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HIGH PERFORMANCE ANTIBODIES ... AND MORE

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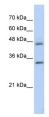
PRELP Antibody

Cat. No.: 27-085



PRELP Antibody

Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human PRELP.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	PRELP antibody can be used for detection of PRELP by ELISA at 1:62500. PRELP antibody can be used for detection of PRELP by western blot at 1 µg/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Tranfected 293T Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	42 kDa

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid

BUFFER:	Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
CONCENTRATION:	batch dependent
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4˚C. For longer periods of storage, store PRELP antibody at -20˚C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	PRELP
ALTERNATE NAMES:	PRELP, MGC45323, MST161, MSTP161, SLRR2A
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_002716
PROTEIN GI NO.:	4506041
GENE ID:	5549
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	PRELP is a leucine-rich repeat protein present in connective tissue extracellular matrix. This protein functions as a molecule anchoring basement membranes to the underlying connective tissue. This protein has been shown to bind type I collagen to basement membranes and type II collagen to cartilage. It also binds the basement membrane heparan sulfate proteoglycan perlecan. This protein is suggested to be involved in the pathogenesis of Hutchinson-Gilford progeria (HGP), which is reported to lack the binding of collagen in basement membranes and cartilage.The protein encoded by this gene is a leucine-rich repeat protein present in connective tissue extracellular matrix. This protein functions as a molecule anchoring basement membranes to the underlying connective tissue. This protein has been shown to bind type I collagen to basement membranes and type II collagen to cartilage. It also binds the basement membrane heparan sulfate proteoglycan perlecan. This protein is suggested to be involved in the pathogenesis of Hutchinson-Gilford progeria (HGP), which is reported to lack the binding of collagen in basement membranes and cartilage. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been observed.
REFERENCES:	1) Grover, J., (2007) Matrix Biol. 26 (2), 140-143.