



**ABCLONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.**

## NGAL Rabbit pab Antibody

### Anti NGAL antibody

|                        |        |                    |        |
|------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| <b>Catalog Number:</b> | A1113  | <b>Quantity:</b>   | 100ul  |
| <b>Lot Number:</b>     | A00009 | <b>Species:</b>    | Rabbit |
| <b>Gene ID:</b>        | 3934   | <b>Swiss Prot:</b> | P80188 |

### DESCRIPTION

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Description</b>  | Rabbit polyclonal to Human NGAL  |
| <b>Species</b>      | Rabbit   |
| <b>Applications</b> | WB IHC   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | H  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | A recombinant protein of human NGAL  |
| <b>Other Name</b>   | LCN2 ; 24p3;MSFI;NGAL ;Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin ;25 kDa<br>alpha-2-microglobulin-related subunit of MMP-9 ;Lipocalin-2 ; Oncogene 24p3;p25 ; |

### PROPERTIES

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Form</b>                 | Liquid   |
| <b>Storage instructions</b> | Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. |
| <b>Storage buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.1% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol,          |
| <b>Purity</b>               | Affinity purification                              |
| <b>Clonality</b>            | Polyclonal   |
| <b>Isotype</b>              | IgG  |

### APPLICATION

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| <b>WB</b>  | WB :1/500-2000 |
| <b>IHC</b> | IHC:1/50-200   |



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### BACKGROUND

Lipocalin-2 is an adipokine that belongs to the superfamily of lipocalins, which seems to affect glucose metabolism and insulin sensitivity (1). It is an iron-trafficking protein involved in multiple processes such as apoptosis, innate immunity and renal development. Lipocalin-2 binds iron through association with 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (2,5-DHBA), a siderophore that shares structural similarities with bacterial enterobactin, and delivers or removes iron from the cell (2). It is highly expressed in adipose tissue in vivo and in vitro, and its secretion is regulated by the activation of inflammation and infection (1).

1. Esteve E et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2009 Nov;32 Suppl 2:S362-7.

2. The UniProt Consortium. The Universal Protein Resource (UniProt) in 2010. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 38:D142-D148 (2010).