

**Neprilysin Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP7329b****Specification**

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**Neprilysin Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P08473](#)**Neprilysin Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7329b](/products/AP7329b) was selected from the C-term region of human Neprilysin. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Neprilysin Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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: [6349683](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6349683), PubMed: [6208535](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6208535), PubMed: [15283675](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15283675), PubMed: [8168535](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8168535)). Biologically important in the destruction of opioid peptides such as Met- and Leu- enkephalins by cleavage of a Gly-Phe bond (PubMed: [6349683](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6349683), PubMed: [17101991](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17101991)). Catalyzes cleavage of bradykinin, substance P and neurotensin peptides (PubMed: [6349683](#))

[6208535](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6208535)). Able to cleave angiotensin-1, angiotensin-2 and angiotensin 1-9 (PubMed: [6349683](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6349683), PubMed: [15283675](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15283675)). Involved in the degradation of atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) and brain natriuretic factor (BNP(1-32)) (PubMed: [2531377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2531377), PubMed: [2972276](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2972276), PubMed: [16254193](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16254193)). Displays UV-inducible elastase activity toward skin preelastic and elastic fibers (PubMed: [20876573](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20876573)).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

### **Neprilysin Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **Neprilysin Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **Neprilysin Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

MME is 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 protein 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.

### **Neprilysin Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Dakka,N., Bellaoui,H. Pediatr Hematol Oncol 26 (4), 216-231 (2009)Wang,R., Wang,S. J. Neurochem. 108 (4), 1072-1082 (2009)Shipp,M.A. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88 (23), 10662-10666 (1991)Shipp,M.A. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86 (1), 297-301 (1989)