Mouse Kell Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG

Catalog Number: AF1454

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Kell in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Kell Phe50-Trp713 Accession # Q9EQF2
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

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.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse Kell (Catalog # 1454-ZN)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Kell, a type II membrane glycoprotein, is linked through a single disulfide bond to XK, a putative membrane transporter. The two proteins constitute the Kell blood group antigens (1). Kell is a zinc endopeptidase of the neprilysin (NEP) family which also includes endothelin converting enzymes (ECE-1 and ECE-2), PEX, XCE, DINE and several NEP-like proteins (2). It has been shown to cleave big endothelin-3 (ET-3) at Trp21-Ile22, yielding ET-3, and to a much lesser extent, big ET-1 and big ET-2 at Trp21-Val22, yielding ET-1 and ET-2 (3). Several different molecular defects cause the Kell null phenotype, which has no obvious clinical outcome (4).

References:

1. Lee, S. *et al.* (2000) Transfus. Med. Rev. **14**:93.
2. Turner, A.J. *et al.* (2001) BioEssays. **23**:261.
3. Lee, S. *et al.* (1999) Blood **94**:1440.
4. Lee, S. *et al.* (2001) J. Biol. Chem. **276**:27281.

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