

Purified Anti-Human CD13 Antibody[WM15], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F13860

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

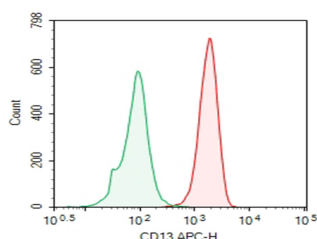
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD13 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	WM15
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

FCM	$\leq 0.2 \mu\text{g}$ per million cells in 100 μL volume
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human CD13 Antibody[WM15], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

Aminopeptidase N is located in the small-intestinal and renal microvillar membrane, and also in other plasma membranes. In the small intestine aminopeptidase N plays a role in the final digestion of peptides generated from hydrolysis of proteins by gastric and pancreatic proteases. Its function in proximal tubular epithelial cells and other cell types is less clear. The large extracellular carboxyterminal domain contains a pentapeptide consensus sequence characteristic of members of the zinc-binding metalloproteinase superfamily. Sequence comparisons with known enzymes of this class showed that CD13 and aminopeptidase N are identical. The latter enzyme was thought to be involved in the metabolism of regulatory peptides by diverse cell types, including small intestinal and renal tubular epithelial cells, macrophages, granulocytes, and synaptic membranes from the CNS. Human aminopeptidase N is a receptor for one strain of human coronavirus that is an important cause of upper respiratory tract infections. Defects in this gene appear to be a cause of various types of leukemia or lymphoma.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.