

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Chymase in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) MCPT1 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Granzyme-B, rhGranzyme-H,
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Chymase/CMA1 Gly20-Asn247 Accession # P23946
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

Chymases are a group of chymotrypsin-like serine proteases secreted by mast cells (1). They are synthesized as inactive precursors containing a 2-residue propeptide, which needs to be removed by dipeptidyl peptidase I/cathepsin C for the enzymatic activity (2). Human Chymase encoded by the CMA1 gene is known to be involved in hypertension and heart failure through its ability to convert angiotensin I (Ang I) to angiotensin II (Ang II), which plays a key role in the regulation of arterial pressure (3). In addition, it is also important in physiological and pathological conditions including inflammation, fibrosis and processing of cytokines (4). Therefore, designing a specific inhibitor for Chymase activity has been a pharmacologic strategy to develop therapeutic agents.

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