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AARE Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP58353

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P13798
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Rabbit, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	81225
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AARE
Epitope Specificity	101-200/732
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Nucleus.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	AARE (Acylamino-acid-releasing enzyme) is also known as Acyl-peptide hydrolase. It catalyzes the hydrolysis of the terminal acetylated amino acid preferentially from small acetylated peptides. The acetyl amino acid formed by this hydrolase is further processed to acetate and a free amino acid by an aminoacylase. It can play an important role in destroying oxidatively damaged proteins in living cells. Deletions of this gene locus corresponding to the protein are found in various types of carcinomas, including small cell lung carcinoma and renal cell carcinoma.

Additional Information

Gene ID	327
Other Names	Acylamino-acid-releasing enzyme, AARE, 3.4.19.1, Acyl-peptide hydrolase, APH, Acylaminoacyl-peptidase, Oxidized protein hydrolase, OPH, APEH, D3F15S2, D3S48E, DNF15S2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

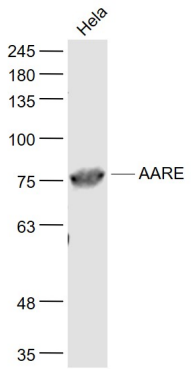
Protein Information

Name	APEH
Synonyms	D3F15S2, D3S48E, DNF15S2
Function	Aminopeptidase involved in the degradation of N(alpha)- acylated peptides. Displays exopeptidase activity toward N-formyl and N-acetyl peptides with a preference for dipeptide substrates (By similarity). Catalyzes the hydrolysis of the N-terminal peptide bond of an N-acetylated peptide to generate an N-acetylated amino acid and a peptide with a free N-terminus (PubMed:10719179, PubMed:1740429, PubMed:2006156). It preferentially cleaves off Ac-Ala, Ac-Met and Ac- Ser (By similarity). Hydrolyzes N-formylated peptides likely arising from N-terminal proteolytic cleavage of bacterial and mitochondrial proteins. May act sequentially with ACY1 in the degradation of N- acylated peptides: APEH first cleaves N-acylaminoacids from N-acylated peptides, then ACY1 further hydrolyzes the N-acylaminoacid into free aminoacid and a carboxylate (By similarity). Displays endopeptidase activity involved in the degradation of oxidized and glycated proteins (PubMed:10719179).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Expressed in erythrocytes (at protein level).

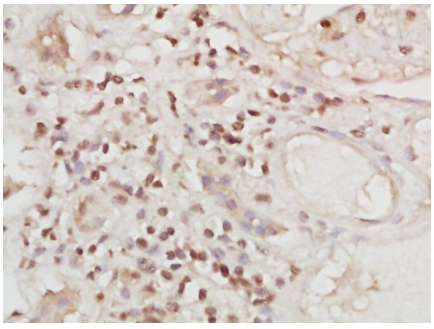
Background

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Images



Sample:
Hela(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Primary: Anti- AARE (AP58353) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 81 kD
Observed band size: 78 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (AARE) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP58353) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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