

DMBT1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97022

Product Information

Application	WB
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	227 KDa
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	Recombinant mouse DMBT1 protein
Epitope Specificity	215-420/2085
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the DMBT1 family. Contains 2 CUB domains. Contains 14 SRCR domains. Contains 1 ZP domain.
SUBUNIT	Binds SFTPD and SPAR in a calcium-dependent manner. Interacts with LGALS3.
Post-translational modifications	Highly N- and O-glycosylated. The O-glycans are heavily sulfated.
DISEASE	Defects in DMBT1 are involved in the development of glioma (GLM) [MIM:137800]. Gliomas are central nervous system neoplasms derived from glial cells and comprise astrocytomas, glioblastoma multiforme, oligodendrogliomas, and ependymomas. Note=Homozygous deletions may be the predominant mechanism of DMBT1 inactivation playing a role in carcinogenesis. DMBT1 is deleted in medulloblastoma and glioblastoma cell lines; point mutations have also been reported in patients with glioma. A loss or reduction of DMBT1 expression has been seen in esophageal, gastric, lung and colorectal carcinomas as well.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	DMBT 1 may play roles in mucosal defense system, cellular immune defense and epithelial differentiation. May play a role in liver regeneration. May be an important factor in fate decision and differentiation of transit-amplifying ductular(oval) cells within the hepatic lineage. May function as a binding protein in saliva for the regulation of taste sensation. May play a role as an opsonin receptor for SFTPD and SPAR in macrophages tissues throughout the body, including epithelial cells lining the gastrointestinal tract. Required for terminal differentiation of columnar epithelial cells during early embryogenesis. [Subcellular Location] Secreted. Membrane. [Tissue Specificity] Expressed in von Ebner glands (VEG) (at protein level), olfactory epithelium and the lateral nasal gland. Expressed in transit-amplifying ductular (oval) cells. Up-regulated at day 3 after hepatectomy. Expressed in newly formed bile ducts and in structures resembling intestinal epithelium. Belongs to the DMBT1 family.

Additional Information

Other Names	GP340; SAG; SALSA; muclin; DMBT1_HUMAN; DMBT1; Deleted in malignant brain tumors 1 protein; Glycoprotein 340 (Gp-340); Hensin; Salivary agglutinin (SAG); Surfactant pulmonary-associated D-binding protein; deleted in malignant brain tumors 1; salivary agglutinin; salivary scavenger and agglutinin; vomeroglandin
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.
Name	DMBT1 Rabbit pAb
Function	May be considered as a candidate tumor suppressor gene for brain, lung, esophageal, gastric, and colorectal cancers. May play roles in mucosal defense system, cellular immune defense and epithelial differentiation. May play a role as an opsonin receptor for SFTPD and SPAR in macrophage tissues throughout the body, including epithelial cells lining the gastrointestinal tract. May play a role in liver regeneration. May be an important factor in fate decision and differentiation of transit-amplifying ductular (oval) cells within the hepatic lineage. Required for terminal differentiation of columnar epithelial cells during early embryogenesis. May function as a binding protein in saliva for the regulation of taste sensation. Binds to HIV-1 envelope protein and has been shown to both inhibit and facilitate viral transmission. Displays a broad calcium-dependent binding spectrum against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, suggesting a role in defense against bacterial pathogens. Binds to a range of poly-sulfated and poly-phosphorylated ligands which may explain its broad bacterial-binding specificity. Inhibits cytoinvasion of S.enterica. Associates with the actin cytoskeleton and is involved in its remodeling during regulated exocytosis. Interacts with pancreatic zymogens in a pH-dependent manner and may act as a Golgi cargo receptor in the regulated secretory pathway of the pancreatic acinar cell.

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