bs-9907R

[Primary Antibody]

CPN2 Rabbit pAb



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- DATASHEET		400-901-9800
Host: Rabbit	lsotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		IHC-P (1:100-500)
GenelD: 1370	SWISS: P22792	IF (1:50-200)
Target: CPN2		ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CPN2: 371-470/545.		Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Dradistad
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		MW.: 58 kDa
		Subcellular Location: Secreted
Background: CPN2 is a zinc metalloprotease, and cleaves carboxy-terminal arginines and lysines from peptides found in the bloodstream such as complement anaphylatoxins, kinins, and creatine kinase MM (CK-MM). By removing only one amino acid, CPN has the ability to change peptide activity and receptor binding. It is a 280 kDa tetrameric glycoprotein that is synthesized by the liver and secreted into the plasma. It consists of 2 identical 83 kDa regulatory subunits (CPN2) and 2 identical 50 kDa catalytic subunits (CPN1). CPN2, the 83 kDa subunit, binds and stabilizes the catalytic subunit at 37 degrees Celsius and keeps it in circulation. Under some circumstances it may be an allosteric modifier of the catalytic subunit. CPN is a member of a larger family of carboxypeptidases, many of which also cleave arginine and lysine. Because of the highly conserved active sites and the possible redundant functions of carboxypeptidases, it has been difficult to elucidate the role of CPN in disease processes.		