
Product Name: ERAP1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab10564**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	107kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	ERAP1 ERAP1; APPILS; ARTS1; KIAA0525; Endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 1; ARTS-1;
Alternative Names	Adipocyte-derived leucine aminopeptidase; A-LAP; Aminopeptidase PILS; Puromycin-insensitive leucyl-specific aminopeptidase; PILS-AP; Type 1 tumor necrosis facto
Gene ID	51752.0
SwissProt ID	Q9NZ08
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ARTS-1. AA range:441-490

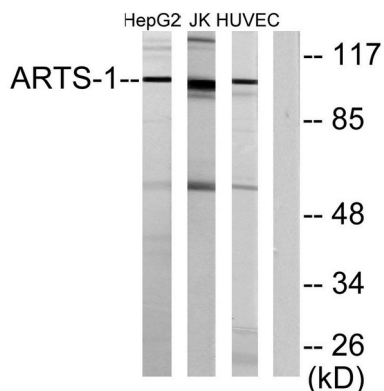
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an aminopeptidase involved in trimming HLA class I-binding precursors so that they can be presented on MHC class I molecules. The encoded protein acts as a monomer or as a heterodimer with ERAP2. This protein may also be involved in blood pressure regulation by inactivation of angiotensin II. Three transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2010], catalytic activity: Release of an N-terminal amino acid, Xaa-[Xbb-, in which Xaa is preferably Leu, but may be other amino acids including Met, Cys and Phe., caution: It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-13 is the initiator., cofactor: Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit., function: Aminopeptidase that plays a central role in peptide trimming, a step required for the generation of most HLA class I-binding peptides. Peptide trimming is essential to customize longer precursor peptides to fit them to the correct length required for presentation on MHC class I molecules. Strongly prefers substrates 9-16 residues long. Rapidly degrades 13-mer to a 9-mer and then stops. Preferentially hydrolyzes the residue Leu and peptides with a hydrophobic C-terminus, while it has weak activity toward peptides with charged C-terminus. May play a role in the inactivation of peptide hormones. May be involved in the regulation of blood pressure through the inactivation of angiotensin II and/or the generation of bradykinin in the kidney., induction: By IFN-gamma., PTM: N-glycosylated., similarity: Belongs to the peptidase M1 family., subunit: Monomer. May also exist as a heterodimer; with ERAP2., tissue specificity: Ubiquitous.,

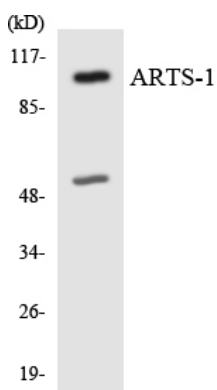
Research Area

Immunology

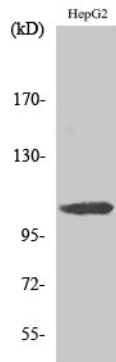
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, Jurkat, and HUVEC cells, using ARTS-1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HepG2 cells using ARTS-1 antibody.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using ERAP1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500