

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects the full length form (amino acids 23-117) and the trypsin-processed form (amino acids 61-117) of human Trappin-2/Elafin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human SLPI is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 257729
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Trappin-2/Elafin Ala23-Gln117 Accession # P19957
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 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

Trappin-2 is the human member of the trappin gene family that contains SLPI (1). Trappin-2 consists of an N-terminal transglutaminase substrate domain (residues 23-60) and a C-terminal four-disulfide core or whey acidic protein (WAP) domain (residues 72-117). Elafin or ESI (elastase-specific inhibitor) and SKALP (skin-derived anti-leucoproteinase) are alternative names for Trappin-2 and reflect its protease targets. However, elafin and SKALP sometimes correspond only to the processed form that contains the C-terminal WAP domain of the molecule, which can be isolated naturally. The recombinant human Trappin-2 corresponds to the full-length form (residues 23-117), which migrates as two protein bands under SDS-PAGE due to an unidentified mechanism. In addition to its ability to inhibit human neutrophil elastase, it can also be used as a substrate for transglutaminases.

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.