

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 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 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.

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