

Human Neutrophil Elastase/ELA2 Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 950312

Catalog Number: IC91673T

100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Elastase/ELA-2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 950312
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human Elastase/ELA-2 Met1-Asn252 Accession # P08246
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	THP-1 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Neutrophil Elastase (ELA2, ELANE), also known as HNE, is a chymotrypsin family serine protease that plays a key role in pathogen clearance (1-3). It is expressed by promyelocytes and stored in the intracellular azurophilic granules of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) (4). These granules fuse with phagosomes, enabling Neutrophil Elastase to participate in the digestion and killing of endocytosed microbes. The enzyme is released by activated neutrophils at sites of inflammation, and it can remain associated with the cell surface or function as a component of neutrophil extracellular nets (NETs) which trap and kill microbial pathogens (5, 6). It also can degrade multiple extracellular matrix proteins including Elastin and Fibronectin (5). In the lung, this activity contributes to pathology in emphysema, cystic fibrosis, and adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) (1). Neutrophil Elastase can be inhibited by Serpin A1/alpha 1-Antitrypsin, SLPI, Serpin B1, and Trappin-2/Elafin (7-11). Its activity in the lung is increased by exposure to tobacco smoke which inactivates Serpin A1 through methionine oxidation (12). Mature human Neutrophil Elastase shares 73% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat Neutrophil Elastase (13, 14). Multiple mutations in the human ELANE gene are causative of severe congenital and cyclic neutropenias (15).

References:

1. Korkmaz, B. *et al.* (2010) *Pharmacol. Rev.* **62**:726.
2. Stein, R.L. *et al.* (1987) *Biochemistry* **26**:1301.
3. Bachovchin, W.W. (1986) *Biochemistry* **25**:7751.
4. Garwicz, D. *et al.* (2005) *Haematologica* **90**:38.
5. Owen, C.A. *et al.* (1995) *J. Cell Biol.* **131**:775.
6. Stephan, A. and M. Fabri (2015) *Exp. Dermatol.* **24**:161.
7. Carrell, R.W. *et al.* (1982) *Nature* **298**:329.
8. Rice, W.G. and S.J. Weiss (1990) *Science* **249**:178.
9. Thompson, R.C. *et al.* (1986) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **83**:6692.
10. Cooley, J. *et al.* (2001) *Biochemistry* **40**:15762.
11. Wiedow, O. *et al.* (1990) *J. Biol. Chem.* **265**:14791.
12. Taggart, C. *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* **275**:27258.
13. Sinha, S. *et al.* (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **84**:2228.
14. Okano, K. *et al.* (1987) *J. Biochem.* **102**:13.
15. Makaryan, V. *et al.* (2015) *Curr. Opin. Hematol.* **22**:3.

Human Neutrophil Elastase/ELA2 Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 950312

Catalog Number: IC91673T

100 µg

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.