

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Decorin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human Decorin.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 161026
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Decorin Gly17-Lys354 Accession # P28654
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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

Decorin is a small secreted chondroitin/dermatan sulfate proteoglycan belonging to the class I small leucine-rich proteoglycan family (SLRP). All SLRP family members are characterized by the N-terminal and C-terminal cysteine-rich regions, which flank the central region containing 10-12 tandem leucine-rich repeats. In mouse Decorin, the glycosaminoglycan chain is O-linked to Ser34 in the N-terminal disulfide-bridged loop. Decorin binds to fibronectin, TGF-β, type I and type II collagen. The binding of Decorin to these molecules is mediated via the core protein. Decorin plays a role in maintaining collagen fibrillogenesis. Depending on the cell context, Decorin can either block or augment the bioactivity of TGF-β. Decorin induces growth suppression by activation of a signaling pathway that culminates in the blockade of the cell cycle machinery. Decorin can also induce fibroblast cytoskeletal and signalling changes that results in an increased cell migration (1, 2).

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