

Product datasheet for **DM230-05**

ELN Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: BA-4]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	BA-4
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on Frozen and Paraffin Embedded Sections: Use 1/50-1/100 dilution in an ABC method for 30 minutes at RT. Proteolytic treatment prior to immunostaining is required for formalin fixed tissue sections. <i>Recommended Positive Control:</i> Heart, Kidney.
Reactivity:	Bovine, Canine, Feline, Guinea Pig, Goat, Human, Porcine, Sheep
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Bovine alpha-Elastin.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes insoluble Elastin, alpha-Elastin, soluble non-cross linked precursor of Elastin (Tropoelastin). Cellular Localization: Connective tissue.
Formulation:	State: Ascites State: Liquid Diluted Ascites Preservative: < 0.1% Sodium Azide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	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.
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 280781 Bovine P04985



[View online »](#)

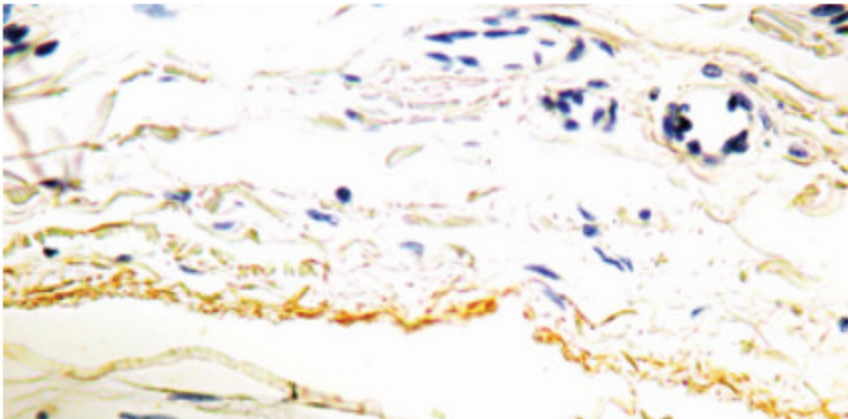
Background:

Elastin is an important polymeric protein of connective tissue that imparts elasticity to vertebrate elastic tissues. Elastin is a protein in connective tissue that is elastic and allows many tissues in the body to resume their shape after stretching or contracting. Elastin helps skin to return to its original position when it is poked or pinched. Elastin is also an important load-bearing tissue in the bodies of mammals and used in places where mechanical energy is required to be stored. Elastin is particularly abundant in large elastic blood vessels such as the aorta. It is also very important in the lungs, elastic ligaments, the skin, the bladder, and elastic cartilage.

Elastin is composed largely of glycine, proline, and other hydrophobic residues and contains multiple lysine-derived crosslinks, such as desmosines, which link the individual polypeptide chains into a rubberlike network. The hydrophobic regions of the chains, between the crosslinks, are highly mobile. The hydrophobic and crosslinking domains are coded by separate, small (27 to 114 bp) exons that are separated by large introns. The initial translation product is a 72,000-dalton polypeptide, designated tropoelastin. Elastin is made by linking many soluble tropoelastin protein molecules, in a reaction catalyzed by lysyl oxidase, to make a massive insoluble, durable cross-linked array.

Synonyms:

ELN, Tropoelastin

Product images:


Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human kidney stained with Elastin antibody (DM230).