Chemokine-Like Receptor 1	FRK	ICAD (DFF45)
5-HT2B Receptor	Chk 1, 2	FSHR	ICK
5-HT4 Receptor	CIS	Fyn	ICOS
5-HT6 Receptor	CK1 a, d, e, g	G alpha 0 G-protein	I-FLICE / FLIP
5-HT7 Receptor	CKII alpha	G alpha1 G-Protein	IGF-1 Receptor
A20	CLK 1-4	G protein	IGFBP
Acetylcholine receptors	C-Maf	Gab-1	IKAP
Activation Transcription Factors	CNK	GABA A Receptors	IKB
Adenosine Receptors	Complement C5a Receptor 1	GABA B Receptors	IKK
ADP-ribosylation Factor	CREB	GAGA	ILK1
Adrenergic Receptor beta 3	CREB-Binding Protein	GAK	INSR
Adrenoceptor alpha, beta	C-Rel	Galanin	INSRR
Adrenomedullin	CRHR2	Galanin Receptors	Insulin Receptor Substrate-1
Adrenomedullin Receptor L1	CSN 1-7	Galectin 7	Interleukin Receptors
AMPK	cvHSP	Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide receptor	IPAF or CARD12
Androgen Receptor	CXC Chemokine Receptors	GCAP 1-3	IRAK
Angiotensin 1-4	Cyclic AMP	GDF 1-15	IRAP
Annexin II, monomer	Cyclic GMP	Germ Cell Nuclear Factor	Iron regulatory protein 1, 2
Annexin VI, p70	Cyclin A, B, C, D, E, G, T	GGA1-3	IRS-2
AP-2 Transcription Factor	Cysteinyl Leukotriene Receptor	Ghrelin	ITK
Apaf-1	Cytokeratin 19	Ghrelin receptor	JAG 1, 2
Apelin Receptor (APJ/AGTRL1)	Cytotoxic Eff. T Cells	GHRH Receptor	JAK 1-3
ARAF	Diaphanous 1, 2	GHSR	JIK
Arginine Vasopressin repressors	DKK 2-4	GLEPP1	JNK Activating kinase (JKK1)
ATPase p97	DKKL 1, 2	GLK	JNK 1-3
ATR	DNA	Glucagon Receptor	KChIP2, 3
ATR Interacting Protein	DNA Polymerase	Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor	KHS
BAIAP 1-3	DOK 1-5	Glucagon-Like Peptide 2 Receptor	KIS
Basic Ig-like variable motif-containing	Dopamine	Glucose-Regulated Protein 94	KIT
Bax	Dopamine beta Hydroxylase	Glutamate	Kremen
Bcl-10	Dopamine Receptors	Glutamate Receptors	LAR
Beclin 1	Dopamine Transporter	Glycine Receptor	Latrophilin 1-3
Bestrophin	DRAK 1, 2	Glycine Transporter 1, 2	LATS 1, 2
Beta-adrenergic Receptor Kinase	Dsieglec	Glycogen Synthetase Kinase	Lck
BMP	DSS1	GNB2L1	LEFTYA
BMPR	DYRK	GnRH Receptor	LEP
Bombesin Receptors	EBV-Induced Gene 2	GPCRs	LEPR,
Bonzo / STRL33 / TYMSTR	Edg 1-8	GPLD1, 2	Leptin peptide
Bradykinin Receptors	Effector Cell Protease Receptor-1	GPRC1	Leptin Protein
BRAF	EGF Receptor	GPRv40	Leptin/Obese Receptor
Brain derived neurotrophic factor	EIF-4EBP1	Granzyme B	Leukotriene B4 Receptor
BRE	EIF-4G1	Grb2	LIMK1, 2
Bromodeoxyuridine	EMR 2, 3	GREMLIN	LIS-1
BUBR1	Enkephalopsin	GRK 5-7	LOK
C-Abl	Endothelin Receptors	GRPRC1H	LRP 1-8, 15
CABP9K	EphA, B	GSK3	LSK
CABP28K	Epithelial Membrane Antigen	GTPase Activating Protein	LTK
Calcineurin	EPS 8, 15	GTRAP41, 48	LUSTER 2 / GPR108
Calcitonin Receptor	EPS15R	HAPIP	Luteinizing Hormone Receptor
Calcitonin Receptor-like Receptor	Epsin2a	HCK	LYN
Calcium transporters	ErbB 1, 2, 4	HDJ-2 / DNAJ	LyPTP
Calcium-Sensing Receptor	ERK 1-5	Heat Shock Factors	LZK
Calmodulin	ETBR-LP-2	Heat Shock Proteins	Macrophage-Stimulating 1 Receptor
Calreticulin	ETL Protein	Helicobacter pylori	MAK
Calretinin	Ezrin / p81 / 80K / Cytovillin	Hepatic Nuclear Factor-3B	Malondialdehyde/MDA
CaM KII	FAK	Hepatocyte Factor Homologue 4	MAP Kinase
Cannabinoid Receptor	FAS	HFH-4	MAP Kinase Phosphatase X
Carboxyl Terminal Modulator Protein	FAS Ligand	HGK	MAP2
Catalase	FER	Hippocalcin	MAP2K
Catenin beta	Fetoprotein alpha Receptor	Hippocalcin	MAP3K
Caveolin	FGF Receptors	Hipostatatin/ KLK11	MAP4K
CCBP2	FGR	Histamine Receptors	MAPK
CD117 /c-Kit/SCF-Receptor	Filamin A	Histones	MAPKAPK2
CD95 / Fas	FKBP	HNF	MARK
CDK9 PITALRE	FLASH	hnRNP H	Mas Proto-Oncogene
CELSR 1-3	Fit-3, 4	HPK1	MATK
cGKI, II	Formyl Peptide Receptor	HSTK12	MEG1, 2

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

MEK 1, 2, 5	Olfactory Receptors	Prostaglandin Receptors	SNF1LK
MEKK 1-8	OPHN1L	Prostate-Specific GPCR	SNK
Melanin concentrating horm. recept. 1, 2	Opioid Receptors	Protein A	Soluble Transferrin receptor 1
Melanocortin Receptors	Orexin Receptors	Protein G	Somatostatin Receptors
Melatonin Receptors	Oxytocin Receptor	Protein Kinase C	Son of Sevenless-1
MERK	P2Y12 Platelet ADP Receptor	Protein Kinase Type II	SPAK
MerTK / c-mer	P2Y9 / LPA4/GPR23	Proteinase-Activated Receptor 2-4	SPHK1
MET / HGFR	p38	Proximal sequence element 1/Ku	SRC
Microphthalmia	p53, acetylated)	Prot.	SREB3
MINK / MAP4K6	p70S6	PRP4	SRMS
MKK 3-7	PACAP Receptor Type 1	PSEN1, 2	SRPK1, 2
MLCK	PACSN 1-3	PSKH1, 2	ST13STAT1
MLF1, phosphorylated	PAEL Receptor	PSN 1, 2	STAT 1-6
MLK1-4	PAK 1-6	PTEN	Substance P Receptor
MLLT4	Parathyroid Hormone Receptors	PTK6, 7	SUG1
MLP	PARP	PTP	Superoxide Dismutase
MOK	Patched 1, 2	Pum2	Syk
MOS	Paxillin	Pumilio 1, 2	Tachykinin Receptors
Motilin	PBP	Purinergic Receptors	TATA binding protein
Motilin receptor /GPR38 peptide	PCPTP1	Putative Neurotransmitter Receptor	TBK1
MSK1, 2	pCREB	PVR	T-Cell Death-Associated Gene 8
MSSK1	PCTK 1-3	PXF	TFII-I
MST 1-4	PDAP1	PXR	Thrombin Receptor
MTM1	PDGFR	Pyrimidinergic Receptor	Thromboxane A2 Receptor
MTMR 1-8	PEN2	Raf-1	Thyroid Hormone Receptor
mTOR	Peropsin	RAI3	Thyrotropin Receptor
MUSK	PFTK1	RANBP2	Thyrotropin Receptor
MUSK	PHAS-I, II	Ran-GTPase, Sumoylation site	Thyrotropin Receptor
NAK1/Nur77	PI3K	Raptor	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone Receptor
NBL1	PI3KR	RAR	TIA-1
Nck	PI4K II beta	Receptor Component Protein	TIAM1
NCS1	PI4K	Recoverin	TIE-1, 2
NEK	PI5K	RENT1	TLR 1-9
Nephrin	PIM1, 2	Resistin / FIZZ3	TNF Receptor 2
Nephrin related protein	PIMT	Resistin-Like Molecule / RELM	TOLLIP
Neurokinin B Receptor	PIP5K	Resistin-Like protein	TOUF / FLJ20241
Neuromedin Receptors	PKA	RET	Trace Amine Receptors
Neuronal Pentraxin 1 Receptor	PKB	Retinoic Acid-Induced 3	TRAF2
Neuropeptide FF Receptors	PKC	Rev-ErbA alpha, nuclear receptor	Transcription Factor IIB
Neuropeptide Y	PKD2	Rho Kinase Alpha	Transferrin Receptors
Neuropeptide Y Receptors	PKG, phosphopeptide substrate	Rhodopsin	Transglutaminase II
Neurotensin Receptors	PKN	RIPK 1-3	Tri-Methyl Guanosine Cap
NFkB	PKR1, 2	RNA Polymerase II	TRIP6
NF-Y	Plakoglobin	RON	TRIP6
NHERF 1, 2	Plakophilins	ROR	TSC1
NICA	Platelet Activating Receptor Homolog	ROS	TTF-1
Nicastrin	PLAUR	RSK 1-4	TTK
NIK	PLC gamma 1	RYK	Tumor Endothelial Marker 5
NME2	PLK	SAK	Tyro3
NMU	PNCK	SAP1	Urotensin 2
NMU receptor 1, 2	PNK1	Sclerostin	Urotensin 2 Receptor / GPR14
Noggin protein	Podocin	Secretin	Vasoactive intestinal peptide
NOTCH 1-4	PPAR	SGK	Vasoactive intestinal peptide receptors
NPK	Prepro Orexin A	SHP, nuclear receptor	Vasopressin Receptors
NRBP	Presenilin 1, 2	SHPRH	VEGF
NRG 1, 2, 4	PRK	SIGLEC5	Very large G protein-coupled Recept.1
NTAL	Progesterone Receptor	SIRP a1	VIPRRP
Nuclear Ag of proliferating cells	Prokineticin Receptors	SIRT 1, 2	Vomeronasal 1 Receptor 1
Nuclear Receptor Coactivator 2	Prolactin Releasing Hormone Receptor	SKY	WASP, phospho
Oct-1, 2	Receptor	SLK	WISP1, 2
Oct-1	Proliferating Cell Nuclear Ag	SMAR1 / BANP	XPR1
Ocular Albinism 1	Prostacyclin Receptor	Smoothened Drosophila Homolog	Z-DNA

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

23 - Structural Proteins

Here are listed some proteins involved in structure of DNA, cell, extracellular matrix or tissue.

Actin beta	Desmoplakin I & II	Laminin Receptor	Paf1
Actin bundles	DNA Fragmentation Factor 40	L-Plastin	Parafibromin
Actin, muscle specific	DOT1L	MAP2a,b,c	Paxillin
Actin, skeletal muscle	DP Drosophila	MARCKS	PDK-1
Actin, smooth muscle	Dysferlin	Matrix Gla Protein	Peripherin
Adenomatous Polyposis Coli	Dystrophin	Menin	Profilin
ASC1	Emerin	Merlin 1, 2	Proteasome 26S
ASH2	Endothelium	Microtubules	Retinoblasma Binding Protein 5
BMP	Entactin	Mitochondria	Rtf-1
BRG-1 Associated Factor 57	Epithelial Membrane Antigen	MLL1	Sclerostin
Cadherin E	Fibronectin	Moesin	SERCA1
Cadherin, pan	Filaggrin	Monopolin	SETDB1
CAF-1	Filamin	Myelin Basic Protein	Sialoprotein
Caldesmon	Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein	Myf-4	Symplekin
Calponin	H2AX	MyoD1	Talin
Calsarcin-1 / Myozenin-2	HAP1	Myogenin	Tankyrase
Calsarcin-2 / Myozenin-1	Heparan Sulfate Proteoglycan	Myoglobin	TAU
Catenin alpha, beta	Histones	Myosin Skeletal Muscle	Tenascin
CBX	hSET1	Nestin	Tetranectin
CENP-F	Inner Centromere-Like prot	Neurofibromin	Tissue Plasminogen Activator
CFTR	Internexin alpha	Neurofilaments	Tropomyosin
Clathrin	Involucrin	Nidogen 1, 2	Troponin I, T
COL1A1	JLP	Nuclear Membrane	Tubulin
Collagen Type I-X	Lamin B	Nucleolus	Villin
Cylicin I	Lamin, mixed	OSTC	Vimentin
Cytokeratin	Laminin	Ox-Fibrinogen	Vinculin
Desmin	Laminin	p130cas	

24 - Tags & Markers

Markers (labels) as **enzymes** and **fluorophores** that were primarily used for their detection performance. Now, antibodies are developed to recognize them, allowing their signal amplification (i.e. APAAP), quenching (FRET), or capture, in several systems. **Tags** are small moieties grafted on biomolecules chemically or by genetic engineering (recombinant proteins) to easily handle them and detect indirectly. Several systems were proposed, distinguished by ease of use, efficiency of tagging, low protein bodies formation, low interference in biological activity, controlled structure modifications...

Anti tags and labels are designed essentially for signal amplification or quenching.

Tag System	Principle/ligandMain features.../ Limitations
His(poly Histidine)	(His)4-6 tag, recognized by a chelate (NTA, PDC...)A very popular tag for most recombinant proteins purifications and detections. Trick specificity leading to undesired detections and purifications. Elution has to be done under denaturing conditions and may affect protein structure. Not compatible with several applications (crystallography, Metalenzymes,...). New chelates improved more or less performances.
GST(Glutathione Synthetase Transferase)	A very popular tag for recombinant genes which allows proteins purifications and detections in culture. GST size lead to limitations in several applications, including expression systems, and dynamic range.
FITC and other fluoresceins	Fluorescein label, produce fluorescence ($\lambda_{abs}, \lambda_{em}: 495/515nm$)A very popular label in immunodetections, PCR, microArrays... Limitations include fluorescence fading.
CBP (Calmodulin)	Calmodulin binding peptide binds CalmodulinDifficult elution by EDTA ; Not suitable for all applications.
MBP(Maltose Binding Protein)	MBP binds Maltose
FLAG-tag	The most widely used hydrophilic octapeptide is DYKDDDDK. The system allows purification of fusion proteins by anti-Flag affinity chromatography, and can be used in most of the immunological techniques that involves monoclonal antibody (ELISA, WB, FC, IHC...).

Primary Antibodies & Antigens

Primary antibodies by Research Interest

Hereafter are listed our key anti-Tags and Labels antibodies :

Alkaline Phosphatase	E-Tag	HA tag	PLAP
AU1	FITC	His tag	S-Tag
AU5	Flag epitope	KT3	T7
Biotin	Galactosidase beta	Luciferase	Tet Repressor
C-Myc	GFP	Maltose Binding Protein	V5
ECS (DDDK)	Glu-glu tag	MBP	VSV
EPLIN	GST	Paf1	VSV-G

Following conjugated anti-Labels are also available :

	anti-HRP Goat Pab		anti-HRP Rabbit Pab		anti-Biotin Mouse Mab		anti-Digoxin Mouse Mab		anti-FITC Mouse Mab	
	Size	Cat.#	Size	Cat.#	Size	Cat.#	Size	Cat.#	Size	Cat.#
Unconjugated	2 mg	735030	2 mg	447831	1 mg	872750	1 mg	314560	1 mg	BH6780
Biotin-SP	2 ml	301120	1,5 ml	755790			0,5 ml	820630	0,5 ml	FT0670
HRP					0,5 ml	M33330	0,5 ml	M33340	0,5 ml	FT0660
Alk. Phos.	1 ml	M33070	1 ml	M43140	0,5 ml	946020	0,5 ml	M33350	0,5 ml	FT0850
AMCA	2 mg	M33090	1,5 mg	M43170	0,5 mg	M33360	0,5 mg	M33370	0,5 mg	FT0680
Cy2	2 mg	M33130	1,5 mg	M43200	0,5 mg	M33380	0,5 mg	M33390	0,5 mg	FT0930
FITC	2 mg	070390	1,5 mg	M43160	0,5 mg	312630	0,5 mg	150760		
Cy3	2 mg	371080	1,5 mg	M43180	0,5 mg	979100	0,5 mg	266120	0,5 mg	BH6800
TRITC	2 mg	315720	1,5 mg	M43130	0,5 mg	M33310	0,5 mg	M33320	0,5 mg	FT0420
RRX	2 mg	M33140	1,5 mg	M43210	0,5 mg	956040	0,5 mg	M33400	0,5 mg	FT0430
SR101	2 mg	M33080	1,5 mg	M43150	0,5 mg	312640	0,5 mg	319280	0,5 mg	FT0750
Cy5	2 mg	M33100	1,5 mg	M43190	0,5 mg	312650	0,5 mg	281170	0,5 mg	FT0920

Please keep in mind that when an antibody is not informed for the species reactivity or application you are looking for, this only means it was not tested, but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.

Some antibodies, listed as "Advanced" or "Boot Camp" antibodies are directed against epitopes on proteins of scientific merit to which there is a scarcity of quality antibodies. These antibodies have all been proven by ELISA to exhibit high titers to synthetic peptides that represent their cognate epitopes. However, Interchim issues no guarantee that such antibodies will react with the target protein.

These listings cannot be exhaustive as there are too many items available. Then, in some cases, several formats or sizes are available for the same antibodies or antigen, and are not displayed on the table (quantity is then in bold).

For commodity reasons, some products are designed with their usual abbreviation.