9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St.,Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218
E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

ANPEP monoclonal antibody, clone 22A5 (PE)

Catalog Number: MAB6039

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against ANPEP.

Clone Name: 22A5

Immunogen: Cell suspension containing osteoclasts from human osteoclastomas.

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Human

Applications: Flow Cyt, IHC-Fr, IP
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Specificity: Specificity human CD13

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: PE

Isotype: IgG2a

Recommend Usage: Flow Cytometry (10 ul/10^6 cells)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store in the dark at 4°C. Do not freeze.
Avoid prolonged exposure to light.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 290

Gene Symbol: ANPEP

Gene Alias: APN, CD13, LAP1, PEPN, gp150, p150

Gene Summary: Aminopeptidase N is located in the small-intestinal and renal microvillar membrane, and also in other plasma membranes. In the small intestine aminopeptidase N plays a role in the final digestion of peptides generated from hydrolysis of proteins by gastric and pancreatic proteases. Its function in proximal tubular epithelial cells and other cell types is less clear. The large extracellular carboxyterminal domain contains a pentapeptide consensus sequence characteristic of members of the zinc-binding metalloproteinase superfamily. Sequence comparisons with known enzymes of this class showed that CD13 and aminopeptidase N are identical. The latter enzyme was thought to be involved in the metabolism of regulatory peptides by diverse cell types, including small intestinal and renal tubular epithelial cells, macrophages, granulocytes, and synaptic membranes from the CNS. Human aminopeptidase N is a receptor for one strain of human coronavirus that is an important cause of upper respiratory tract infections. Defects in this gene appear to be a cause of various types of leukemia or lymphoma. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

1. T cell responses affected by aminopeptidase N (CD13)-mediated trimming of major histocompatibility complex class II-bound peptides. Larsen SL, Pedersen LO, Buus S, Stryhn A. J Exp Med. 1996 Jul 1;184(1):183-9.
2. 1F7 (CD26): a marker of thymic maturation involved in the differential regulation of the CD3 and CD2 pathways of human thymocyte activation. Dang NH, Torimoto Y, Shimamura K, Tanaka T, Daley JF, Schlossman SF, Morimoto C. J Immunol. 1991 Nov 1;147(9):2825-32.