

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
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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

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.

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