

DESCRIPTION

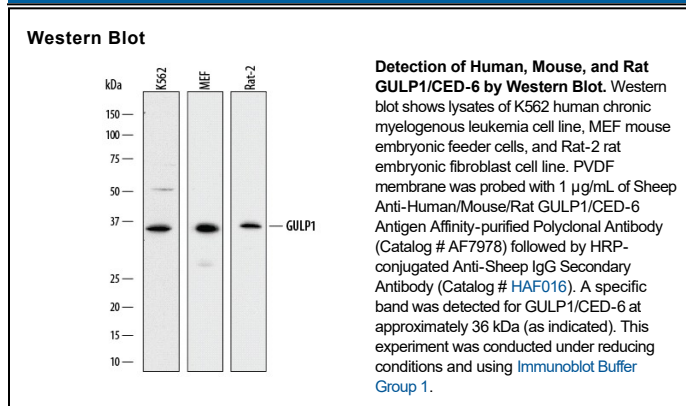
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat GULP1/CED-6 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human GULP1/CED-6 Met1-Asn92 Accession # Q9UBP9
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or 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	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
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	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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

GULP1 (also PTB domain-containing engulfment adaptor protein 1 and Cell death protein 6 homolog/CED6) is a 36-40 kDa, cytosolic member of the ced-6 family of proteins. It is expressed by multiple cell types, including macrophages, neurons and sinusoidal endothelial cells, and is believed to play a key role in phagocytosis, particularly involving apoptotic cells. Failure to remove apoptotic cells is suggested to contribute to chronic inflammatory conditions. GULP1 is involved with a MEGF10:GULF:stabilin-1:stabilin-2 internalization pathway. Possibly following endosome formation, it binds to transmembrane activated stabilins and/or LRP1 as a homodimer, and serves as an intermediate for signal transduction. GULP1 also binds to APP, facilitating its proteolysis and the generation of Aβ. Human GULP1 is 304 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one PTB domain (aa 17-154) that interacts with transmembrane receptors, a Leu-zipper (aa 163-193) that mediates dimerization, and a Pro-rich region (aa 238-271) that is likely involved with signal transduction. There are three splice variants. One shows a deletion of aa 31-133, a second contains a 34 aa substitution for aa 134-304, and a third contains a 10 aa substitution for aa 282-304. Over aa 1-92, human GULP1 shares 99% aa sequence identity with mouse GULP1.