

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Aminopeptidase N/CD13 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 986025
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Aminopeptidase N/CD13 Lys69-Lys967 Accession # AAA51719
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.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	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

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). The amino acid sequence of human APN is 78% and 77% identical to that of rat and mouse, respectively. 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).

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