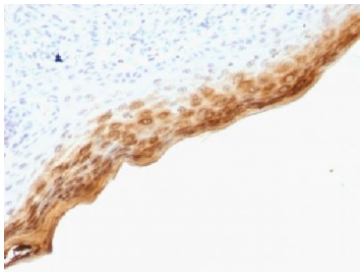
Filaggrin Antibody [clone SPM181] (V3364)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3364-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3364-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3364SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

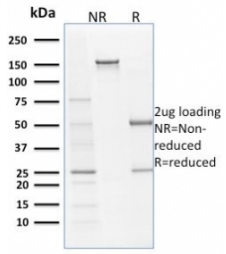
Citations (15)

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	SPM181
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
UniProt	P20930
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Filaggrin antibody SPM181 is available for research use only.



Filaggrin Antibody SPM181 Human Skin IHC. Immunohistochemistry testing of FFPE human skin with Filaggrin antibody (clone SPM181). Required HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Filaggrin antibody clone SPM181 as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Filaggrin (FLG) is a major epidermal structural protein involved in keratin filament aggregation, epithelial differentiation, and formation of the cutaneous barrier. Filaggrin Antibody / Epidermal Differentiation Marker clone SPM181 is suitable for investigations involving keratinocyte maturation, epidermal barrier biology, stratified squamous epithelium, and dermatopathology-associated signaling pathways. Filaggrin is synthesized as the precursor protein profilaggrin within keratohyalin granules and is subsequently processed into functional monomers that contribute to epidermal barrier integrity and epithelial mechanical stability.

Filaggrin antibody, also referred to as FLG antibody, Epidermal barrier protein antibody, and Keratinocyte differentiation marker antibody in the literature, recognizes a protein highly enriched within differentiated suprabasal epidermal layers. Filaggrin promotes aggregation of keratin intermediate filaments during terminal epithelial differentiation and contributes to formation of the stratum corneum and cornified envelope. Because of its restricted epithelial distribution and strong association with epidermal maturation, Filaggrin remains an important biomarker in skin biology and epithelial differentiation research.

Altered Filaggrin expression and FLG gene mutations have been associated with atopic dermatitis, ichthyosis vulgaris, allergic sensitization disorders, and epithelial barrier dysfunction syndromes. The protein is therefore widely investigated in dermatology, epithelial pathology, and inflammatory skin disease research. Filaggrin additionally contributes to epidermal hydration pathways through generation of natural moisturizing factor components during protein degradation.

Clone SPM181 antibody has been referenced in multiple peer-reviewed publications involving epidermal differentiation, epithelial barrier biology, and skin-associated pathology research applications. This mouse monoclonal antibody can support investigations involving keratinocyte maturation, epidermal structure, epithelial differentiation pathways, and dermatopathology-associated signaling mechanisms.

Explore our Filaggrin Antibody / Epidermal Differentiation Marker page for additional validation data and research applications involving keratinocyte maturation, epithelial barrier biology, and dermatopathology-associated signaling pathways.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Filaggrin antibody SPM181 should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant human FLG protein was 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).

Alternate Names

Filaggrin antibody, FLG antibody, Filaggrin clone SPM181 antibody, Epidermal barrier protein antibody, Keratinocyte differentiation marker antibody