

## DESCRIPTION

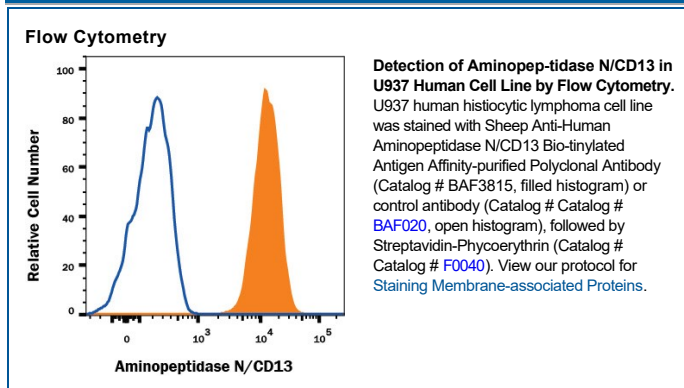
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects Aminopeptidase N/CD13 in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse APN is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Aminopeptidase N/CD13 Lys69-Lys967 Accession # NP_001141
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Aminopeptidase N/CD13 (Catalog # 3815-ZN)
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

The human ANPEP gene encodes aminopeptidase N (APN), which is also known as microsomal aminopeptidase, alanyl aminopeptidase, aminopeptidase M, CD13, or membrane protein p161 (1-3). The deduced amino acid sequence of human APN consists of a short cytoplasmic tail (residues 2 to 8), a transmembrane region (residue 9 to 32), a Ser/Thr rich region and a zinc metalloprotease domain (residues 69 to 966). Widely expressed in many cells, tissues and species, APN cleaves the N-terminal amino acids from bioactive peptides, leading to their inactivation or degradation. The roles of APN in many fields, such as neuroscience, hematopoietic cells, immune system, angiogenesis, cancer and viral infection, have been reviewed (3).

## References:

1. Olsen, J. *et al.* (1988) FEBS Lett. **238**:307.
2. Look, A.T. *et al.* (1989) J. Clin. Invest. **83**:1299.
3. Turner, A.J. (2004) in *Handbook of Proteolytic Enzymes* (ed. Barrett, *et al.*) pp. 289, Academic Press, San Diego.