

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ACLP in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse ACLP is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 590831
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ACLP Glu345-Phe1158 Accession # Q8IUX7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HASMC human human aortic smooth muscle cells

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Aortic carboxypeptidase-like protein (ACLP), also known as adipocyte enhancer binding protein (AEBP1), is a 175 kDa molecule that contains a discoidin-like domain (aa 383-540) and a peptidase-like domain (aa 560-942). It is expressed in proliferating adipocytes and represses the transcription of FABP4. ACLP promotes macrophage cholesterol retention, the formation of foam cells, and inflammatory responses. It is also an extracellular matrix-associated protein found in fibrotic tissues including vascular smooth muscle. An alternately spliced isoform lacks aa 1-457 and has an altered sequence at its N-terminus. Over aa 345-1158, human ACLP shares 88% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat ACLP.

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