Dipeptidyl-peptidase 1 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Leu231) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-02305
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB; ELISA
Gene Name	CTSC CPPI
Protein Name	Dipeptidyl-peptidase 1 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Leu231)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Dipeptidyl-peptidase 1 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Leu231)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Dipeptidyl-peptidase 2 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Leu231, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 230-231)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Dipeptidyl peptidase 1 (EC 3.4.14.1;Cathepsin C;Cathepsin J;Dipeptidyl peptidase I;DPP-I;DPPI;Dipeptidyl transferase) [Cleaved into: Dipeptidyl peptidase 1 exclusion domain chain (Dipeptidyl peptidase I exclusion domain chain); Dipeptidyl peptidase 1 heavy chain (Dipeptidyl peptidase I heavy chain); Dipeptidyl peptidase 1 light chain (Dipeptidyl peptidase I light chain)]
Observed Band	18kD
Cell Pathway	Lysosome.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in lung, kidney and placenta. Detected at intermediate levels in colon, small intestine, spleen and pancreas.
Function	proteolysis, immune response, aging, response to organic substance,

Background	catalytic activity:Release of an N-terminal dipeptide, Xaa-Yaa-|-Zaa-, except when Xaa is Arg or Lys, or Yaa or Zaa is Pro.,cofactor:Binds 1 chloride ion per heavy chain.,disease:Defects in CTSC are a cause of Haim-Munk syndrome (HMS) [MIM:245010]; also known as keratosis palmoplantaris with periodontopathia and onychogryposis or Cochin Jewish disorder. HMS is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by palmoplantar keratosis, onychogryphosis and periodontitis. Additional features are pes planus, arachnodactyly, and acroosteolysis.,disease:Defects in CTSC are a cause of juvenile periodontitis (JPD) [MIM:170650]; also known as prepubertal periodontitis (PPP). JPD is characterized by severe and protracted gingival infections, leading to tooth loss. JPD inheritance is autosomal dominant.,disease:Defects in CTSC are a cause of Papillon-Lefevre syndrome (PLS) [MIM:245000]; also known as keratosis palmoplantaris with periodontopathia. PLS is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by palmoplantar keratosis and severe periodontitis affecting deciduous and permanent dentitions and resulting in premature tooth loss. The palmoplantar keratotic phenotype vary from mild psoriasiform scaly skin to overt hyperkeratosis. Keratosis also affects other sites such as elbows and knees.,enzyme regulation:Strongly inhibited by the cysteine peptidase inhibitors mersalyl acid, iodoacetic acid and cystatin. Inhibited by N-ethylmaleimide, Gly-Phe-diazomethane, TLCK, TPCK and, at low pH, by dithiodipyridine. Not inhibited by the serine peptidase inhibitor PMSF, the aminopeptidase inhibitor bestatin, or metal ion chelators.,function:Thiol protease. Has dipeptidylpeptidase activity. Active against a broad range of dipeptide substrates composed of both polar and hydrophobic amino acids. Proline cannot occupy the P1 position and arginine cannot occupy the P2 position of the substrate. Can act as both an exopeptidase and endopeptidase. Activates serine proteases such as elastase, cathepsin G and granzymes A and B. Can also activate neuraminidase and factor XIII.,induction:Up-regulated in lymphocytes by IL2.,online information:CTSC mutation db,PTM:In approximately 50% of the complexes the exclusion domain is cleaved at position 58 or 61. The two parts of the exclusion domain are held together by a disulfide bond.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the peptidase C1 family.,subunit:Tetramer of heterotrimers consisting of exclusion domain, heavy- and light chains.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in lung, kidney and placenta. Detected at intermediate levels in colon, small intestine, spleen and pancreas.,
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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