## BACKGROUND

DPEP2 (dipeptidase 2), also known as MBD2, is a 486 amino acid protein that belongs to the peptidase M19 family and is thought to function as a metalloprotease. A membrane protein that exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer, DPEP2 binds zinc as a cofactor and is inhibited by L-penicillamine. DPEP2 undergoes alternative splicing events to produce two isoforms, which are encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 16q22.1. Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly $3 \%$ of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.

## REFERENCES

1. Baraitser, M., et al. 1983. The Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome: occurrence in two sets of identical twins. Clin. Genet. 23: 318-320.
2. Breuning, M.H., et al. 1993. Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by submicroscopic deletions within 16p13.3. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 52: 249-254.
3. Bomont, P., et al. 2000. The gene encoding gigaxonin, a new member of the cytoskeletal BTB/kelch repeat family, is mutated in giant axonal neuropathy. Nat. Genet. 26: 370-374.
4. Habib, G.M., et al. 2003. Identification of two additional members of the membrane-bound dipeptidase family. FASEB J. 17: 1313-1315.
5. Cho, J.H. 2004. Advances in the genetics of inflammatory bowel disease. Curr. Gastroenterol. Rep. 6: 467-473.
6. Mathew, C.G., et al. 2004. Genetics of inflammatory bowel disease: progress and prospects. Hum. Mol. Genet. 13 Spec. No. 1: R161-R168.
7. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM $^{\boldsymbol{T} M}$. 2006. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 609925. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dpep2 (mouse) mapping to 8 D3.

## SOURCE

DPEP2 (A-13) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of DPEP2 of mouse origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains $200 \mu \mathrm{glg}$ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < $0.1 \%$ sodium azide and $0.1 \%$ gelatin.
Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-164211 P, (100 $\mu \mathrm{g}$ peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing $<0.1 \%$ sodium azide and $0.2 \% \mathrm{BSA})$.

## STORAGE

Store at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C},{ }^{* *}$ DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## APPLICATIONS

DPEP2 (A-13) is recommended for detection of DPEP2 of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with DPEP1 or DPEP3.
Suitable for use as control antibody for DPEP2 siRNA (m): sc-143153, DPEP2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-143153-SH and DPEP2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-143153-V.
Molecular Weight of DPEP2 isoform 1: 53 kDa .
Molecular Weight of DPEP2 isoform 2: 44 kDa .

## RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:1001:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz ${ }^{\text {M }}$ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

