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Product datasheet for AM31889PU-N

Emilin1 Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: C11A8]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	C11A8
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Western Blot:** 2-10 µg/ml. **Immunofluorescence.** **Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections.**
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Mouse Emilin-1
Specificity:	This antibody was selected for its ability to detect Murine Emilin-1.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Lyophilized (0.2 µm filtered) purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration is 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Centrifuge vial prior to opening.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	elastin microfibril interfacer 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 100952 Mouse Q99K41

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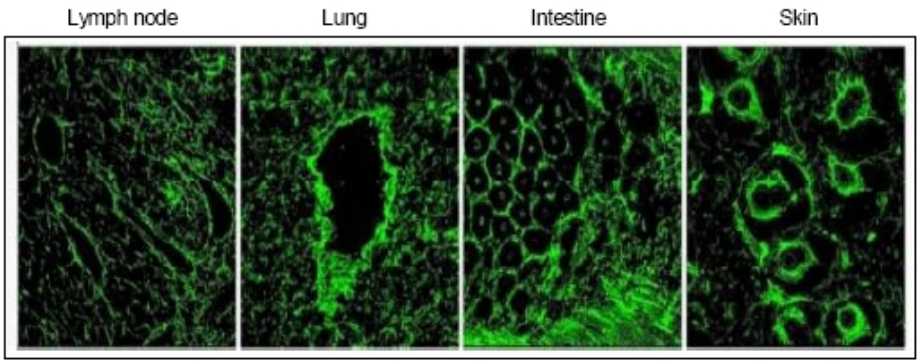
Background: Emilin-1 is an extracellular matrix glycoprotein localized at sites where elastin and microfibrils are in proximity. It may be responsible for anchoring smooth muscle cells to elastic fibers. It has cell adhesive capacity. Emilin-1 may have a role in the regulation of blood vessel assembly since it inhibits TGFB signaling by binding specifically to the pro-TGFB precursor and preventing its maturation by furin convertases in the extracellular space. TGFB proteins are the main regulators of blood vessel development and maintenance.

Synonyms: EMILIN-1, EMI

Product images:



Cryostat sections of normal Mouse tissues stained with anti-Emilin-1 antibodies. In all Mouse tissues and organs examined, Emilin-1 was uniformly distributed in the stroma. In the skin, Emilin-1 staining colocalizes with LYVE-1-positive lymphatic vessels surrounding hair follicles. In the small intestine, it colocalizes with LYVE-1-positive lacteals and submucosal lymphatic vessels. At higher magnification, in the lung and lymph nodes, it is more evident that Emilin-1 is distributed at the abluminal surfaces of LECs. In the lymph node, Emilin-1-positive fibers connecting LECs to the surrounding ECM are evident.