

Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat DMBT1 Polyclonal Antibody
Polyclonal Antibody**Cat.NO.: PA07388**

3th Edition

Description: Loss of sequences from human chromosome 10q has been associated with the progression of human cancers. The gene DMBT1 was originally isolated based on its deletion in a medulloblastoma cell line. DMBT1 is expressed with transcripts of 6.0, 7.5, and 8.0 kb in fetal lung and with one transcript of 8.0 kb in adult lung, although the 7.5 kb transcript has not been characterized. The DMBT1 protein is a glycoprotein containing multiple scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) domains separated by SRCR-interspersed domains (SID). Transcript variant 2 (8.0 kb) has been shown to bind surfactant protein D independently of carbohydrate recognition. This indicates that DMBT1 may not be a classical tumor suppressor gene, but rather play a role in the interaction of tumor cells and the immune system.

Antigen: Synthetic peptide of human DMBT1

Form:

How to use: 1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product

Stability: Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8°C; Solution, 2 years at –20°C

Dilution: PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

Application: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1?5?g/ml.

Specificity: Highly expressed in alveolar and macrophage tissues. In some macrophages, expression is seen on the membrane, and in other macrophages, strongly expressed in the phagosome/phagolysosome compartments. Expressed in lung, trachea, salivary gland, small intestine and stomach. In pancreas, expressed in certain cells of the islets of Langerhans. In digestive tract, confined to tissues with large epithelial surfaces. In intestinal tissue, moderately expressed in epithelial cells of the midcrypts and the crypt base. Expression is significantly elevated in intestinal tissue from patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), particularly in surface epithelial and Paneth cells, but not in IBD patients with mutant NOD2. Present in crypt bases of the duodenum, in crypt tops of the colon, and in collecting ducts of the cortical kidney. Expressed in stratified squamous epithelium of vagina and in outer luminal surface and basilar region of columnar epithelial cells in cervix (at protein level). Isoform 1 is secreted to the lumen of the respiratory tract.