

Anti-DMBT1 antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to DMBT1
Model	STJ192993
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC
Gene ID	1755
Gene Symbol	DMBT1
Dilution range	IHC-p 1:50-300
Specificity	DMBT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in alveolar and macrophage tissues. In some macrophages, expression is seen on the membrane, and in other macrophages, strongly expressed in the phagosome/phagolysosome compartments. Expressed in lung, trachea, salivary gland, small intestine and stomach. In pancreas, expressed in certain cells of the islets of Langerhans. In digestive tract, confined to tissues with large epithelial surfaces. In intestinal tissue, moderately expressed in epithelial cells of the midcrypts and the crypt bas
Purification	DMBT1 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Deleted in malignant brain tumors 1 protein Glycoprotein 340 Gp-340 Hensin Salivary agglutinin SAG Surfactant pulmonary-associated D-binding protein

Molecular Weight	265 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:2926OMIM:137800
Alternative Names	Deleted in malignant brain tumors 1 protein Glycoprotein 340 Gp-340 Hensin Salivary agglutinin SAG Surfactant pulmonary-associated D-binding protein
Function	May be considered as a candidate tumor suppressor gene for brain, lung, esophageal, gastric, and colorectal cancers. May play roles in mucosal defense system, cellular immune defense and epithelial differentiation. May play a role as an opsonin receptor for SFTPD and SPAR in macrophage tissues throughout the body, including epithelial cells lining the gastrointestinal tract. May play a role in liver regeneration. May be an important factor in fate decision and differentiation of transit-amplifying ductular (oval) cells within the hepatic lineage. Required for terminal differentiation of columnar epithelial cells during early embryogenesis. May function as a binding protein in saliva for the regulation of taste sensation. Binds to HIV-1 envelope protein and has been shown to both inhibit and facilitate viral transmission. Displays a broad calcium-dependent binding spectrum against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, suggesting a role in defense against bacterial pathogens. Binds to a range of poly-sulfated and poly-phosphorylated ligands which may explain its broad bacterial-binding specificity. Inhibits cytoinvasion of S. enterica. Associates with the actin cytoskeleton and is involved in its remodeling during regulated exocytosis. Interacts with pancreatic zymogens in a pH-dependent manner and may act as a Golgi cargo receptor in the regulated secretory pathway of the pancreatic acinar cell.
Sequence and Domain Family	The SRCR domains mediate binding to bacteria. The minimal bacterial-binding site is an 11-residue repeat of GRVEVLYRGSW where VEVL and W are critical residues.
Cellular Localization	Secreted. Some isoforms may be membrane-bound. Localized to the luminal aspect of crypt cells in the small intestine. In the colon, seen in the luminal aspect of surface epithelial cells. Formed in the ducts of von Ebner gland, and released into the fluid bathing the taste buds contained in the taste papillae.
Post-translational Modifications	Highly N- and O-glycosylated. The O-glycans are heavily sulfated.