

Datasheet

ANPEP monoclonal antibody, clone WM15 (FITC)

Catalog Number: MAB4355

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against native ANPEP.

Clone Name: WM15

Immunogen: Native purified ANPEP from human AML cell.

Host: Mouse

Theoretical MW (kDa): 150

Reactivity: Human, Non-Human Primates

Applications: Flow Cyt, Func, 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: This antibody recognizes the human CD13 cell surface glycoprotein, a 150 KDa molecule expressed on granulocytes, endothelial cells, epithelial cells and myeloid progenitors.

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: FITC

Isotype: IgG1

Recommend Usage: Flow Cytometry (20 ul in human blood cells 100 ul in whole blood or 10⁶ cells in a suspension)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.2% BSA, 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. CD13 (GP150; aminopeptidase-N): predominant functional activity in blood is localized to plasma and is not cell-surface associated. Favaloro EJ, Browning T, Facey D. *Exp Hematol.* 1993 Dec;21(13):1695-701.
2. Myeloid progenitor surface antigen identified by monoclonal antibody. Bradstock KF, Favaloro EJ, Kabral A, Kerr A, Hughes WG, Musgrove E. *Br J Haematol.* 1985 Sep;61(1):11-20.
3. Human myeloid differentiation antigens identified by monoclonal antibodies: expression on leukemic cells. Bradstock KF, Favaloro EJ, Kabral A, Kerr A, Hughes WG, Berndt MC, Musgrove E. *Pathology.* 1985 Jul;17(3):392-9.