

NAPSA Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # AO1818a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, E
Primary Accession	O96009
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	10C4B8
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	45387
Description	The activation peptides of aspartic proteinases plays role as inhibitors of the active site. These peptide segments, or pro-parts, are deemed important for correct folding, targeting, and control of the activation of aspartic proteinase zymogens. The pronapsin A gene is expressed predominantly in lung and kidney. Its translation product is predicted to be a fully functional, glycosylated aspartic proteinase precursor containing an RGD motif and an additional 18 residues at its C-terminus.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human NAPSA (AA: 20-158) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	9476
Other Names	Napsin-A, 3.4.23.-, Aspartyl protease 4, ASP4, Asp 4, Napsin-1, TA01/TA02, NAPSA, NAP1, NAPA
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	NAPSA Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NAPSA
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Synonyms	NAP1, NAPA
Function	May be involved in processing of pneumocyte surfactant precursors.
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Expressed predominantly in adult lung (type II pneumocytes) and kidney and in fetal lung. Low levels in adult spleen and very low levels in peripheral blood leukocytes

Background

The activation peptides of aspartic proteinases play a role as inhibitors of the active site. These peptide segments, or pro-parts, are deemed important for correct folding, targeting, and control of the activation of aspartic proteinase zymogens. The pronapsin A gene is expressed predominantly in lung and kidney. Its translation product is predicted to be a fully functional, glycosylated aspartic proteinase precursor containing an RGD motif and an additional 18 residues at its C-terminus. ; ; ;

References

1. Lung Cancer. 2012 Jul;77(1):156-61.
2. Cancer Cytopathol. 2011 Oct 25;119(5):335-45.

Images

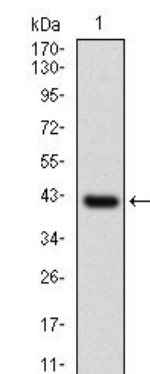


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using NAPSA mAb against human NAPSA recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 40.9 kDa)

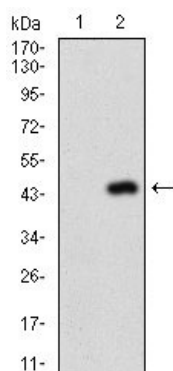


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using NAPSA mAb against HEK293 (1) and NAPSA (AA: 20-158)-hIgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

Figure 3: Western blot analysis using NAPSA mouse mAb against rat liver tissue lysate.

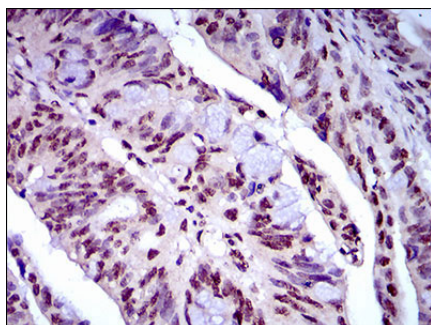
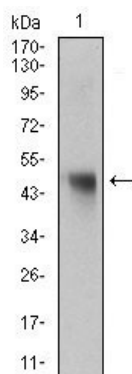


Figure 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rectum cancer tissues using NAPSA mouse mAb with DAB staining.

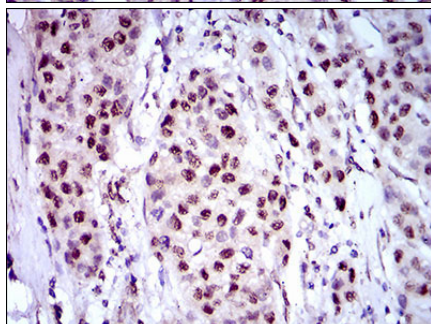


Figure 5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded liver cancer tissues using NAPSA mouse mAb with DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.