

## DESCRIPTION

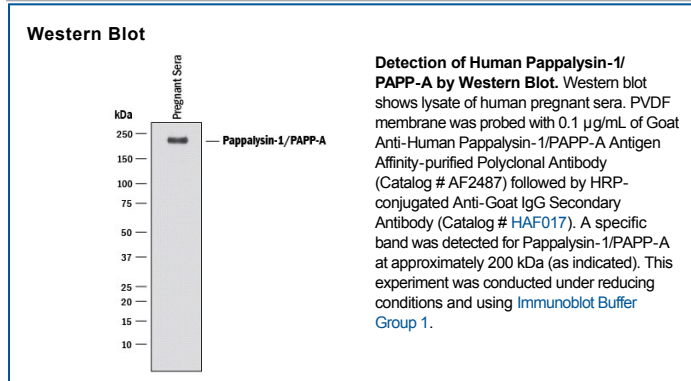
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Pappalysin-1/PAPP-A in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human PAPP-A2 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Pappalysin-1/PAPP-A Glu82-Asp1214 Accession # Q13219
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied 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
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunoprecipitation</b>	25 µg/mL	Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Human Pappalysin-1/PAPP-A (Catalog # 2487-ZN), see our available Western blot detection antibodies

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Pappalysins belong to a fifth family of metzincins that consists of ADAMs/ADAMTSs, MMPs, astacins and serrylsins (1). PAPP-A is an important pregnancy protein and increases in plasma by a factor of about 150 during pregnancy as compared to the nonpregnant state. PAPP-A is also a major marker of Down syndrome in the first trimester of pregnancy because maternal serum levels of PAPP-A are significantly reduced when a fetus affected by Down syndrome is present (2). PAPP-A cleaves Insulin-like Growth Factor-Binding Protein-4 and -5 (IGFBP-4 and -5) at a single site, resulting in the release of bioactive IGF (3). Lack of IGFBP-4 cleavage in embryonic fibroblasts derived from PAPP-A knockout mice indicates that PAPP-A functions as a physiological IGFBP-4 protease (4). Three Lin12-Notch repeats (LNR) in the PAPP-A protein bind Ca<sup>2+</sup> and are required for the cleavage of IGFBP-4, not IGFBP-5, by PAPP-A (5). The C-terminal LNR (residues 1476 to 1503) is not present in rhPAPP-A (residues 82 to 1214), which starts at the N-terminus of the mature chain and ends before the five Sushi (SCR) modules. As an active protease, rhPAPP-A cleaves IGFBP-5, which can be inhibited by 1,10-phenanthroline.

### References:

1. Boldt, H.B. *et al.* (2001) *Biochem. J.* **358**:359.
2. Fialova L. and I.M. Malbohan (2002) *Bratisl. Lek. Listy* **103**:194.
3. Laursen, L.S. *et al.* (2001) *FEBS Lett.* **504**:36.
4. Conover, C.A. *et al.* (2004) *Development* **131**:1187.
5. Boldt, H.B. *et al.* (2004) *J. Biol. Chem.* **279**:38525.