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Rabbit Anti-CPA6 antibody

SL11049R

Product Name:	CPA6
Chinese Name:	胰羧肽酶A6抗体
Alias:	Carboxypeptidase A6; Carboxypeptidase B; CBPA6_HUMAN; CPA6; CPAH.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	36kDa
Cellular localization:	Extracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CPA6:201-300/437
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of carboxypeptidases, which catalyze the release of C-terminal amino acid, and have functions ranging from digestion of food to selective biosynthesis of neuroendocrine peptides. Polymorphic variants and a reciprocal translocation t(6;8)(q26;q13) involving this gene, have been associated with Duane retraction syndrome.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010] **Function:**

	May be involved in the proteolytic inactivation of enkephalins and neurotensin in some brain areas. May convert inactive angiotensin I into the biologically active angiotensin II. **Subcellular Location:** Secreted; extracellular space; extracellular matrix. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed in the hippocampus, nucleus raphe, and cortex. **DISEASE:** Note=A chromosomal aberration involving CPA6 was found in a patient with Duane retraction syndrome. Translocation t(6;8)(q26;q13). Defects in CPA6 are the cause of epilepsy, familial temporal lobe, type 5 (ETL5) [MIM:614417]. ETL5 is a focal form of epilepsy characterized by recurrent seizures that arise from foci within the temporal lobe. Seizures are usually accompanied by sensory symptoms, most often auditory in nature. Defects in CPA6 are the cause of familial febrile convulsions type 11 (FEB11) [MIM:614418]. FEB11 consists of seizures associated with febrile episodes in childhood without any evidence of intracranial infection or defined pathologic or traumatic cause. It is a common condition, affecting 2-5% of children aged 3 months to 5 years. The majority are simple febrile seizures (generally defined as generalized onset, single seizures with a duration of less than 30 minutes). Complex febrile seizures are characterized by focal onset, duration greater than 30 minutes, and/or more than one seizure in a 24 hour period. The likelihood of developing epilepsy following simple febrile seizures is low. Complex febrile seizures are associated with a moderately increased incidence of epilepsy. **Similarity:** Belongs to the peptidase M14 family. **SWISS:** Q8N4T0 **Gene ID:** 57094 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 57094Human Omim: 609562Human SwissProt: Q8N4T0Human Unigene: 658850Human

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