

**Anti-ITLN1 Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11622****Specification**

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**Anti-ITLN1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8WWA0</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Intelectin-1(ITLN1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-ITLN1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 55600

**Other Names**

Intelectin-1, ITLN-1, Endothelial lectin HL-1, Galactofuranose-binding lectin, Intestinal lactoferrin receptor, Omentin, ITLN1, INTL, ITLN, LFR

**Calculated MW**

34962 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br><br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor . Secreted . Enriched in lipid rafts. .

**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. .

**Protein Name**

Intelectin-1

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human ITLN1 (19-59aa

TDEANTYFKEWTCSSPSLPRSCKEIKDECPSAFDGLYFLR).

#### **Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

#### **Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

#### **Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

### **Anti-ITLN1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

#### **Name** ITLN1

#### **Synonyms** INTL, ITLN, LFR

#### **Function**

Lectin that specifically recognizes microbial carbohydrate chains in a calcium-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11313366" target="\_blank">11313366</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26148048" target="\_blank">26148048</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26148048" target="\_blank">26148048</a>). Binds to glycans from Gram-positive and Gram- negative bacteria, including K.pneumoniae, S.pneumoniae, Y.pestis, P.mirabilis and P.vulgaris (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26148048" target="\_blank">26148048</a>). Does not bind human glycans (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26148048" target="\_blank">26148048</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16531507" target="\_blank">16531507</a>). Increases AKT phosphorylation in the absence and presence of insulin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16531507" target="\_blank">16531507</a>). May interact with lactoferrin/LTF and increase its uptake, and may thereby play a role in iron absorption (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11747454" target="\_blank">11747454</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23921499" target="\_blank">23921499</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Note=Enriched in lipid rafts {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O88310}

#### **Tissue Location**

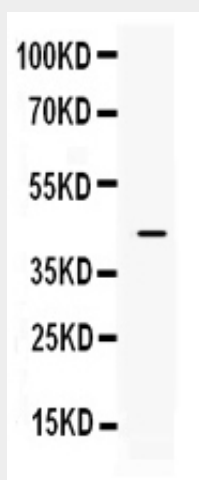
Highly expressed in omental adipose tissue where it is found in stromal vascular cells but not in fat cells but is barely detectable in subcutaneous adipose tissue (at protein level) (PubMed:16531507). Highly expressed in the small intestine. Also found in the heart, testis, colon, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, pancreas and thyroid and, to a lesser degree, in the uterus, spleen, prostate, lymph node and thymus.

### **Anti-ITLN1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

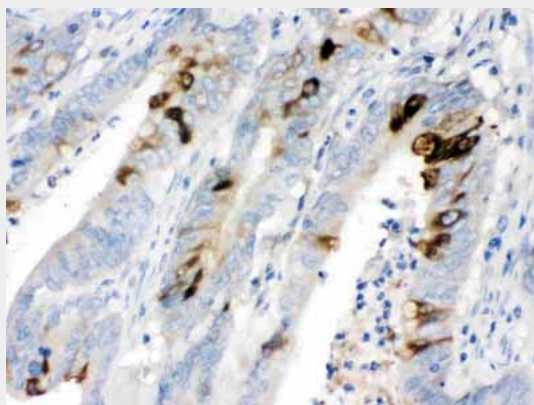
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-ITLN1 Picoband Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of ITLN1 expression in SW620 whole cell lysates (lane 1). ITLN1 at 43KD was detected using rabbit anti- ITLN1 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO11622) at 0.5 µg/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .



ITLN1 was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human intestinal cancer tissues using rabbit anti- ITLN1 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO11622) at 1 µg/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .

#### Anti-ITLN1 Picoband Antibody - Background

Intelectin-1, also known as omentin, is an intelectin encoded in humans by the ITLN1 gene. This gene is mapped to chromosome 1q21.3-q22 by genomic sequence analysis. It is expressed on multiple cell types and appears to participate in insulin signaling and microbe recognition. Intelectin-1 functions both as a receptor for bacterial arabinogalactans and for lactoferrin. Having conserved ligand binding site residues, both human and mouse intelectin-1 bind the exocyclic

vicinal diol of carbohydrate ligands such as galactofuranose.