Anti-Cathepsin B Antibody [JA11-02]

ET1704-03



Product Type: Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human

Applications: WB, IF-Cell, IF-Tissue, IHC-P

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 38 kDa

Clone number: JA11-02

Description: The cathepsin family of proteolytic enzymes contains several diverse classes of proteases.

The cysteine protease class comprises cathepsins B, L, H, K, S, and O. The aspartyl protease class is composed of cathepsins D and E. Cathepsin G is in the serine protease class. Most cathepsins are lysosomal and each is involved in cellular metabolism, participating in various events such as peptide biosynthesis and protein degradation. Cathepsin B is expressed in luminal epithelial cells, indicating that cathepsin B is a marker

for secretory cell death.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within Human Cathepsin B aa 7-176 / 339.

Positive control: SW480 cell lysates, human liver carcinoma tissue, human liver tissue, human pancreas

tissue, mouse liver tissue, mouse pancreas tissue, mouse brain tissue.

Subcellular location: Lysosome. Melanosome.

Database links: SwissProt: P07858 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB 1:500-1:1,000
IF-Cell 1:50-1:200
IF-Tissue 1:50-1:200
IHC-P 1:50-1:200

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into

single-use upon delivery. Store at -20 °C long term.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

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Images

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Cathepsin B on different lysates with Rabbit anti-Cathepsin B antibody (ET1704-03) at 1/1,000 dilution.

Lane 1: HepG2 cell lysate Lane 2: SW480 cell lysate

Lane 3: Daudi cell lysate (negative)

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 38 kDa Observed band size: 38 kDa

Exposure time: 1 minute 59 seconds; ECL: K1802;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

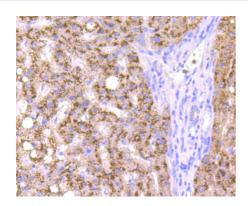


Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver carcinoma tissue using anti-Cathepsin B antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-03, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

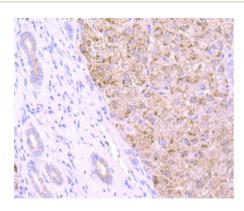


Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Cathepsin B antibody. The section was pretreated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH $_2$ O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-03, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

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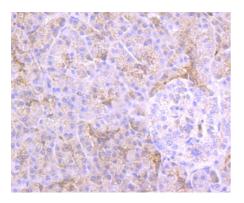


Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using anti-Cathepsin B antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-03, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

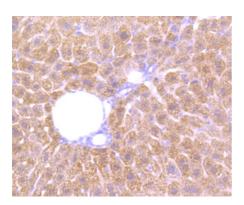


Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-Cathepsin B antibody. The section was pretreated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-03, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

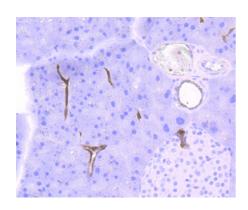


Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse pancreas tissue using anti-Cathepsin B antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-03, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

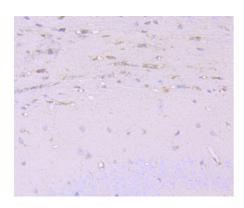


Fig7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-Cathepsin B antibody. The section was pretreated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1704-03, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

- 1. Liu WJ et al. Autophagy-Lysosome Pathway in Renal Tubular Epithelial Cells Is Disrupted by Advanced Glycation End Products in Diabetic Nephropathy. J Biol Chem 290:20499-510 (2015).
- 2. Hibbert B et al. Glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibition augments diabetic endothelial progenitor cell abundance and functionality via cathepsin B: a novel therapeutic opportunity for arterial repair. Diabetes 63:1410-21 (2014).