

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Cathepsin D in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Cathepsin D Ile21-Leu410 Accession # Q3UCD9
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Cathepsin D is a lysosomal aspartic protease of the pepsin family (4). Mouse Cathepsin D is synthesized as a precursor protein, consisting of a signal peptide (residues 1-20), a propeptide (residues 21-64), and a mature chain (residues 65-410) (1-3). It is expressed in most cells and over-expressed in breast cancer cells (5). It is a major enzyme in protein degradation in lysosomes, and also involved in the presentation of antigenic peptides. Mice deficient in this enzyme showed a progressive atrophy of the intestinal mucosa, a massive destruction of lymphoid organs, and a profound neuronal ceroid lipofucinos, indicating that Cathepsin D is essential for proteolysis of proteins regulating cell growth and tissue homeostasis (6). Cathepsin D secreted from human prostate carcinoma cells is responsible for the generation of angiostatin, a potent endogeneous inhibitor of angiogenesis (6).

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