

DESCRIPTION

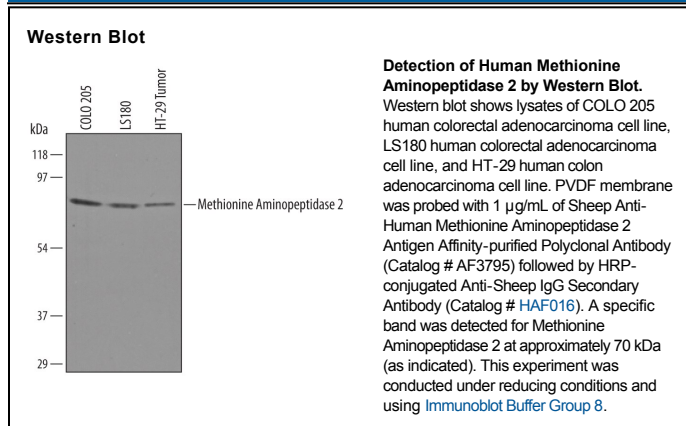
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Methionine Aminopeptidase 2/METAP2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human METAP1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Aminopeptidase 2/METAP2 Ala2-Tyr478 Accession # P50579
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 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	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunoprecipitation	25 µg/mL	Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Human Methionine Aminopeptidase 2/METAP2 (Catalog # 3795-ZN), see our available Western blot detection antibodies

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

The human METAP2 gene encodes Methionine Aminopeptidase 2, a member of the M24 family of metalloproteases. METAPs catalyze the removal of the initiator methionine residue from nascent peptides (1) and are essential for cell growth (2). METAP2 plays an important role in the development of different types of cancer (3) and has been a novel target for developing anti-cancer drugs.

References:

1. Lowther, W.T. and B.W. Matthews (2000) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1477**:157.
2. Li, X. and Y.H. Chang (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **92**:12357.
3. Selvakumar, P. *et al.* (2006) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1765**:148.