

Anti-ITLN1 antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to ITLN1
Model	STJ192342
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ITLN1 protein.
Immunogen Region	110-190aa
Gene ID	55600
Gene Symbol	ITLN1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	ITLN1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in omental adipose tissue where it is found in stromal vascular cells but not in fat cells but is barely detectable in subcutaneous adipose tissue (at protein level) . Highly expressed in the small intestine. Also found in the heart, testis, colon, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, pancreas and thyroid and, to a lesser degree, in the uterus, spleen, prostate, lymph node and thymus.
Purification	ITLN1 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Intelectin-1 ITLN-1 Endothelial lectin HL-1 Galactofuranose-binding lectin

	Intestinal lactoferrin receptor Omentin
Molecular Weight	34 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:18259 OMIM:609873
Alternative Names	Intelectin-1 ITLN-1 Endothelial lectin HL-1 Galactofuranose-binding lectin Intestinal lactoferrin receptor Omentin
Function	Lectin that specifically recognizes microbial carbohydrate chains in a calcium-dependent manner . 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) . Binds to glycans from Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including K.pneumoniae, S.pneumoniae, Y.pestis, P.mirabilis and P.vulgaris . Does not bind human glycans . 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 . Increases AKT phosphorylation in the absence and presence of insulin . May interact with lactoferrin/LTF and increase its uptake, and may thereby play a role in iron absorption .
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Secreted. Enriched in lipid rafts.
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated.