

Human Aminopeptidase N/CD13 Alexa Fluor® 350-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2A} Clone # 986002

Catalog Number: FAB38152U 100 µg

DESCRIPTION					
Species Reactivity	Human				
Specificity	Detects human Aminopeptidase N/CD13.				
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 986002				
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 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm				

*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.

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Formulation

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 Sample
Concentration

	Concentration				
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	U937 Human cell line			

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.

Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide.

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, hematopoeitic 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.

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