

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1949a

Specification

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P08473
Other Accession	NP_000893.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM
Calculated MW	85514
Antigen Region	272-300

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4311

Other Names

Neprilysin, Atriopeptidase, Common acute lymphocytic leukemia antigen, CALLA, Enkephalinase, Neutral endopeptidase 2411, NEP, Neutral endopeptidase, Skin fibroblast elastase, SFE, CD10, MME, EPN

Target/Specificity

This MME/CD10 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 272-300 amino acids from human MME/CD10.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000~4000

Format

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites) - Protein Information

Name MME {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27588448, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:7154}

Function Thermolysin-like specificity, but is almost confined on acting on polypeptides of up to 30

amino acids (PubMed:[15283675](#), PubMed:[6208535](#), PubMed:[6349683](#), PubMed:[8168535](#)). Biologically important in the destruction of opioid peptides such as Met- and Leu-enkephalins by cleavage of a Gly-Phe bond (PubMed:[17101991](#), PubMed:[6349683](#)). Catalyzes cleavage of bradykinin, substance P and neurotensin peptides (PubMed:[6208535](#)). Able to cleave angiotensin-1, angiotensin-2 and angiotensin 1-9 (PubMed:[15283675](#), PubMed:[6349683](#)). Involved in the degradation of atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) and brain natriuretic factor (BNP(1-32)) (PubMed:[16254193](#), PubMed:[2531377](#), PubMed:[2972276](#)). Displays UV-inducible elastase activity toward skin preelastic and elastic fibers (PubMed:[20876573](#)).

Cellular Location

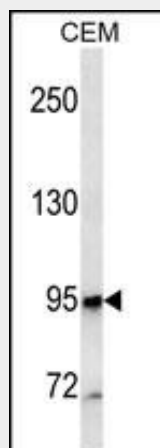
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites) - 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](#)

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites) - Images



MME/CD10 Antibody (Cat. #AM1949a) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the MME/CD10 antibody detected the MME/CD10 protein (arrow).

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites) - Background

This gene encodes a common acute lymphocytic leukemia antigen that is an important cell surface marker in the diagnosis of human acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL). This protein is present on leukemic cells of pre-B phenotype, which represent 85% of cases of ALL. This protein is not restricted to leukemic cells, however, and is found on a variety of normal tissues. It is a glycoprotein that is particularly abundant in kidney, where it is present on the brush border of proximal tubules and on glomerular epithelium. The

protein is a neutral endopeptidase that cleaves peptides at the amino side of hydrophobic residues and inactivates several peptide hormones including glucagon, enkephalins, substance P, neurotensin, oxytocin, and bradykinin. This gene, which encodes a 100-kD type II transmembrane glycoprotein, exists in a single copy of greater than 45 kb. The 5' untranslated region of this gene is alternatively spliced, resulting in four separate mRNA transcripts. The coding region is not affected by alternative splicing. [provided by RefSeq].

MME/CD10 Antibody (ascites) - References

- Wang, S., et al. J. Neurochem. 115(1):47-57(2010)
Ikenaga, N., et al. Gastroenterology 139(3):1041-1051(2010)
Kim, H.S., et al. Histopathology 56(6):708-719(2010)
Toussaint, J., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8) (2010) :
Cui, L., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8), E12121 (2010) :