

DESCRIPTION

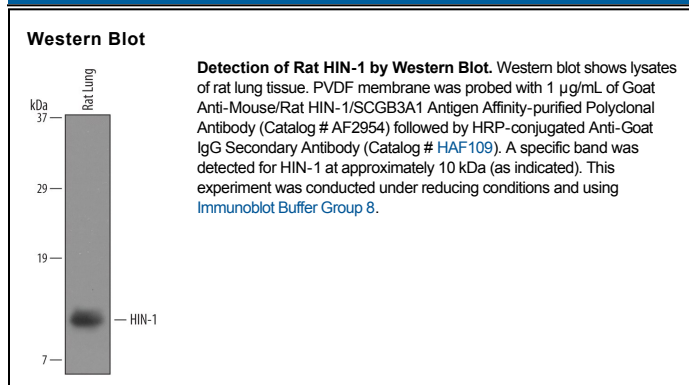
Species Reactivity	Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects mouse HIN-1/SCGB3A1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human HIN-1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse HIN-1/SCGB3A1 Phe22-Gly104 Accession # Q920D7
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

HIN-1, also known as PnSP-2, LuLeu-2, UGRP-2 and SCGB3A1, is a 10 kDa member of the secretoglobulin family of molecules. It is synthesized as a 104 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 21 aa signal sequence and an 83 aa mature region. There are no potential N-linked glycosylation sites. Based on other members of the family, HIN-1 is likely to exist as a disulfide-linked homodimer. The molecule is found in mammary and upper airway epithelium. No receptor for HIN-1 has been identified. Mature mouse HIN-1 shares 60% aa sequence identity with mature human HIN-1.