DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity: Human

Specificity: Detects human Chymase/CMA1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Does not cross-react with recombinant mouse (rm) MCPT-1, rmMCPT-6, rmMCPT-7, or rmMCPT-11.

Source: Monoclonal Mouse IgG2A Clone # 422818

Purification: Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant

Immunogen: Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Chymase/CMA1 Gly20-Asn247

Accession #: P23946

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.

Recommended Concentrations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Recommended Concentration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Blot</td>
<td>1 µg/mL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunoprecipitation</td>
<td>25 µg/mL</td>
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</tbody>
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Immunoprecipitation: Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Human Chymase/CMA1 (Catalog # 4099-SE), see our available Western blot detection antibodies.

ELISA

This antibody functions as an ELISA detection antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Human Chymase/CMA1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB40991).

This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human Chymase/CMA1 DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # DY4099-05) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA.

DATA

Western Blot

Detection of Human Chymase/CMA1 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of human small intestine tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human Chymase/CMA1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4099) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). A specific band was detected for Chymase/CMA1 at approximately 28 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

ELISA

Human Chymase/CMA1 ELISA Standard Curve. Recombinant Human Chymase/CMA1 protein was serially diluted 2-fold and captured by Mouse Anti-Human Chymase/CMA1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB40991) coated on a Clear Polystyrene Microplate (Catalog # DY990). Mouse Anti-Human Chymase/CMA1 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4099) was biotinylated and incubated with the protein captured on the plate. Detection of the standard curve was achieved by incubating Streptavidin-HRP (Catalog # DY998) followed by Substrate Solution (Catalog # DY999) and stopping the enzymatic reaction with Stop Solution (Catalog # DY994).

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 recommended temperature.

*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.

- 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.

Rev. 12/7/2021 Page 1 of 2
BACKGROUND

Chymases are a group of chymotrypsin-like serine proteases secreted by mast cells (1). They are synthesized as inactive precursors containing a 2-residue propeptide, which needs to be removed by dipeptidyl peptidase I/cathepsin C for the enzymatic activity (2). Human Chymase encoded by the CMA1 gene is known to be involved in hypertension and heart failure through its ability to convert angiotensin I (Ang I) to angiotensin II (Ang II), which plays a key role in the regulation of arterial pressure (3). In addition, it is also important in physiological and pathological conditions including inflammation, fibrosis and processing of cytokines (4). Therefore, designing a specific inhibitor for Chymase activity has been a pharmacologic strategy to develop therapeutic agents.

References: