

Cathepsin S Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11237

Specification

Cathepsin S Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession P25774

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 37496

Cathepsin S Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1520

Positive Control Western Blot: Jurkat cell lysate, mouse muscle lysate, recombinant protein

Application & Usage Western blot: 1-4 µg

Other Names

Target/Specificity

Cathepsin S

Antibody Form

Liquid

CTSS

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 μg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS pH 7.2, 0.01 % BSA, 0.03 % ProClin®, and 50 % glycerol.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

Cathepsin S Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Cathepsin S Antibody - Protein Information

Name CTSS

Function

Thiol protease. Key protease responsible for the removal of the invariant chain from MHC class II molecules and MHC class II antigen presentation (PubMed:30612035). The bond-specificity of this proteinase is in part similar to the specificities of cathepsin L.

Cellular Location

Lysosome. Secreted. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome

Cathepsin S 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Cathepsin S Antibody - Images

Cathepsin S Antibody - Background

Cathepsin S (CTSS) is a lysosomal cysteine protease of the papain family and may participate in the degradation of antigenic proteins to peptides for presentation on MHC class II molecules. CTSS is synthesized as inactive precursor of 331 amino acids consisting of a 15-aa signal peptide, a propeptide of 99 aa, and a mature polypeptide of 217 aa. It is activated in the lysosomes by a proteolytic cleavage of the propeptide. The deduced amino acid sequence contains only one potential N-glycosylation site located in the propeptide. Compared with the abundant cathepsins B, L and H, cathepsin S shows a restricted tissue distribution, with highest levels in spleen, heart, and lung. In addition, evidences indicate that cathepsin S generates amyloid beta-peptide from amyloidogenic fragments of amyloid precursor protein (APP) in the endosomal/lysosomal compartment, and is implicated in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease and Down Syndrome.