Human Latexin Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF3246G
100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Latexin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human Latexin Glu2-Glu222 Accession # AAH05346
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.
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

Human Latexin, also known as tissue carboxypeptidase inhibitor, is the only mammalian carboxypeptidase inhibitor identified so far. Latexin was initially identified as a marker of neurons in the lateral neocortex of the developing brain (hence latexin) (1). Further studies have shown that latexin is highly expressed in mast cells and macrophages (2, 3). It is induced in acute pancreatitis and lung inflammatory disease. In addition, it is able to inhibit carboxypeptidases from the pancreas (CPA1 and CPA2) and mast cells (CPA3) (4). Therefore, it is thought that latexin primarily functions in inflammation and innate immunity pathways. Compared to other carboxypeptidase inhibitors from plants and parasites, the 222 amino acid latexin is much larger and more importantly, it lacks some conserved C-terminal residues, which interact with the target carboxypeptidase in a substrate-like manner (5). This distinct feature of latexin suggests that it has a different carboxypeptidase inhibition mechanism.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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