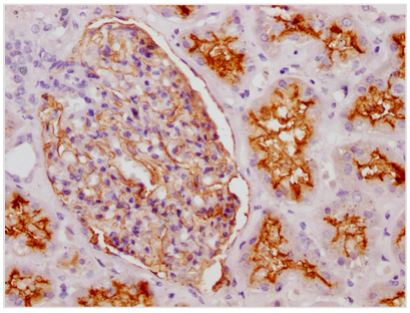
MME Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA187479A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P08473
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CD10
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Thermolysin-like specificity, but is almost confined on acting on polypeptides of up to 30 amino acids (PubMed:15283675, PubMed:8168535). Biologically important in the destruction of opioid peptides such as Met- and Leu-enkephalins by cleavage of a Gly-Phe bond (PubMed:17101991). Able to cleave angiotensin-1, angiotensin-2 and angiotensin 1-9 (PubMed:15283675). Involved in the degradation of atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) (PubMed:2531377, PubMed:2972276). Displays UV-inducible elastase activity toward skin preelastic and elastic fibers (PubMed:20876573).
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cancer; Immunology; Stem cells
Gene Names	MME
Clone No.	10G11
Image	 IHC image of CSB-RA187479A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

The creation of the MME recombinant monoclonal antibody involves a meticulous process to ensure its exceptional quality and specificity. It begins with the isolation of B cells from the spleen of an immunized animal, where the synthesized peptide derived from human CD10 serves as the immunogen. RNA is then extracted from the B cells and converted into cDNA through reverse transcription. The MME antibody genes are amplified using specific primers designed for the antibody constant regions and inserted into an expression vector. This vector is subsequently transfected into host cells to facilitate the production of the MME recombinant monoclonal antibody. Following an appropriate incubation period, the antibody is harvested from the cell culture supernatant and undergoes meticulous purification using affinity chromatography, resulting in a highly purified form suitable for various applications. Rigorous characterization assays, including ELISA and IHC analysis, are conducted to confirm the antibody's specificity and functionality in detecting human MME protein. Through this rigorous production process, a reliable and effective MME recombinant monoclonal antibody is obtained, serving as a valuable tool in diverse research related to MME.