

Cleaved-Cathepsin D LC (G65) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63113**Specification**

Cleaved-Cathepsin D LC (G65) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P07339
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Cleaved-Cathepsin D LC (G65) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1509**Other Names**

CTSD; CPSD; Cathepsin D

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Cleaved-Cathepsin D LC (G65) Polyclonal 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:27333034). 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

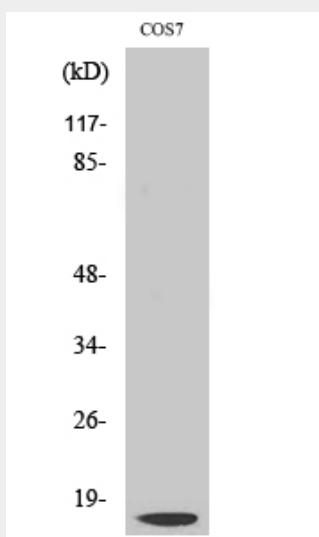
Expressed in the aorta extracellular space (at protein level) (PubMed:20551380). Expressed in liver (at protein level) (PubMed:1426530).

Cleaved-Cathepsin D LC (G65) Polyclonal 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](#)

Cleaved-Cathepsin D LC (G65) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Cleaved-Cathepsin D LC (G65) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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:27333034). Involved in the pathogenesis of several diseases such as breast cancer and possibly Alzheimer disease.