

SP-D

Catalog # PVGS1546

Product Information

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| Primary Accession Species | P35247 Human |
| Sequence | Ala21-Phe375 |
| Purity | > 98% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE |
| Endotoxin Level | |
| Expression System | HEK 293 |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS. |
| Reconstitution | It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH ₂ O or PBS up to 100 μ g/ml. |
| Storage & Stability | Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |

Additional Information

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| Gene ID | 6441 |
| Other Names | Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D, PSP-D, SP-D, Collectin-7, Lung surfactant protein D, SFTPD, COLEC7, PSPD, SFTP4 |
| Target Background | Surfactant protein D is a member of the collectin family of innate immune modulators. It is constitutively secreted by alveolar lining cells and epithelium associated with tubular structures, that contains a N-terminal collagen-like domain and a C-terminal lectin domain that are characteristic of members of the collectin family of proteins, and also shows calcium-dependent binding to specific saccharides. Besides it is involved in the development of acute and chronic inflammation of the lung. Several human lung diseases are characterized by decreased levels of bronchoalveolar SP-D. |

Protein Information

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| Name | SFTPD |
| Synonyms | COLEC7, PSPD, SFTP4 |

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| Function | Contributes to the lung's defense against inhaled microorganisms, organic antigens and toxins. Interacts with compounds such as bacterial lipopolysaccharides, oligosaccharides and fatty acids and modulates leukocyte action in immune response. May participate in the extracellular reorganization or turnover of pulmonary surfactant. Binds strongly maltose residues and to a lesser extent other alpha- glucosyl moieties. |
| Cellular Location | Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Secreted, extracellular space, surface film |
| Tissue Location | Expressed in lung, brain, pancreas and adipose tissue (mainly mature adipocytes). |

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