

Galectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody(5D9)

Catalog # AP63661

Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P17931
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	26152

Additional Information

Gene ID	3958
Other Names	LGALS3; MAC2; Galectin-3; Gal-3; 35 kDa lectin; Carbohydrate-binding protein 35; CBP 35; Galactose-specific lectin 3; Galactoside-binding protein; GALBP; IgE-binding protein; L-31; Laminin-binding protein; Lectin L-29; Mac-2 antigen
Dilution	IHC-P~~IHC 1:100-200
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

Protein Information

Name	LGALS3 (HGNC:6563)
Synonyms	MAC2
Function	Galactose-specific lectin which binds IgE. May mediate with the alpha-3, beta-1 integrin the stimulation by CSPG4 of endothelial cells migration. Together with DMBT1, required for terminal differentiation of columnar epithelial cells during early embryogenesis (By similarity). In the nucleus: acts as a pre-mRNA splicing factor. Involved in acute inflammatory responses including neutrophil activation and adhesion, chemoattraction of monocytes/macrophages, opsonization of apoptotic neutrophils, and activation of mast cells. Together with TRIM16, coordinates the recognition of membrane damage with mobilization of the core autophagy regulators ATG16L1 and BECN1 in response to damaged endomembranes.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Secreted. Note=Secreted by a non- classical secretory pathway and associates with the cell surface. Can be secreted; the secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10; it results in protein translocation from the cytoplasm into the ERGIC

(endoplasmic reticulum- Golgi intermediate compartment) followed by vesicle entry and secretion (PubMed:32272059).

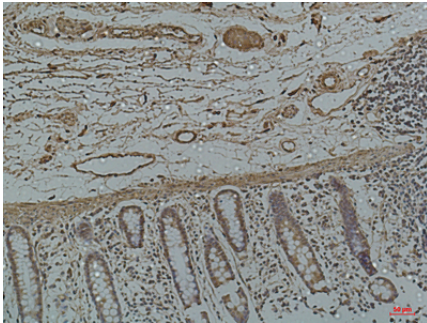
Tissue Location

A major expression is found in the colonic epithelium. It is also abundant in the activated macrophages. Expressed in fetal membranes.

Background

Galactose-specific lectin which binds IgE. May mediate with the alpha-3, beta-1 integrin the stimulation by CSPG4 of endothelial cells migration. Together with DMBT1, required for terminal differentiation of columnar epithelial cells during early embryogenesis (By similarity). In the nucleus: acts as a pre-mRNA splicing factor. Involved in acute inflammatory responses including neutrophil activation and adhesion, chemoattraction of monocytes macrophages, opsonization of apoptotic neutrophils, and activation of mast cells. Together with TRIM16, coordinates the recognition of membrane damage with mobilization of the core autophagy regulators ATG16L1 and BECN1 in response to damaged endomembranes.

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon using antibody diluted at 1:50.

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