

DESCRIPTION

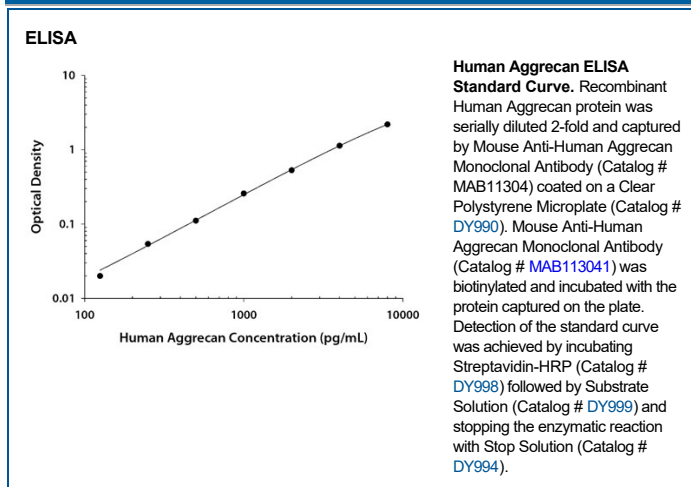
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Aggrecan G1-IGD-G2 Domains in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 179503
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Aggrecan Val20-Gly675 Accession # NP_037359
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

ELISA	This antibody functions as an ELISA capture antibody when paired with human anti Aggrecan Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB113041). This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human Aggrecan DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # DY1220) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA.
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DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Aggrecan, also known as aggrecan 1, chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan, and large aggregating proteoglycan, is encoded by the AGC1 gene with gene aliases of SEDK; CSPG1; MSK16; CSPGCP (1). As the key component of the cartilage extracellular matrix, aggrecan hydrates the collagen network and provides cartilage with its properties of compressibility and elasticity. Maintenance of aggrecan content is therefore critical to the function of the tissue and aggrecan degradation is an important factor in the erosion of articular cartilage in arthritic diseases (2). The deduced amino acid sequence of human aggrecan core protein consists of 2415 residues and predicts a signal peptide and domains of G1, IGD, G2, KS, CS-1, CS-2 and G3 (3). Two globular domains, G1 and G2, comprise the N-terminus of the proteoglycan and also contain link domains. The third globular domain, G3, corresponds to the C-terminus. The keratan sulfate (KS) and the chondroitin sulfate (CS) attachment domains are between G2 and G3. With KS and CS attached to the 250 kDa core protein, aggrecan monomers exist as a 1,000 to 2,000 kDa molecule. In addition, aggrecan monomers interact with hyaluronan through their G1 domain, resulting in larger aggregates containing 10 to 100 aggrecan monomers on a hyaluronan backbone (2). Aggrecan can be cleaved by MMPs and ADAMTSs at the Asn360-Phe361 and Glu392-Ala393 bond in the IGD (residues are numbered based on Accession # NP_037359), respectively (2). Inhibition of ADAMTS4 and ADAMTS5 cleavage prevents aggrecan degradation in osteoarthritic cartilage, while mice with aggrecan resistant to MMP cleavage do not accumulate aggrecan and develop normally (2, 4).

References:

1. Doege, K.J. *et al.* (1991) J. Biol. Chem. **266**:894.
2. Malfait, A.-M. *et al.* (2002) J. Biol. Chem. **277**:22201.
3. Caterson, B. *et al.* (2000) Matrix Biol. **19**:333.
4. Little, C.B. *et al.* (2005) Mol. Cel. Biol. **25**:3388.