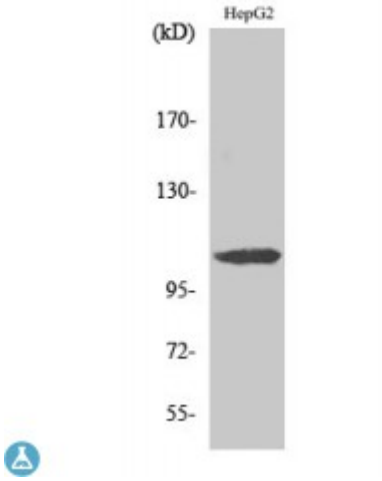
Anti-ERAP1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ERAP1.

Model	STJ92971
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ERAP1
Immunogen Region	410-490 aa, Internal
Gene ID	51752
Gene Symbol	ERAP1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	ERAP1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ERAP1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 1 ARTS-1 Adipocyte-derived leucine aminopeptidase A-LAP Aminopeptidase PILS Puromycin-insensitive leucyl-specific aminopeptidase PILS-AP Type 1 tumor necrosis factor receptor s
Molecular Weight	107 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:18173OMIM:606832
Alternative Names	Endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 1 ARTS-1 Adipocyte-derived leucine aminopeptidase A-LAP Aminopeptidase PILS Puromycin-insensitive leucyl-specific aminopeptidase PILS-AP Type 1 tumor necrosis factor receptor s
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.
Cellular Localization	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated.