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Malectin/MLEC Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP57193

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q14165
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep, Turkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	32234
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Malectin/MLEC
Epitope Specificity	201-292/292
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the malectin family.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	MLEC is a 292 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum that belongs to the malectin family and is thought to play a role in N-glycosylation. MLEC may function as a carbohydrate-binding protein that preferentially binds Glc2-N-glycan. The gene encoding MLEC maps to human chromosome 12, which makes up about 4.5% of the human genome. A number of skeletal deformities are linked to chromosome 12, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis and Kniest dysplasia. Noonan syndrome, which includes heart and facial developmental defects among the primary symptoms, is caused by a mutant form of PTPN11 gene product, SH-PTP2. Chromosome 12 is also home to a homeobox gene cluster, which encodes crucial transcription factors for morphogenesis, and the natural killer complex gene cluster, encoding C-type lectin proteins which mediate the NK cell response to MHC I interaction. Trisomy 12p leads to facial development defects, seizure disorders and a host of other symptoms which vary in severity depending on the extent of mosaicism. It is most severe in cases of complete trisomy.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9761
Other Names	Malectin, MLEC (HGNC:28973), KIAA0152
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000

Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	MLEC (HGNC:28973)
Synonyms	KIAA0152
Function	Carbohydrate-binding protein with a strong ligand preference for Glc2-N-glycan. May play a role in the early steps of protein N- glycosylation (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Background

MLEC is a 292 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum that belongs to the malectin family and is thought to play a role in N-glycosylation. MLEC may function as a carbohydrate-binding protein that preferentially binds Glc2-N-glycan. The gene encoding MLEC maps to human chromosome 12, which makes up about 4.5% of the human genome. A number of skeletal deformities are linked to chromosome 12, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis and Kniest dysplasia. Noonan syndrome, which includes heart and facial developmental defects among the primary symptoms, is caused by a mutant form of PTPN11 gene product, SH-PTP2. Chromosome 12 is also home to a homeobox gene cluster, which encodes crucial transcription factors for morphogenesis, and the natural killer complex gene cluster, encoding C-type lectin proteins which mediate the NK cell response to MHC I interaction. Trisomy 12p leads to facial development defects, seizure disorders and a host of other symptoms which vary in severity depending on the extent of mosaicism. It is most severe in cases of complete trisomy.