

Product datasheet for **TP721171M**

ITLN1 (NM_017625) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human intelectin 1 (galactofuranose binding) (ITLN1)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Thr19-Ser298
Tag:	N-His
Predicted MW:	32.7 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 50mM NaCl, 2mM EDTA, 5% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (< 1 EU/μg)
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH ₂ O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 μg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_060095
Locus ID:	55600
UniProt ID:	Q8WWA0
RefSeq Size:	1209
Cytogenetics:	1q23.3
RefSeq ORF:	939



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Synonyms: hIntL; HL-1; HL1; INTL; ITLN; LFR; omentin

Summary: Lectin that specifically recognizes microbial carbohydrate chains in a calcium-dependent manner (PubMed:11313366, PubMed:26148048). Binds to microbial glycans that contain a terminal acyclic 1,2-diol moiety, including beta-linked D-galactofuranose (beta-Galf), D-phosphoglycerol-modified glycans, D-glycero-D-talo-oct-2-ulosonic acid (KO) and 3-deoxy-D-manno-oct-2-ulosonic acid (KDO) (PubMed:26148048). Binds to glycans from Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including *K.pneumoniae*, *S.pneumoniae*, *Y.pestis*, *P.mirabilis* and *P.vulgaris* (PubMed:26148048). Does not bind human glycans (PubMed:26148048). Probably plays a role in the defense system against microorganisms (Probable). May function as adipokine that has no effect on basal glucose uptake but enhances insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in adipocytes (PubMed:16531507). Increases AKT phosphorylation in the absence and presence of insulin (PubMed:16531507). May interact with lactoferrin/LTF and increase its uptake, and may thereby play a role in iron absorption (PubMed:11747454, PubMed:23921499).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein