

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human pro and active Cathepsin E in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Cathepsin E is observed and less than 2% cross-reactivity with recomb
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Cathepsin E Ile54-Pro396 Accession # NP_001901
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.
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 E is an intracellular aspartic protease of the pepsin family (1). Unlike Cathepsin D, another member of the same family and a lysosomal protease with relatively ubiquitous distribution, Cathepsin E is not a lysosomal enzyme and has a limited cell and tissue distribution. However, both Cathepsin D and E play an important role in the degradation of proteins, the generation of bioactive proteins, and antigen processing (2). Both enzymes are efficient in cleaving Swedish mutant of amyloid precursor protein (APP) at the β site but show almost no reactivity with wild-type APP (3). Human Cathepsin E is synthesized as a precursor protein, consisting of a signal peptide (residues 1-17), a propeptide (residues 18-53), and a mature chain (residues 54-396) (4).

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