

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human LBP in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse LBP is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human BPI is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human LBP Ala26-Val481 Accession # AAD21962
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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

Lipopolysaccharide-binding protein (LBP), a 58 kDa glycoprotein synthesized in hepatocytes, belongs to a family of lipid-binding proteins which includes bactericidal/permeability increasing protein (BPI), phospholipid ester transfer protein (PLTP), and cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP). LBP binds to the lipid A portion of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) to facilitate the process of LPS monomerization, catalyze the binding of LPS monomers to CD14, and promote LPS-induced immune response. LBP is present at low concentrations in normal human serum and may increase up to 30-fold during the acute phase response. Studies indicate that LBP also acts catalytically in the transfer of LPS to HDL, thus accelerating LPS detoxification. In addition, LBP and soluble CD14 can also function in phospholipid transport.

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