

Human SP-D ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5506

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Description

Product Name	Human SP-D ELISA Kit
Specificity	Human
Crossing Reactivity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.
Immunogen Type	NSO,A21-F375
Other Names	Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D; PSP-D; SP-D; Collectin-7; Lung surfactant protein D; SFTPD; COLEC7, PSPD, SFTP4;
Accession No.	P35247
Uniprot	P35247
GeneID	6441;
Cell Localization	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellularmatrix. Secreted, extracellular space, surface film.

Application Details

sensitivity:20pg mlDetect Range:625pg ml-40 000pg ml
 sample_type:cell culture supernates cell lysates tissue homogenates serum and plasma (heparin EDTA).
 capture_antibody:monoclonal antibody from mousedetection_antibody:polyclonal antibody from goat
 gene_name:SFTPDprotein_name:Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D
 gene_full_name:Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein D
 tissue_specificity: Expressed in lung brain pancreas and adiposetissue (mainly mature adipocytes).
 sequence_similarities:Belongs to the SFTPD family. tmb_incubation:20-25minresearch_category:SFTPD

Product Description

Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Human SP-D

Background

protein_function: Contributes to the lung's defense against inhaledmicroorganisms, organic antigens and toxins. Interacts withcompounds such as bacterial lipopolysaccharides, oligosaccharidesand fatty acids and modulates leukocyte action in immune response.May participate in the extracellular reorganization or turnover ofpulmonary surfactant. Binds strongly maltose residues and to a lesser extent other alpha-glucosyl moieties..Surfactant, pulmonary-associated protein D, also known as SFTPD or SP-D, is a protein which in humans is encoded by the SFTPD gene. By fluorescence in situ hybridization, the SP-D gene was localized in 10q22.2-q23.1. On the basis of homology with other collectins, potential functions for SP-D include roles in innate immunity and surfactant metabolism, SP-D is produced in the bronchiolar and terminal epithelium of human fetal lung from about 21 weeks of gestation. What??s more, SP-A and SP-D act as dual-function surveillance molecules that reverse orientation and function and become initiators of host-defense reactions.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only