



Rabbit Anti-Meprin beta antibody

SL18789R

Product Name:	Meprin beta
Chinese Name:	苯甲酸肽水解酶β抗体
Alias:	Endopeptidase 2; kinase splitting membranal proteinase; KSMP; Meprin 1 beta subunit; Meprin A beta; Meprin A beta subunit precursor; N benzoyl L tyrosyl P amino benzoic acid hydrolase beta subunit; PABA peptide hydrolase; PPH beta.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,
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:	82-110kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Meprin beta:151-250/701<Extracellular>
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:	Meprins are multidomain zinc metalloproteases that are highly expressed in mammalian kidney and intestinal brush border membranes, and in leukocytes and certain cancer cells. They are involved in the hydrolysis of a variety of peptide and protein substrates, and have been implicated in cancer and intestinal inflammation. Mature meprins are

oligomers of evolutionarily related, but separately encoded alpha and/or beta subunits. Homooligomers of alpha subunit are secreted, whereas, oligomers containing the beta subunit are plasma membrane-bound. This gene encodes the beta subunit. Targeted disruption of this gene in mice affects embryonic viability, renal gene expression profiles, and distribution of the membrane-associated alpha subunit in kidney and intestine. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]

Function:

Membrane metallopeptidase that sheds many membrane-bound proteins. Known substrates include: FGF19, VGFA, IL1B, IL18, procollagen I and III, E-cadherin, KLK7, gastrin, ADAM10, tenascin-C. The presence of several pro-inflammatory cytokine among substrates implicate MEP1B in inflammation. It is also involved in tissue remodeling due to its capability to degrade extracellular matrix components.

Subunit:

Homotetramer consisting of disulfide-linked beta subunits, or heterotetramer of two alpha and two beta subunits formed by non-covalent association of two disulfide-linked heterodimers. By similarity. Interacts with MBL2 through its carbohydrate moiety. This interaction may inhibit its catalytic activity.

Subcellular Location:

Cell Membrane; single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

The major site of expression is the brush border membrane of small intestinal and kidney epithelial cells.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated; contains high mannose and/or complex biantennary structures. Ref.6
Ref.14

O-glycosylation protect the C-terminal region from proteolytic cleavage and diminish secretion, this seems to be specific to human.

Proteolytically activated by trypsin in the intestinal lumen and kallikrein-related peptidases in other tissues.

Similarity:

Belongs to the peptidase M12A family.

Contains 1 EGF-like domain.

Contains 1 MAM domain.

Contains 1 MATH domain.

SWISS:

Q16820

Gene ID:

4225

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4225](#) Human

[Omir: 600389](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q16820](#) Human

[Unigene: 194777](#) Human

Important Note:

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

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