

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Endomucin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Endomucin is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Endomucin Asn19-Gly139 Accession # Q9ULC0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 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

Endomucin (Endothelial sialomucin; also MUC-14, Endomucin-2 and Ga34) is an 85-115 kDa glycoprotein that belongs to no known family of molecules. It is expressed by primitive bone marrow stem cells, endothelial cells of both blood and lymphatic vessels, and select keratinocytes. Endomucin appears to create an environment that discourages leukocyte binding to vascular walls, and yet may also serve as an L-Selectin ligand. Mature human Endomucin is a 243 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane glycoprotein (aa 19-261). It contains a 172 aa extracellular domain (ECD) (aa 19-190) plus a 50 aa cytoplasmic tail (aa 212-261). The ECD possesses a uteroglobin-like domain (aa 19-74) plus multiple sites for N- and O-linked glycosylation. There are potential splice variants that seem to parallel those in mouse. One shows a deletion of aa 140-222 and is likely soluble, while another possesses a Ser substitution for aa 126-139. Over aa 19-139, human Endomucin shares only 35% aa identity with mouse Endomucin.

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