

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human Carboxylesterase 1/CES1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Detects mouse Carboxylesterase 1/CES1 and rat Carboxylesterase 1/CES1 in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Carboxylesterase 1/CES1 His19-Glu563 Accession # NP_001020365
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.

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

Carboxylesterase 1 (CES1) is a member of a large family of carboxylesterases that are responsible for the hydrolysis of ester and amide bonds (1, 2). They have broad substrate specificity ranging from small molecule esters such as phenylester to long chain fatty acid esters and thioesters. They play a major role as determinants of pharmacokinetic behavior for most therapeutic agents containing an ester. By de-esterification, they can activate or inactivate the agents. They also participate in detoxification of drugs such as cocaine and heroin in serum and liver. The resulting de-esterified metabolites are secreted out in urine. They can also detoxify organophosphate and carbamate analogues used in agrochemicals or chemical nerve agents, such as malathion, sarin, tabun, and VX. In addition to the hydrolytic activity, they can perform transesterification, a reaction important for cholesterol homeostasis. Carboxylesterase deficiency may be associated with non-Hodgkin lymphoma or B-cell lymphocytic leukemia. CES1 shares the serine hydrolase fold observed in other esterases (3). CES1 possesses an endoplasmic reticulum retention signal (HIEL) at its C-terminus.

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