

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Cathepsin X/Z/P in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Cathepsin X/Z/P is observed and less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) Cathepsin-D, rmCathepsin-H, rmCathepsin-L, rmCathepsin-C, and rmCathepsin-B is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Cathepsin X/Z/P Ala23-Val306 Accession # Q9WUU7
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse Cathepsin X/Z/P (Catalog # 1033-CY)
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed mouse splenocytes

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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

Cathepsin X (also known as Cathepsin Z and P) is a relatively new cysteine protease of the papain family (1-5). Compared to other members of the papain family, Cathepsin X has a short proregion and unique insertions. The cysteine residue in the proregion forms a covalent and reversible bond with the active site cysteine residue (6). Acting as a carboxypeptidase, Cathepsin X displays a unique specificity (7-10). It is ubiquitously expressed in human tissues and conserved in other species such as mouse, nematode and echinuran. The nematode enzyme is apparently involved in molting of third stage larvae (11).

References:

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