

LOXL4 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP17245b

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q96JB6
Other Accession	NP_115587.6
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB37048
Calculated MW	84483
Antigen Region	575-603

Additional Information

Gene ID	84171
Other Names	Lysyl oxidase homolog 4, 143-, Lysyl oxidase-like protein 4, Lysyl oxidase-related protein C, LOXL4, LOXC
Target/Specificity	This LOXL4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 575-603 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human LOXL4.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:25 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	LOXL4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	LOXL4
Synonyms	LOXC

Function	Catalyzes the oxidative deamination of lysine and hydroxylysine residues in collagen and elastin, resulting in the formation of covalent cross-linkages, and the stabilization of collagen and elastin fibers.
Cellular Location	Secreted, extracellular space.
Tissue Location	Expressed in many tissues, the highest levels among the tissues studied being in the skeletal muscle, testis and pancreas Expressed in cartilage

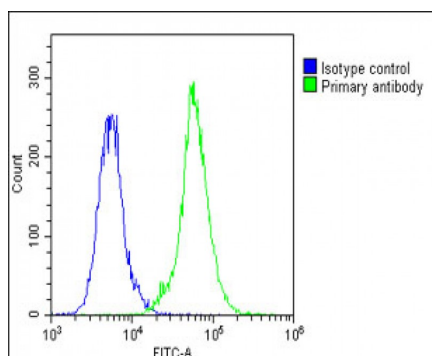
Background

This gene encodes a member of the lysyl oxidase gene family. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyses the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagens and elastin. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function. The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family.

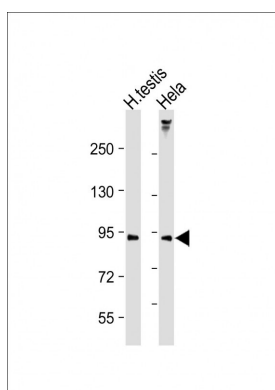
References

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 Sebban, S., et al. Virchows Arch. 454(1):71-79(2009)
 Gorogh, T., et al. Int. J. Oncol. 33(5):1091-1098(2008)
 Kim, D.J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 373(4):521-527(2008)
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Images



Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with AP17245b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP17245b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



All lanes : Anti-LOXL4 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution
 Lane 1: Human testis lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate
 Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 84 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.