

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse Cathepsin L in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Cathepsin B, C, L2, O, S, or X/Z/P is observed. In Western blots, both the pro and a
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 204101
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Cathepsin L Glu113-Val333 Accession # P07711
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	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

Cathepsin L is a lysosomal cysteine protease expressed in most eukaryotic cells. Cathepsin L is known to hydrolyze a number of proteins, including the proform of urokinase-type plasminogen activator, which is activated by Cathepsin L cleavage (1). Cathepsin L has also been shown to proteolytically inactivate α1-antitrypsin and secretory leucoprotease inhibitor, two major protease inhibitors of the respiratory tract (2). These observations, combined with the demonstration of increased Cathepsin L activity in the epithelial lining fluid of the lungs of emphysema patients, have led to the suggestion that the enzyme may be involved in the progression of this disease. Cathepsin L has also been identified as a major excreted protein of transformed fibroblasts, indicating the enzyme could be involved in malignant tumor growth (3).

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