10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ITLN1 Rabbit pAb

ITLN1 Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP58286

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8WWA0
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	34962
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ITLN1
Epitope Specificity	131-230/313
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	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Note=Enriched in lipid rafts.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	ITLN1 (Intelectin 1) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with ITLN1 include Obesity and Diabetes Mellitus, Noninsulin-Dependent. Among its related pathways are Common Cytokine Receptor Gamma-Chain Family Signaling Pathways and Innate Immune System. GO annotations related to this gene include carbohydrate binding. An important paralog of this gene is ITLN2.

Additional Information

Gene ID	55600
Other Names	Intelectin-1, ITLN-1, Endothelial lectin HL-1, Galactofuranose-binding lectin, Intestinal lactoferrin receptor, Omentin, ITLN1, INTL, ITLN, LFR
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
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.

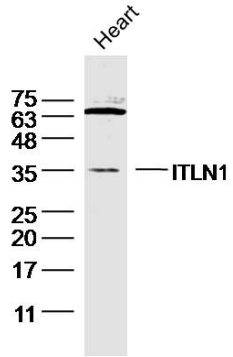
Protein Information

Name	ITLN1
Synonyms	INTL, ITLN, LFR
Function	Lectin that specifically recognizes microbial carbohydrate chains in a calcium-dependent manner (PubMed:11313366, PubMed:26148048). Binds to microbial glycans that contain a terminal acyclic 1,2-diol moiety, including beta-linked D-galactofuranose (beta- Galf), D-phosphoglycerol-modified glycans, D-glycero-D-talo-oct-2- ulosonic acid (KO) and 3-deoxy-D-manno-oct-2-ulosonic acid (KDO) (PubMed:26148048). Binds to glycans from Gram-positive and Gram- negative bacteria, including K.pneumoniae, S.pneumoniae, Y.pestis, P.mirabilis and P.vulgaris (PubMed:26148048). Does not bind human glycans (PubMed:26148048). Probably plays a role in the defense system against microorganisms (Probable). May function as adipokine that has no effect on basal glucose uptake but enhances insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in adipocytes (PubMed:16531507). Increases AKT phosphorylation in the absence and presence of insulin (PubMed:16531507). May interact with lactoferrin/LTF and increase its uptake, and may thereby play a role in iron absorption (PubMed:11747454, PubMed:23921499).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Note=Enriched in lipid rafts {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O88310}
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in omental adipose tissue where it is found in stromal vascular cells but not in fat cells but is barely detectable in subcutaneous adipose tissue (at protein level) (PubMed:16531507). Highly expressed in the small intestine. Also found in the heart, testis, colon, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, pancreas and thyroid and, to a lesser degree, in the uterus, spleen, prostate, lymph node and thymus.

Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Images



Sample: heart (mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti- ITLN1(AP58286)at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 35kD
Observed band size: 35kD

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