

Mouse DMBT1 Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2B} Clone # 548031

Catalog Number: FAB5915T

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100)	μ	a

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Mouse		
Specificity	Detects mouse DMBT1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) CD163 and rhSRCRB4D is observed.		
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 548031		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	E. Coli-derived recombinant mouse DMBT1 Trp215-Gly420 Accession # Q60997		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm		
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Shee (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.		

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Tease Note: Optimal distalons should be determined by each abbridge for each application. General Process are available in the Technical Information Section on our website.				
	Recommended Concentration	Sample		
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 μg/10 ⁶ cells	CMT-93 mouse rectal carcinoma cell line		

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

DMBT1 (deleted in malignant brain tumors 1), also called salivary agglutinin (SAG) in humans, hensin in rabbit, ebnerin in rat, and muclin, crp-ductin or vomeroglandin in mouse, is a transmembrane or secreted ~340 kDa, 2085 amino acid (aa) protein of the scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) family. It contains several SRCR and CUB domains and a zona pellucida motif. The region used as the immunogen (aa 215-420) contains most of SRCR 2 and 3, and shares ~74% aa identity with corresponding regions of rat or human DMBT1. Several alternately spliced, glycosylated and sulfated forms exist. DMBT1 functions in mucosal immunity by binding bacterial, viral and endogenous proteins to aid clearance by macrophages. It is also thought to play a role in epithelial cell differentiation and tumor suppression.

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