

Product name:	Cathepsin D Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN08016
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cathepsin D. AA range:296-345
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight:	46,30kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

This gene encodes a member of the A1 family of peptidases. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate multiple protein products. These products include the cathepsin D light and heavy chains, which heterodimerize to form the mature enzyme. This enzyme exhibits pepsin-like activity and plays a role in protein turnover and in the proteolytic activation of hormones and growth factors. Mutations in this gene play a causal role in neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis-10 and may be involved in the pathogenesis of several other diseases, including breast cancer and possibly Alzheimer's disease. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015], catalytic activity: Specificity similar to, but narrower than, that of pepsin A. Does not cleave the 4-Gln-|-His-5 bond in B chain of insulin., disease: Defects in CTSD are the cause of neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis 10 (CLN10) [MIM:610127]; also known as neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis due to cathepsin D deficiency. The neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis are a group of progressive neurodegenerative diseases in children and in adults, characterized by visual and mental decline, motor disturbance, epilepsy and behavioral changes., function: Acid protease active in intracellular protein breakdown. Involved in the pathogenesis of several diseases such as breast cancer and possibly Alzheimer disease., polymorphism: The Val-58 allele is significantly overrepresented in demented patients (11.8%) compared with non-demented controls (4.9%). Carriers of the Val-58 allele have a 3.1-fold increased risk for developing AD than non-carriers., similarity: Belongs to the peptidase A1 family., subcellular location: Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV., subunit: Consists of a light chain and a heavy chain.,