

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Carboxylesterase 2/CES2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 30% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CES2 is observed and approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) CE
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Carboxylesterase 2/CES2 Gln27-Lys557 (predicted) Accession # Q91WG0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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 2 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. Carboxylesterases play a major role as determinants of pharmacokinetic behavior for most therapeutic agents containing an ester, participating in the detoxification of drugs such as cocaine and heroin in serum and liver. They can also detoxify organophosphate and carbamate analogues used in agrochemicals or chemical nerve agents, such as malathion, sarin, tabun, and VX. Carboxylesterases can also perform transesterification, a reaction important for cholesterol homeostasis. Carboxylesterase deficiency may be associated with non-Hodgkin lymphoma or B-cell lymphocytic leukemia. CES2, also known as acylcarnitine hydrolase M1, shares the serine hydrolase fold observed in other esterases (3). CES2 possesses an endoplasmic reticulum retention signal (HREL) at its C-terminus. The expressed rmCES2 lacks this signal, resulting in its secretion.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.