

DESCRIPTION

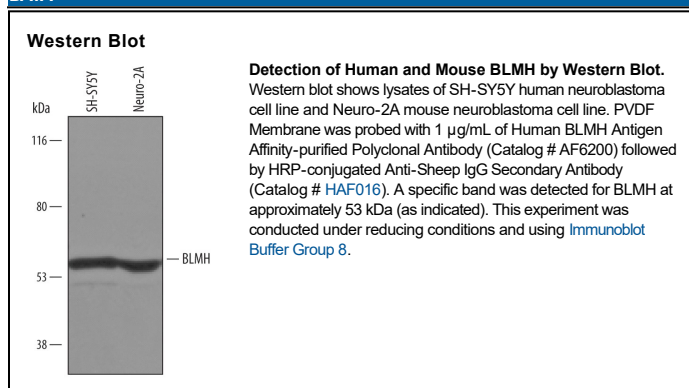
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse BLMH in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human BLMH Ser2-Glu455 Accession # Q13867
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or 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

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
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

Bleomycin Hydrolase (BLMH) is a cysteine peptidase of the papain superfamily. It is named for its ability to hydrolyze the antitumor agent bleomycin and inactivate it (1). It has a papain-like catalytic triad (Cys-His-Asp) with optimum activity at neutral pH. In mammals it is expressed ubiquitously in all types of tissues and its expression is up-regulated in many tumors. It is present in the cytoplasm as homo-hexameric protein of approximately 300 kDa. In addition to its aminopeptidase activity, it has homocysteine-thiolactonase activity. The normal physiological function of BLMH is not clear. BLMH inactivates bleomycin, a glycopeptide anticancer agent, by deaminating it (2). BLMH has been suggested to play a role in the generation of MHC class I-presented peptides (3 - 4). Diminished BLMH activity may contribute to the pathology of Alzheimer's disease (AD) (5 - 6). It is inhibited by cysteine protease inhibitors such as N-ethylmaleimide, iodoacetamide, para-hydroxymercuribenzoate, and E-64.

References:

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