

LECT1 antibody

Catalog No: #39067

Package Size: #39067-1 50ul #39067-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

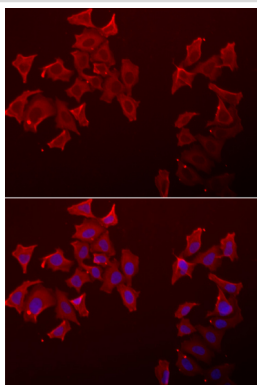
Description

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name | LECT1 antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen. |
| Applications | WB,IF |
| Species Reactivity | Human,Mouse |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of total LECT1 protein. |
| Immunogen Type | Recombinant Protein |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human LECT1. |
| Target Name | LECT1 |
| Other Names | CHM1; CHM-I; BRICD3; MYETS1; |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#: O75829NCBI Gene ID: 11061 |
| Uniprot | O75829 |
| GeneID | 11061; |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 37kd |
| Concentration | 1.0mg/ml |
| Formulation | Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C |

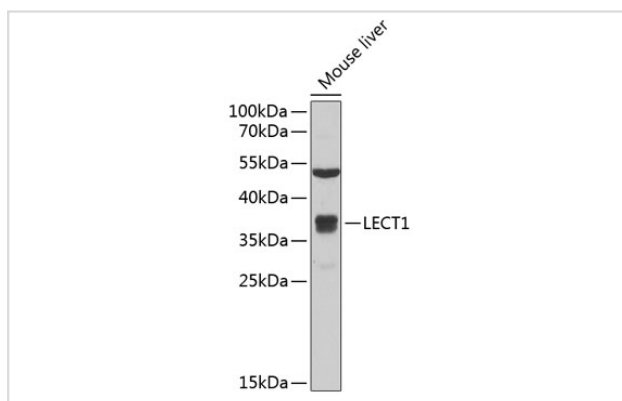
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IF□1:50 - 1:100

Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells using LECT1 .
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Western blot analysis of extracts of mouse liver, using LECT1 at 1:1000 dilution.

Background

This gene encodes a glycosylated transmembrane protein that is cleaved to form a mature, secreted protein. The N-terminus of the precursor protein shares characteristics with other surfactant proteins and is sometimes called chondrosurfactant protein although no biological activity has yet been defined for it. The C-terminus of the precursor protein contains a 25 kDa mature protein called leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin-1 or chondromodulin-1. The mature protein promotes chondrocyte growth and inhibits angiogenesis. This gene is expressed in the avascular zone of prehypertrophic cartilage and its expression decreases during chondrocyte hypertrophy and vascular invasion. The mature protein likely plays a role in endochondral bone development by permitting cartilaginous anlagen to be vascularized and replaced by bone. It may be involved also in the broad control of tissue vascularization during development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only