



# LCAP rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES11748

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	LCAP rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein AA range: 705-755
<b>Specificity</b>	LCAP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Leucyl-cystinyl aminopeptidase (Cystinyl aminopeptidase) (EC 3.4.11.3) (Insulin-regulated membrane aminopeptidase) (Insulin-responsive aminopeptidase) (IRAP) (Oxytocinase) (OTase) (Placental leucine a
<b>Gene Name</b>	LNPEP OTASE
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein . In brain only the membrane-bound form is found. The protein resides in intracellular vesicles together with GLUT4 and can then translocate to the cell surface in response to insulin and/or oxytocin. Localization may be determined by dileucine internalization motifs, and/or by interaction with tankyrases.; [Leucyl-cystinyl aminopeptidase, pregnancy serum form]: Secreted. During pregnancy serum levels are low in the first trimester, rise progressively during the second and third trimester and decrease rapidly after parturition.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.





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<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	112kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	4012
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q9UIQ6
<b>Alternative Names</b>	
<b>Background</b>	

This gene encodes a zinc-dependent aminopeptidase that cleaves vasopressin, oxytocin, lys-bradykinin, met-enkephalin, dynorphin A and other peptide hormones. The protein can be secreted in maternal serum, reside in intracellular vesicles with the insulin-responsive glucose transporter GLUT4, or form a type II integral membrane glycoprotein. The protein catalyzes the final step in the conversion of angiotensinogen to angiotensin IV (AT4) and is also a receptor for AT4. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],



+86-27-59760950

[ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com](mailto:ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com)

[www.elkbiotech.com](http://www.elkbiotech.com)

23-2, No.388 Gaoxin 2nd Road,Wuhan East Lake Hi-tech Development Zone, Hubei , P.R.C