Recombinant MEP1A Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300467P

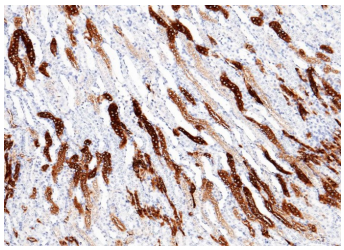
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

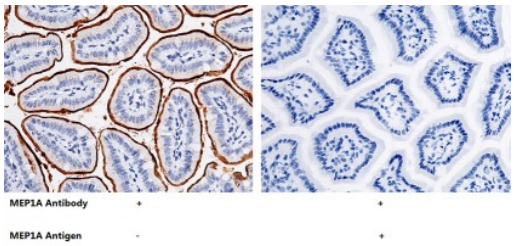
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse MEP1A Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B393
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:100-1:500

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using MEP1A Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse intestine using MEP1A Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200. The left panel: tissue incubated with primary antibody; The right panel: tissue incubated with the mixture of primary antibody and antigen (recombinant protein).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Meprin A subunit alpha, also known as MEP1A, and Endopeptidase-2, is a single-pass type I membrane protein that belongs to the peptidase M12A family. MEP1A contains one EGF-like domain, one MAM domain, and one MATH domain. Meprins are unique plasma membrane and secreted metalloproteinases that are highly regulated at the transcriptional and post-translational levels. Meprin alpha and beta subunits are abundantly expressed in kidney and intestinal epithelial cells, are secreted into the urinary tract and intestinal lumen and are found in leukocytes and cancer cells under certain conditions. Meprins are capable of proteolytically degrading extracellular matrix proteins, processing bioactive proteins, and play a role in inflammatory processes. Meprin A and B are highly regulated, secreted and cell-surface homo- and hetero-oligomeric enzymes. Meprins are abundantly expressed in the kidney and intestine. The multidomain alpha and beta subunits have high sequence identity. They have very different substrate specificities, oligomerization potentials, and are differentially regulated. Meprin A appears to be an important therapeutic target and urinary excretion appears to be a potential biomarker of acute kidney injury (AKI).

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