

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human, mouse, and rat Fibromodulin/FMOD in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Fibromodulin/FMOD Asp75-Ile376 Accession # Q06828
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

**PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES**

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.