

Cathepsin D Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT0680

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 44kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage*

-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

ELISA 1:5000

IF 1:50-200

Basic Information

Clonality

Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen

Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human Cathepsin D .. AA range:86-156

Specificity

Cathepsin D Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cathepsin D protein.

Target Information

Gene name	CTSD		
Protein Name	Cathepsin D		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	1509;	P07339;
	Mouse	13033;	P18242;
Cellular 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) (PubMed:20551380) . Expressed in liver (at protein level) (PubMed:1426530) .		
Function	Catalytic activity:Specificity similar to , but narrower than , that of pepsin A. Does not cleave the 4-Gln- -His-5 bond in B chain of insulin. ,Disease:Defects in CTSD are the cause of neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis 10 (CLN10) [MIM:610127]; also known as neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis due to cathepsin D deficiency. The neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis are a group of progressive neurodegenerative diseases in children and in adults , characterized by visual and mental decline , motor disturbance , epilepsy and behavioral changes. ,Function:Acid protease active in intracellular protein breakdown. Involved in the pathogenesis of several diseases such as breast cancer and possibly Alzheimer disease. ,polymorphism:The Val-58 allele is significantly overrepresented in demented patients (11.8%) compared with non-demented controls (4.9%) . Carriers of the Val-58 allele have a 3.1-fold increased risk for developing AD than non-carriers. ,similarity:Belongs to the peptidase A1 family. ,subcellular location:Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. ,subunit:Consists of a light chain and a heavy chain. ,		

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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