

Midkine Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49378

Package Size: #49378-1 50ul #49378-2 100ul

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

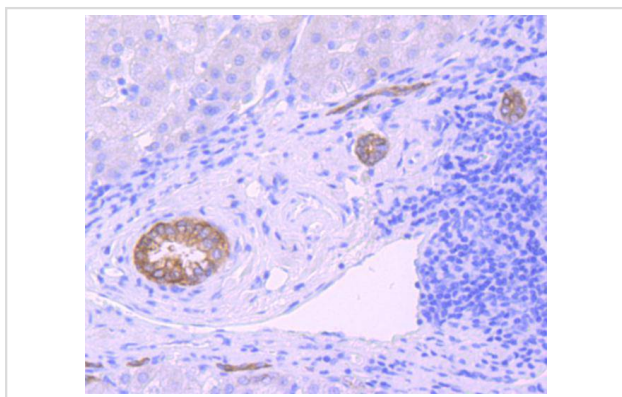
Description

Product Name	Midkine Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF096-5
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB,IHC, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Amphiregulin associated protein antibody Amphiregulin-associated protein antibody ARAP antibody FLJ27379 antibody Mdk antibody Midgestation and kidney protein antibody Midkine antibody MK 1 antibody MK antibody MK_HUMAN antibody MK1 antibody NEGF 2 antibody NEGF2 antibody Neurite growth promoting factor 2 antibody Neurite outgrowth promoting protein antibody Neurite outgrowth-promoting factor 2 antibody Neurite outgrowth-promoting protein antibody Retinoic acid inducible factor antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P21741
Uniprot	P21741
GeneID	4192;
Calculated MW	16 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

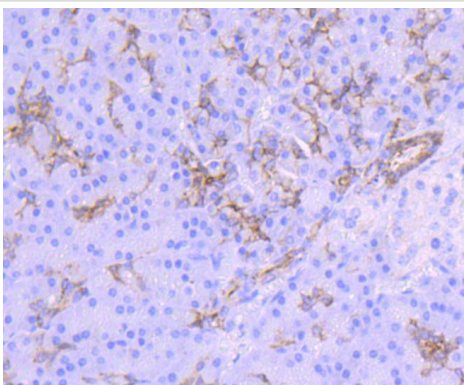
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000IHC: 1:50-1:200

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissue using anti-Midkine antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using anti-Midkine antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

Midkine, or MK, is a heparin-binding molecule involved in the regulation of growth and differentiation during embryogenesis. MK expression is tightly regulated during embryonic development by steroid receptors of the retinoic acid superfamily. The mature human MK protein is 118 amino acids in length and contains five intrachain disulfide bonds. MK is a non-glycosylated protein that shows greater than 87% identity between human and mouse. The carboxy-terminus of MK contains the principle heparin-binding site and the molecules neurite-promoting sequences; both the amino- and carboxy-terminal sequences are required for the molecules neurotrophic properties. An association between overexpression of MK and colon adenocarcinoma has been shown in families suffering from familial polyposis. In addition, MK functions to enhance the activity of plasminogen activator (PA).

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only