

**Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11768**Specification****Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>IHC, WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P07339</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Cathepsin D(CTSD) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1509

**Other Names**

Cathepsin D, 3.4.23.5, Cathepsin D light chain, Cathepsin D heavy chain, CTSD, CPSD

**Calculated MW**

44552 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Lysosome. Melanosome. Secreted, extracellular space. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. In aortic samples, detected as an extracellular protein loosely bound to the matrix (PubMed:20551380). .

**Tissue Specificity**

Expressed in the aorta extracellular space (at protein level). .

**Protein Name**

Cathepsin D

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Na<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human Cathepsin D recombinant protein (Position: G65-L412). Human Cathepsin D shares 85% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat Cathepsin D.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the peptidase A1 family.

**Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** CTSD

**Synonyms** CPSD

**Function**

Acid protease active in intracellular protein breakdown. Plays a role in APP processing following cleavage and activation by ADAM30 which leads to APP degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27333034" target="\_blank">27333034</a>). Involved in the pathogenesis of several diseases such as breast cancer and possibly Alzheimer disease.

**Cellular Location**

Lysosome. Melanosome. Secreted, extracellular space. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. In aortic samples, detected as an extracellular protein loosely bound to the matrix (PubMed:20551380)

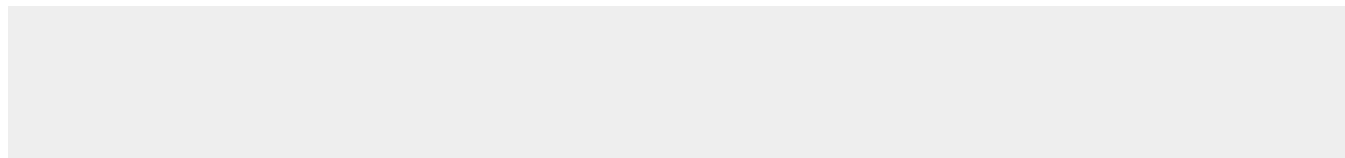
**Tissue Location**

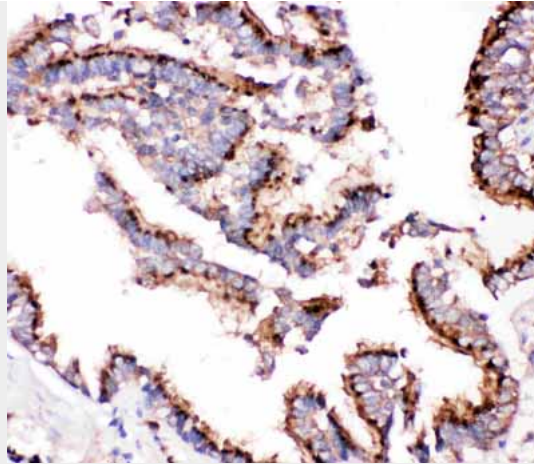
Expressed in the aorta extracellular space (at protein level) (PubMed:20551380). Expressed in liver (at protein level) (PubMed:1426530).

**Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

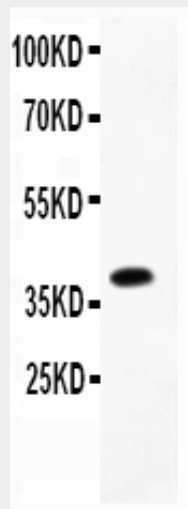
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband Antibody - Images**



Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband antibody, ABO11768-1.JPGIHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue



Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband antibody, ABO11768-2.jpgAll lanes: Anti-Cathepsin D(ABO11768) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Recombinant Human Cathepsin D Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 40KDObserved bind size: 40KD

### Anti-Cathepsin D Picoband Antibody - Background

Cathepsin D is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CTSD gene. This proteinase is a member of the peptidase C1 family, having a specificity similar to but narrower than that of pepsin A. It is mapped to 11p15.5. The cDNA encodes a 412-amino acid protein with 20 and 44 amino acids in a pre- and prosegment, respectively. Cathepsin D is one of the lysosomal proteinases. It is ubiquitously expressed and is involved in proteolytic degradation, cell invasion, and apoptosis. Mutations in this gene are involved in the pathogenesis of several diseases, including breast cancer and possibly Alzheimer disease and it has been considered as a breast cancer tumor marker.