

bs-42430R**[Primary Antibody]**

Neutrophil Elastase Rabbit pAb

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sales@bioss.com.cn

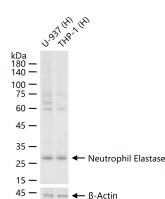
techsupport@bioss.com.cn

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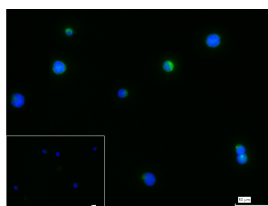
— DATASHEET —

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Host: Rabbit | Isotype: IgG | Applications: WB (1:500-2000) Flow-Cyt (1 μ g/Test) ICC/IF (1:50-200) Reactivity: Human Predicted MW.: 26 kDa Subcellular Location: Extracellular matrix, Cytoplasm |
| Clonality: Polyclonal | | |
| GeneID: 1991 | SWISS: P08246 | |
| Target: Neutrophil Elastase | | |
| Immunogen: Recombinant human Neutrophil Elastase protein: 30-267/267. | | |
| Purification: affinity purified by Protein A | | |
| Concentration: 1mg/ml | | |
| 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. | | |
| Background: Elastases form a subfamily of serine proteases that hydrolyze many proteins in addition to elastin. Humans have six elastase genes which encode the structurally similar proteins. The product of this gene hydrolyzes proteins within specialized neutrophil lysosomes, called azurophil granules, as well as proteins of the extracellular matrix following the protein's release from activated neutrophils. The enzyme may play a role in degenerative and inflammatory diseases by its proteolysis of collagen-IV and elastin of the extracellular matrix. This protein degrades the outer membrane protein A (OmpA) of E. coli as well as the virulence factors of such bacteria as Shigella, Salmonella and Yersinia. Mutations in this gene are associated with cyclic neutropenia and severe congenital neutropenia (SCN). This gene is clustered with other serine protease gene family members, azurocidin 1 and proteinase 3 genes, at chromosome 19pter. All 3 genes are expressed coordinately and their protein products are packaged together into azurophil granules during neutrophil differentiation. [provided by RefSeq, May 2009]. | | |

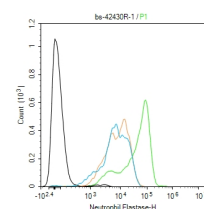
— VALIDATION IMAGES —



25 μ g total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with Neutrophil Elastase polyclonal antibody, unconjugated (bs-42430R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed THP-1 (H) cell; Triton X-100 at r.t. for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (Neutrophil Elastase) polyclonal Antibody, unconjugated (bs-42430R) 1:100, 90 min at 37°C; followed by conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (green, bs-40295G-FITC) at 37°C for 90 min, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the blank control.



The THP-1 (H) cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at r.t.) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C, the cells then were incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions (30 min at r.t.). Primary Antibody (green): Rabbit Anti-Neutrophil Elastase antibody (bs-42430R): 1 μ g/10⁶ cells; Secondary Antibody (white blue): Goat anti-Rabbit IgG-FITC (bs-40295G-FITC): 1 μ g/test. Isotype Control (orange): Rabbit IgG (bs-0295P). Blank control (black): PBS. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=preprint]** Yongcan Wu. et al. Ganduqing attenuates PM2.5-induced lung injury via regulating the pulmonary

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

