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CLC Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16125b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q05315
Other Accession	NP_001819.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB35275
Calculated MW	16453
Antigen Region	91-119

Additional Information

Gene ID	1178
Other Names	Galectin-10, Gal-10, Charcot-Leyden crystal protein, CLC, Eosinophil lysophospholipase, Lysolecithin acylhydrolase, CLC, LGALS10, LGALS10A
Target/Specificity	This CLC antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 91-119 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CLC.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CLC Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CLC
Synonyms	LGALS10, LGALS10A
Function	Regulates immune responses through the recognition of cell- surface

	glycans. Essential for the anergy and suppressive function of CD25-positive regulatory T-cells (Treg).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic granule. Note=Localized in granules from where it may be secreted or transported to other locations in the cell
Tissue Location	Expressed abundantly in the bone marrow. Expressed exclusively by eosinophils and basophils. Not detected in monocytes and neutrophils. Expressed in CD25-positive regulatory T-cells (Treg) (at protein level). Found in intestinal tissue from patients with Celiac disease, expression is directly related to the histological grade of mucosal damage and to the number of eosinophils found in the duodenal lesion (at protein level). Found in sputum of patients with eosinophilic inflammatory diseases such as asthma (at protein level)

Background

Lysophospholipases are enzymes that act on biological membranes to regulate the multifunctional lysophospholipids. The protein encoded by this gene is a lysophospholipase expressed in eosinophils and basophils. It hydrolyzes lysophosphatidylcholine to glycerophosphocholine and a free fatty acid. This protein may possess carbohydrate or IgE-binding activities. It is both structurally and functionally related to the galectin family of beta-galactoside binding proteins. It may be associated with inflammation and some myeloid leukemias.

References

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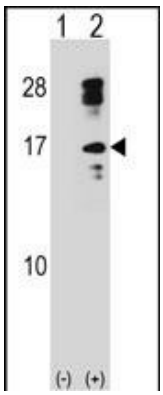
Bryborn, M., et al. Allergy 65(2):220-228(2010)
De Re, V., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1173, 357-364 (2009) :
Than, N.G., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106(24):9731-9736(2009)
Kubach, J., et al. Blood 110(5):1550-1558(2007)

Images



Western blot analysis of CLC (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal CLC Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP16125b). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the CLC gene.