

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat Fibromodulin/FMOD in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Fibromodulin/FMOD Asp75-Ile376 Accession # Q06828
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Fibromodulin (FMOD; also FM and collagen-binding 59 kDa protein) is a secreted, 60-70 kDa class II member of the SLRP family of matrix proteins. It is expressed by a variety of cell types, including keratinocytes, fibroblasts and chondrocytes, and is known to bind to type I and XII collagen, plus TGF-β. Fibromodulin is posited to displace lumican binding to collagen, generating 3D collagen fibrils from simple lumican-induced collagen dimers. Mature human Fibromodulin is 358 amino acids (aa) in length (aa 19-376). It contains 12 LRRs (Leu-rich repeats) (aa 98-376), with the seventh and eleventh LRR principally responsible for collagen type I binding. Fibromodulin contains varying amounts of keratan sulfate, and undergoes significant tyrosine sulfation. There is one splice form that shows a deletion of aa 88-101. Over aa 76-376, human Fibromodulin shares 96% aa identity with mouse and rat Fibromodulin.

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