

DESCRIPTION

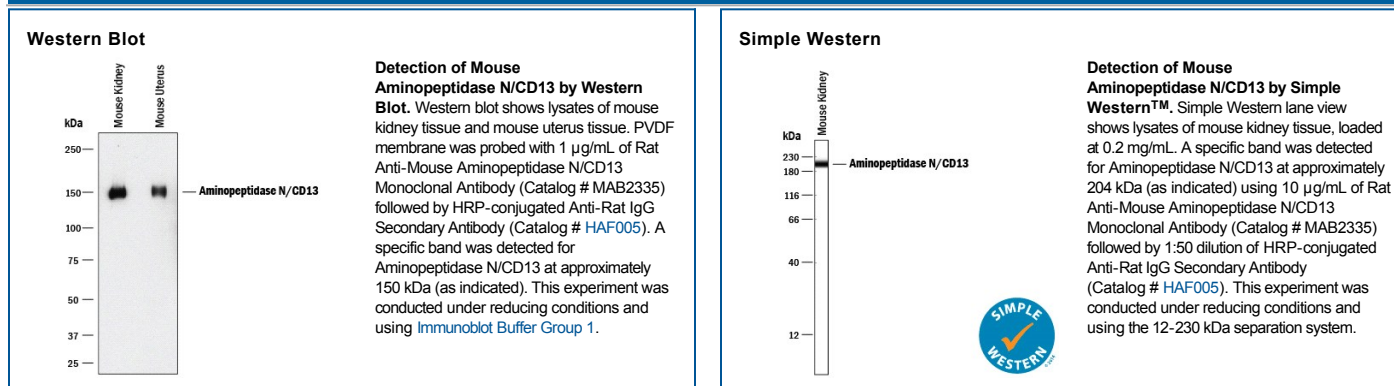
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Aminopeptidase in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 945033
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with mouse Aminopeptidase Lys69-Ser966 Accession # P97449
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 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below
Simple Western	10 µg/mL	See Below

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

The mouse 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 mouse 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). 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 (4).

References:

1. Chen, H. *et al.* (1996) *J. Immunol.* **157**:2593.
2. Larsen, S.L. *et al.* (1996) *J. Exp. Med.* **184**:183.
3. Hansen, A.S. *et al.* (1993) *Eur. J. Immunol.* **23**:2358.
4. Turner, A.J. (2004) in *Handbook of Proteolytic Enzymes* (ed. Barrett, *et al.*) p. 289 Academic Press, San Diego.