

CD13/ANPEP Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200162P

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

Description

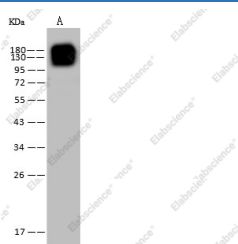
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD13/ANPEP Protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone	A1014
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC-P	1:100-1:500

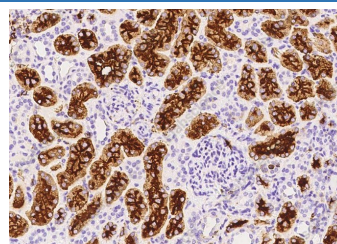
Data



Western Blot with ANPEP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: THP-1 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:140 kDa

Calculated-MW:110 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney using CD13/ANPEP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

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

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.

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Rev. V1.2

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