

Product datasheet for **AM26314PU-N**

Aoc3 Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 7-88]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	7-88
Applications:	FN, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	<p>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections (Ref.2,3): Tissue sections were fixed in acetone and incubated with antibody 7-88 for 20 minutes at room temperature. As negative control an irrelevant isotype-matched antibody was used (Ref.2).</p> <p>Flow Cytometry: Stains the extracellular domain of mouse VAP-1 in CHO cells transfected with mouse VAP-1 cDNA. As positive control anti-VAP-1 clone 7-106 was used and as negative control an isotype-matched control antibody (Ref. 2).</p> <p>Functional Assays (Ref.2,4): Antibody 7-88 (200µg) was intravenously injected which resulted in the inhibition of leukocyte trafficking in inflamed peritoneum (Ref.2).</p> <p>Immunofluorescence (Ref.5).</p> <p>Immunoprecipitation (Ref.1).</p> <p>Positive Control: Mouse VAP-1-transfected CHO cells (Ref.2).</p> <p>Negative Control: Mock-transfected CHO cells (Ref.2).</p>
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Vessels from mouse lymph nodes
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody 7-88 recognizes mouse Vascular Adhesion Protein-1 (VAP-1) which is a glycosylated homodimeric membrane protein consisting of two 90 kDa subunits connected by disulfide bonds. It inhibits migration of granulocytes and monocytes in acute models of inflammation.
Formulation:	<p>PBS</p> <p>State: Purified</p> <p>State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction</p> <p>Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA</p>
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography



[View online »](#)

Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	amine oxidase, copper containing 3
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 11754 Mouse O70423

Background: VAP-1 is a glycosylated homodimeric membrane protein consisting of two 90 kDa subunits connected by disulfide bonds. It contains a short N-terminal cytoplasmic tail, a single membrane-spanning domain and a large extracellular part. A soluble form of VAP-1 (sVAP-1) has been described, which presumably results from the proteolytic cleavage of membrane-bound VAP-1. Structurally VAP-1 belongs to enzymes called semicarbazide-sensitive amine oxidases, which contain copper as a cofactor. These enzymes deaminate primary amines in a reaction producing hydrogen peroxide, aldehyde, and ammonia. VAP-1 is expressed in endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, adipocytes, and in follicular dendritic cells. In endothelial cells the majority of VAP-1 is stored within intracellular granules and translocated to the surface upon inflammation where it regulates leukocyte tissue infiltration. Furthermore, the end-products formed by VAP-1 can also regulate leukocyte migration by signaling effects, have insulin-like effects in energy metabolism, and can cause vascular damage by direct cytotoxicity. In white adipose tissue of obese and diabetic db^{-/-} mice increased expression of VAP-1 has been observed suggesting that it contributes to the atherosclerosis and vascular dysfunction observed in these diseases. Moreover, inhibition of VAP-1 reduced the accumulation of myeloid cells into tumors and attenuates tumor growth.

Synonyms: HPAO

Product images:



Frozen Sections: VAP-1 expression in mouse muscle tissue.