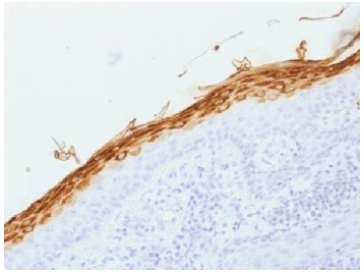
Filaggrin Antibody [clone FLG/1562] (V3331)

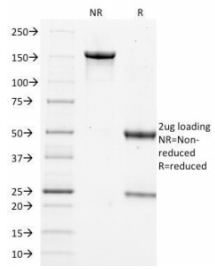
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3331-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3331-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3331SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	FLG/1562
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
UniProt	P20930
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Filaggrin antibody is available for research use only.



IHC testing of FFPE human skin with Filaggrin antibody (clone FLG/1562). Required HIER: boil tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6, for 10-20 min.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified, BSA-Free Filaggrin Antibody (clone FLG/1562). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of the Antibody.

Description

Filaggrin antibody is an important reagent for research into the molecular mechanisms underlying skin barrier formation. Filaggrin, encoded by the FLG gene, is a filament aggregating protein expressed in the outer layers of the epidermis. Initially synthesized as profilaggrin, it undergoes proteolytic processing during keratinocyte differentiation to generate functional filaggrin monomers. These monomers facilitate keratin filament aggregation, producing the dense, flattened cells that form the protective barrier of the stratum corneum.

The biological role of filaggrin extends beyond structural support. Breakdown products of filaggrin include amino acids and derivatives that function as natural moisturizing factors. These molecules maintain skin hydration, contribute to acid mantle formation, and protect against environmental stressors. Alterations in filaggrin synthesis or processing can compromise barrier integrity, leading to dry skin and increased sensitivity to allergens and microbes.

The Filaggrin antibody clone FLG/1562 enables precise detection of this protein in epidermal samples. Clone FLG/1562 has been widely used to investigate keratinocyte differentiation, epidermal barrier assembly, and the pathophysiology of atopic disorders. Its dependable specificity ensures reproducible results across diverse research contexts, making it an essential tool for dermatology research.

Deficiency or mutation in the FLG gene is among the most significant genetic risk factors for atopic dermatitis and other barrier related conditions. Studies using clone FLG/1562 have clarified how impaired filaggrin expression contributes to these diseases, supporting the development of strategies aimed at restoring barrier function. Research on filaggrin also informs cosmetic science and environmental health, where skin hydration and protection are key factors.

NSJ Bioreagents provides this Filaggrin antibody to researchers focused on skin biology and related disorders. Alternate names such as FLG antibody, profilaggrin antibody, epidermal barrier protein antibody, and keratohyalin granule protein antibody are also commonly used, illustrating the variety of terminology associated with this crucial epidermal component.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Filaggrin antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids 198-288 of human FLG were used as the immunogen for this Filaggrin antibody.

Storage

Store the Filaggrin antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).